

The
Bates
Student

VOL. XXII.

No. 1.

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JANUARY, 1894.

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A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

B. L. PETTIGREW.

J. G. MORRELL.

MISS A. W. COLLINS.

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The chance of gaining even a small share of the patronage of a hundred and fifty students is certainly worth the outlay of a few dollars, and this outlay, if by it any real advantage were gained, would be eagerly and not

grudgingly made. Does the student who bestows his trade promiscuously upon the nearest place that opportunity offers realize that he is in truth injuring his own interests? Whether or not reciprocity be best for the country as a whole, for individuals it is the only business principle. Let the college magazine be made a business directory. Let each student adopt the motto: "Patronize those who patronize us," and when the management of any of the various college concerns devolves upon him he will find his efforts both pleasant and fruitful in pecuniary results.

MANY means of recreation are afforded the college student by which is lightened the otherwise tiresome routine of regular work. Reading, a pleasurable diversion to many, is to some a mere task. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that too heavy reading is selected.

There are people who refrain from reading anything humorous, because they connect with the word humorous, the bad spelling of the Josh Billings style, or pointless jokes. But true humor is an entirely different sort of literature, and is exemplified in the stories by Mark Twain, Stockton, and Bunner.

Humorous reading has many of the advantages of a recreation. One does not become absorbed in a bright, witty story, to the exclusion of every other interest, as in a story with a plot and full of exciting situations. As a result, the mind instead of being taxed is brightened and refreshed. Nor is

one obliged to endure hardships or suffer heartaches with the hero and heroine, but he knows from the moment he opens the book that he is to be amused. A hard lesson and a rainy day (each in itself provocative of sadness) may both be made endurable, and possibly enjoyable, by a half hour spent with "The Runaway Browns" or the "Rudder Grangers."

THE study of the modern languages is synonymous of profit and pleasure. Of profit, both because it enables us to read in the original some of the grandest literature ever written, and also because it qualifies us for pleasurable travel in all civilized countries. Of pleasure, because the intricacies of the ancient languages are wanting, and consequently enthusiasm in the study is aroused.

But does the work at Bates accomplish these ends? Nearly every student who has finished the required work in French and German wishes that the study of these languages could be extended. And yet how can it be done? Certainly no other study can be sacrificed. We need all we have.

As the work is to-day pursued, the student can attain excellence in neither language. And this is the fault neither of the professor nor the student.

To-day the student begins his study of French and German in college. He studies each language three terms, and then invariably remarks that in no other three terms of his course did he learn so much in any other study. So far as our work goes we are satisfied. We need, however, more time for

pronunciation, conversation, and critical examination of the grammar. And the only way this can be secured is by requiring for admission to college a knowledge of the elements of at least one of these languages. If this step is taken the work will become much more agreeable to the professor, satisfactory to the student, and creditable to our beloved institution.

TEACHING is demanding, more and more, the attention of the college student, and will, soon or late, demand a special training, as now do most other professions of no more importance.

Colleges profess, at least, to fit one for primary and academic teaching. Yet, in most institutions, little or no attention is given to such a preparation.

However, it is true that many ideas may be obtained from the different instructors, each having a method suited to his own fancy, wrought through several years of experience.

From these different methods the student is to decide which is the best; or he is to sift from them all one agreeable to his taste, and then, often to his expense, after a year or more of practice, he finds his method a failure; and so selects another and still another until, finally, his work is done and he has arrived at no better results than his predecessors. Yet, occasionally, either by chance or natural ability, one hits upon a good method, and hence a successful teacher.

Progress is but repeated betterments on the best, and every student contem-

plating teaching for a profession, should have the best principles and methods upon which he may improve. By so doing this profession would progress equal with or even surpass all others. Therefore, colleges, especially those sending out a majority of their members as teachers, should make it of utmost importance to introduce pedagogy in the form of lectures or otherwise, so that their students may enter upon their work fully prepared to teach rather than for the purpose of testing assumed methods.

THERE was one event during the closing weeks of last term which we would be pleased to have occur again, namely, the union sociable of the two societies, since it would help to fill up a big gap in our social life, and because it would tend to lessen the strong society feeling.

It is important for us to cultivate ourselves socially as well as mentally. We do not want Bates to send out graduates who can talk of nothing but themselves and the weather. Ease, self-possession, and the art of carrying on a pleasant conversation with a companion, whether he be an intimate friend or an entire stranger, is an accomplishment which cannot be learned from books. It must be learned by associating with our fellow-beings and by a study of human nature. For this purpose we believe the society of students is superior to any other, because in no other society will you find such varied talents and dispositions as in a body of students, each of whom represents a different locality.

The lack of informal social gatherings is sadly felt by our students. One of two things must follow, either the student must give up all ideas of social culture and enjoyment or he must seek it outside of college circles. If he be compelled to follow the latter course, it will generally result in a lowering of his moral character, and a loss, rather than a gain, in true social culture. It seems but a just conclusion, then, that we ought to have social gatherings.

But who shall have charge of such gatherings? Judging from the social gathering held last fall by the two societies, we think they should jointly hold at least three or four such gatherings each term. In this way there will be a common interest; one society will not be set against the other. The members of the two societies will be brought together; they will become acquainted. We once heard a broker remark that it was hard work to get two men together on the price of an article even when the difference was small and each wished to trade, if they were a thousand miles apart. Bring them together and they will trade. Bring the societies together and they will find common interests. In various ways these gatherings would tend to do away with the intense feeling which is manifest in our athletics, where it has no business to enter.

ONE of the most familiar, as well as the most despicable figures met in Bates life, is the "society man." He not merely is zealous that his society shall surpass her rival in members, or

in literary or athletic contests—an entirely healthy and commendable spirit—but he is continually wasting precious moments, which ought to have been devoted to far worthier objects, in devising some means whereby it may get a few more men upon the base-ball or foot-ball teams, or meddling in other affairs which require for their success the united enthusiasm and support of the entire college. Merit upon its own recommendation receives no vote from him. Although such a person may flatter himself that he is the mainstay of his society, in reality he is neither essential nor beneficial to it. He is not even loyal to his society which was formed to subserve the college interests, for he has disregarded the very object of its existence, and cast upon it the reproach of narrow partisanship. If the object of a liberal education be to prepare candidates for advanced standing in Tammany circles, or in other similar organizations, he is the recipient of its full benefits; but if the object is to impart that broadness of mind which overlooks the meaner motives of life in the contemplation of the greatest and best, then is he a lamentable example of wasted opportunities.

What has this partisan spirit done for Bates the past year? We find her at the beginning of the training season about to be confronted upon the diamond in the spring, by some of the strongest college teams seen in the state for years, with material for a winning nine, but weakened by internal dispute, and with the only men possessing the requisite qualifica-

tions for leading the team to victory, incapacitated for the position because of class and society feeling. When a person is defeated upon his merits for a position, there is for him no appeal; but when beaten by faction or trickery, it is difficult for him to yield with grace. When Bates learns to despise the "society man" as he deserves, then there need be no fear of a recurrence of the present troubles. Let no one of the existing factions consider this editorial a personal attack. The writer believes it applicable to both.

FEW have such excellent opportunity for doing good as the Bates men who teach during the winter. Each teacher comes in contact with bright, active pupils waiting anxiously to be led into the highway of knowledge.

In nearly every school employing college men for winter teachers the same text-books are in use that their fathers used. The pupils have fallen into a monotonous routine of arithmetic, grammar, and algebra, and see

nothing beyond the dingy covers of their finger-worn books. Coming fresh from the fields of literature and the royal ways of science, it is the teacher's duty to arouse the dormant powers of his pupils; to tell them of the wonderful treasures in the archives of centuries; to prove to them the truth of Ingersoll's statement, "In the literary air there is room for every wing"; to show them how to study, in order that they may love our English; in short, to rouse within them a yearning for knowledge and to kindle the fires of ambition where the combustibles are already prepared for ignition.

There can be no sudden transformation. There must be labor, earnest, faithful, continuous. Cheering results will surely attend patience and perseverance. The writer, after three winters' work, has had the joy of seeing his pupils interested, aroused, enthused. Bates men teach because they need money. We fear that many think only of Friday night and the treasurer's check.

Literary.

THE LEADERS BUILD THEIR MONUMENTS.

By J. G. MORRELL, '95.

WHILE journeying through the land, our attention is attracted here and there by monuments that mark the resting-places of illustrious leaders. We read the inscriptions, and, contemplating, we question whether

these are all that kindle and keep aglow the memory of departed heroes.

No, we feel their influences exerting themselves to-day, growing and never-perishing monuments. We see these immortal heroes, living men with the eyes of the world turned towards them; and we see our leaders taking up the unfinished work, investigating, experi-

menting, and arriving at conclusions of which, hitherto, the world never ever dreamed.

The influence of these dreamless heroes is their monument, and their sowing is our harvest. We rejoice that they have lived; and with pride we point out the leaders of to-day.

And so it is as we glance over the necrology of nations, and gaze upon the monuments that mark their resting-places.

Yet, are the ancient ruins of Karnak and the seventy pyramids of the Nile the only monuments of Egypt? Are the charred ruins of Nineveh the only monument of Assyria? Are the plains of Marathon and the site of old Thermopylæ the only monuments of a nation that gave the world a Socrates? Are the ruins on the banks of Father Tiber the only monument left to that nation of three civilizations?

No; as from the heroes that have died, so, from each of these nations, a beam lightened our birth, and now flashes its rays across civilization. We see them springing into being; rocked in the cradle of nations; become living powers; spend their force, and lie down in slumber with those that have passed away. And we see the nations of to-day taking up the work of those sleeping powers and laying foundations deeper and grander than their predecessors could have known. The influences of these powers is their monument, and it will stand as long as nations live. Their death was our birth; their mistakes are our successes; and their slumber is our life.

There always was a leader among

nations that built for itself a living monument and gave its ruins to the mother earth. And so there is a leader of nations to-day that is building, indeed, has built, a monument that stands a pyramid.

Yet, though the others fade in the distance or are lost in their own gloominess, they have their force as truly as the stars of heaven give forth their light in the midday glare.

Where is this leader of nations? Not in France, where martyrs of freedom have met death on the funeral pile, and where the market places have flowed red with innocent blood, spilt by the merciless command of an unfeeling despot. Not in Germany, with a supreme ruler upon whose lips ever quivers the word of war. Not in England, where freedom has been a mockery and tyranny a charm. No, the leader of nations is not found among those that have arrayed themselves against liberty; nor is it found in the nations that are grounding principles for a higher standard of morality and a more universal civilization, because they have been forced by the Mother of Liberty who flung her doors wide open and is now a refuge for investigators and a home of the free.

No, the leader is not among these nations. It is Columbia's realm, the youngest of the four great powers of the world; a nation reared on virgin soil and rocked, not in that old blood-stained cradle that rocked them all, but in the cradle of liberty, built from the forest primeval down in old Plymouth.

Over this cradle our gallant Prescott, standing on Bunker Hill amid the

plunging shot and shell, with his hand planted the pine tree banner, and under the benign influence of this ensign have grown all the qualities necessary to make our country the leader of nations.

For her national spirit and patriotic achievements let the revolutionary conflict and the opening scenes of Boston reply; let Bennington, Saratoga, and Yorktown support their claims. To her enterprise let the sails that whiten every sea and the commercial spirit that visits every busy mart testify. For her deeds of zeal and valor for the church see our missionaries in the depths of our forests, in the far regions of the east, and on the islands of the great Pacific. For our position in science, letters, and art let the impressions that the character and institutions of our country have made upon the world determine.

It was our example that threw off the despotic shackles from South America, and, by a single impulse, gave freedom to half a hemisphere. It was our Washington that created a Bolivar. It was our flag of independence, waving from the summits of the Alleghanies, that summoned a corresponding signal from the heights of the Andes. And it is that same spirit which crossed the Atlantic wave and made Plymouth Rock the corner-stone of freedom that is now traveling back to the east, influencing the cabinets of princes, giving a new song to the Grecian bards, exciting the emulation of the Grecian heroes, and warming the sunny plains of France and the lowlands of Holland.

For things of the past go to the east;

there visit some landmark living only in song, immortalized by a tribute paid by some sleeping bard; there, too, gazing upon the excavation of some fallen city, ponder upon its petrified remains.

But for things that are and are to be, look to the nation that is. Come to the Atlantic shore, cross the Father of Waters, and go down the western slope to the Golden City of the West, and there recall the landmarks yet to be immortalized, and question who shall be the excavators of those numberless cities springing up throughout the land. This is the leader of nations and, young though it be, it has its landmarks that shall live only in song—Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Antietam, and Gettysburg. But these are the pillars of a living monument; a pilot light, throwing reflections of freedom and equality of man across all Christendom, and sounding the notes of another song:

"All hail and welcome, nations of the earth!
Columbia's greeting comes from every state.
Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth
Of freedom, age on age shall consecrate.
Let war and enmity forever cease,
Let glorious art and commerce banish wrong,
The universal brotherhood of peace
Shall be Columbia's high, inspiring song."

A WINTER SKETCH.

By W. S. C. RUSSELL, '95.

AN island, large in size, with its eastern front rising abruptly from the water and heavily timbered with spruce and pine. A camp of fir logs, with crevices nicely chinked with moss, a spruce bark roof, and one end opening against the face of a ledge. A fire leaping and roaring up between the camp and ledge, whose flames were

fed with beech and birch, generously intermixed with resinous wood. Above the rock, forked flames, sending illuminations everywhere, bringing the trunks of great trees out in bold relief against the blackness of the night, brightening the nearer foliage so that the seared leaf and withered cone stood forth to view. A current of cold air, the breath of the ice-king in his splendor, between which and the fire there was mutual hate, for with every breath drawn unusually deep the flames, in hot resentment, shot higher up and roared in anger among the branches of the neighboring spruces. The shadows, like phantoms mute, chasing each other across the snow and disappearing in the outer darkness. The monotony of the water-fall, occasionally broken by the hooting of the snowy owl across the stream. Above the trees a great dark dome, whose vault was traversed by a broad band of white and studded with millions of night's luminaries. Within and at the back of the camp a couch of poles plentifully covered with twigs of the odorous balsam. Upon the walls two stout pins, supporting as many rifles and pairs of snow-shoes. Before the fire, a "deacon's seat," o'erspread with dishes of tin and bark. Underneath the blazing logs a bed of glowing coals from which a man was drawing a pot of savory beans, while his companion was roasting a generous slice of venison upon a forked stick. A pail of hot coffee filling the camp with its delicious odor. Two hounds, one crouching, the other sitting, their interest in the preparations for supper

evinced by the wagging of their tails and the dilating of their nostrils as the savory juice of the venison dripped sputtering onto the coals. This was the scene.

The two men were cousins; Harry, a stalwart, broad-shouldered youth, with clear blue eyes and auburn hair that curled luxuriantly above a massive forehead; Wilfred, short in stature, symmetrical in form, with dark, piercing eyes and raven locks. The two youths were adepts in woodcraft. In company with their two faithful hounds they were spending the months of January and February, 18—, in their snug camp on the upper part of the East Branch of the Pemigewasset, a tributary to the Merrimac, rising south-west of Mount Washington. They were employed in picking spruce gum. Game was plenty that winter, especially partridges, rabbits, and deer. Occasionally a moose was seen, probably some straggler from the Maine wilderness.

The day following the evening on which we have had a glimpse of their camp the youths were to spend in hunting deer, for the snow-shoeing was excellent.

Morning in the wilderness. The east was rosy-red, save where a thin stratum of clouds, laying athwart the dawning light, rent it from north to south. The mountain summits towards the east were crested with livid fire, while the snow which crowned them, and lay in spotless sheets in the tracks of avalanches and dried-up water courses, blushed at Aurora's ardent kiss. The topmost boughs of spruce,

and pine swayed dreamily to and fro. Bunches of snow, seemingly without cause, let go their hold upon lofty branches, burst into a myriad feathery flakes, and floated downward in zigzag, lazy motion. The sharp chattering of the squirrel and the noisy scolding of the chickadee now and then disturbed the quiet. But see! the sun has let loose his mettlesome steeds. The red beams marshal themselves upon the eastern peaks and charge downward in fiery squadrons upon the shadows assembled in the valleys. On! on they come! Into and through the shadowy battalions they dash, trampling them under foot, opening broad thoroughfares in thicket and forest, pursuing and vanquishing the dusky legions of the night. The mellow, genial rays are too powerful for the inert deadness, and the King of day, in splendor robed, steps above the eastern mountains. Thus Day, with all it brings of light and warmth, of renewed life and activity, brought forth from the camp our friends equipped for the chase.

A brief topographical description is necessary to the understanding of the hunt, and while the young men are taking their respective positions let us glance at the surrounding country.

On every hand steep mountains rise from four to five thousand feet. North of the camp is an elevation of nearly four thousand feet entirely surrounded by mountains. It is commonly called "The Mountain Between the Branches." Its eastern slope is precipitous, bordered by a river broad and deep. A few days previous to the

time of which we write a freshet, caused by anchor-ice, had cleared this level stretch of all obstructions. A deep ravine, heavily timbered, extends from the top of the mountains to the river, terminating upon an inclined ledge whose face rises abruptly above the water from fifteen to forty feet. A small stream flows from the northern slope around the western side, entering the river at the south. The valley through which this brook flows is narrow, uneven, and covered with a dense growth of tall, slender spruces. Such places are termed "hop-yards," from their resemblance to a hop-field. They are the favorite midwinter haunts of the deer, and in the one mentioned above, deer are taken every winter.

It was decided that Harry should enter this yard from the south-west and loose the hounds upon the first track which gave evidence of having been made by a full-grown buck. Wilfred was to cross the river and station himself opposite the above-mentioned ravine. One of two things would surely happen. The deer, bounding from its covert at the first bay of the hounds, would start up the narrow valley, or take to the mountain. In either event one of the hunters would be sure to get a shot, for, being on opposite sides of the mountain, the dogs would inform them of the position of the deer.

The morning brought no wind. The river, recently cleared of ice, stretched in level expanse into the forest with scarcely a ripple. No sound broke the silence of the primeval wilderness save the occasional note of some bird.

On the eastern shore, at his appointed post, stood Wilfred watching the shadows shortening on the opposite slopes and intently listening for the chase. It came. One moment, and the hills and valleys were the personification of silence. Not even a quiver among the topmost branches. One moment more, and the empty air rang as with the blast of a score of bugles clear and strong. No chording of the instruments or hesitating prelude prepared the ear for the grand flourish, but loud and clear, deep, full and prolonged as the voice of hound could make it when the buck dashes from covert in close and tantalizing view, ascended the ringing peal. It rose above the spruces; it filled the upper air; it slid down the ravines an avalanche of mellowing sound; it swelled into billows in the valleys and rolled above the mountain crests, rippled along the ridges in softening streams of music, and floated across the valley, dissolving amid the reverberating crags of Lafayette.

Wilfred's eye brightened. The blood mounted to his cheeks. Cocking his rifle he waited with bated breath the approaching chase. Again and again the cry of the hounds rent the air. The sounds rose upward in swelling volumes and pursued each other in billow after billow down the mountain side. Peal on peal did the dogs pour into the resounding air, shivering the silence into fragments. Onward in hot pursuit they tore, now diving into thickets which half smothered their clarion cries, now bounding up a rugged ascent, now flying along a ridge, now

flashing down a slope, leaving the air above them shivered with the reports of their hot, smoking throats.

Thus went the chase, with Harry running straight for the terminus of the ravine upon the ledges, for he knew by the various turns and the proximity of the hounds to the deer that there the chase would end.

With feelings which no one knows and no one can describe, unless he has had a similar experience, did Wilfred wait, holding his breath to listen when the sounds made aerial angles, straining his eyes for a glimpse of the frightened quarry as the hurricane swept along the mountain ridge. At last, hard pressed by the hounds, the buck, turning a right angle at the summit, dashed down the dark ravine straight on for the river's yawning brink, spurning the crusted snow with flying hoof. Onward, downward came the chase, yelp, hound and buck together. The mountain caverns reverberated with the uproar. The narrow gulch resounded with vocal streams. To north and east the echoes flew; to west and south they died away. The owls flew up into the scintillating light, frightened by the rush and whirl of tumult beneath their shadowy perches. The crows with flapping wings circled above the tree-tops with unmelodious caw.

Thus with bay of hound, with flight and croak of bird, with volleying echoes melting into softest music, came down the ravine, with eagles' flight, the impetuous race. Soon the crash of brush and crunch of snow was audible to Wilfred. Nearer, yet nearer, the

tumult came, until it reached the very limit of moose-wood bushes bordering the forest. The buck, with ankles bleeding, cut by the yielding crust, head thrown up and ears laid back, with nostrils dilating, tongue hanging out, froth flying, eyes flashing fire, and with yelping hound at either flank, burst out upon the ledge and with flash too quick for hunter's deadly aim, threw himself with all the momentum of his flight far out over the cliff above the chilling waters. The buck did not take to water unaccompanied. Harry reached the copeswood simultaneously with the chase. In his eagerness to shoot the buck before the leap which he knew would come, he dashed through the fringing brush onto the ledge, glare with encrusted ice. Ignorant of the presence of ice his momentum, as he broke through the bushes, took him upon the descending sheet. As the polished bows of his snow-shoes struck the slippery surface his feet shot upward with a flash. No bush or crevice was near to grasp, nothing save the smooth surface of the ice, and over he slid into the cool depths twenty feet below. One hound followed a similar fate, while the other, with tail depressed, ran whimpering up and down the bank.

While the deer was in mid-air Wilfred's rifle exploded, but the leaden cone only pierced the brisket of the animal and flattened against the ledge. The deer, dog, and Harry rose to the surface together and only a few feet apart. The dog quickly swam to the opposite bank and crawled shivering out upon the snow. Excitement and

rage had converted the ordinary timid deer into a furious beast. Soon as he caught sight of Harry, the buck, smarting with the flesh wound, his back curved and bristling, and with a loud snort of mingled rage and pain, plunged towards his adversary.

Startling as had been the catastrophe, great as was the danger, encumbered as he was with his snow-shoes, Harry's presence of mind did not abandon him, and he rose to the surface with hunting-knife in hand. Adroitly throwing himself to one side, as the buck charged upon him with pointed hoof, he aimed a blow at the base of the animal's neck. He was not quick enough and missed his aim, plunging the knife into the shoulder-blade, snapping it short off at the handle. Doubly enraged, the buck wheeled like a flash and plunged at his adversary. The antlers at this season of the year are wanting entirely, but the sharp-pointed hoofs handled by an animal at home in the water—the deer always seeks water when turned to bay—are truly formidable. For a few moments the unequal contest raged. Nearly all of Harry's garments were stripped from him and his flesh was bruised and lacerated in many places. Gradually he worked nearer the low bank of the stream, but Wilfred could render no assistance. To shoot was extremely dangerous to his cousin. It was plain that exhaustion, coupled with the snow-shoes, would soon drag him helpless under the water.

The fury and energy of the deer in no way lessened. Mustering all his strength, Harry made a quick move-

ment and threw his right arm over the angry creature's neck and clinched his nostrils with the left. The buck's fore feet became entangled in the snow-shoe filling. His fury increased and he redoubled his efforts to shake himself free from his doughty antagonist. Harry's strength was nearly gone. He could cling to the buck but a short time at most. To let go in his exhausted condition was sure death.

"*Shoot, shoot!*" he cried in despair. A cold shudder ran through Wilfred's frame. He had thought of shooting, but he must hit the brain or heart to have the shot effective. Both vital spots were in close proximity to his cousin's body. Twice he raised his rifle, but his heart failed him as man and beast whirled round and round half buried in the water.

"*Quick—shoot—I must—let—go,*" came faintly over the water.

He hesitated no longer. Instantly dropping upon his right knee with his left foot advanced, Wilfred, pale, but with steady nerves, dropped the barrel into his extended palm. The stock jumped to his cheek with hammer up and finger on the trigger. An instant, as his eye settled into the sights, man and rifle were motionless. The finger pressed steadily upon the trigger, fire spurted from the muzzle, a sharp report rang out upon the air so lately hushed. Ere the smoke lifted, Wilfred threw aside hat, coat, and rifle, leaped into the stream and swam swiftly to the rescue of his exhausted cousin. To his intense joy the deer ceased his frantic struggles. The bullet passed so near as to pierce a remnant of

Harry's coat and buried itself in the heart of the buck. Wilfred bore his cousin stoutly to the shore and then succeeded in saving the deer.

Weak, bleeding, chilled, and nearly helpless he carried rather than supported Harry to the camp. After a few days careful nursing in their comfortable quarters, with plenty of venison steaks upon which to regain their strength, they were but little the worse, save the loss of Harry's rifle, for the unexpected result of their hunt.

The student who takes a living interest in college spirit and takes part in societies, college papers, athletic associations and other organizations, will be the one that will take interest, and will work with zeal in every walk of life, social, religious, or political, after leaving the college halls.—*Miami Student.*

The French scholar, Huet, who read constantly until the age of ninety-one, and knew, it is said, more of books than any other man of his time, said that if nothing had been said twice, everything that had ever been written since the creation of the world, the details of history excepted, might be put into nine or ten folio volumes.

The college yell is purely an American invention and is unknown in other countries. In England the students simply cheer or scream the name of their college or university, no attempt being made at a rhythmical, measured yell, as in this country.

Poets' Corner.

REPENTANCE.

(An Allegory.)

In the lonely, beauteous garden
Of Gethsemane, there grows
A rare lily, pure and perfect,
Deeper red than any rose;
But its head is always drooping,
Humbled even to the ground;
And within its heart, there always
May be blood-red tear drops found.
Years and years ago, the flowers
Thought to choose themselves a queen;
One of sweet and stately bearing,
One of quiet, modest mien.
All the flowers called together,
To the Saviour's garden came,
Where by His own gentle bidding,
Every bloom received a name.

Who should be the queen? The flowers
Found it hard this to declare.
Some were beautiful, but haughty;
Some were sweet, but were not fair;
Some, too gentle; some, too fragile;
Some too gaily colored were.
But at last one cried, "the lily."
All the flowers turned to her.

Then the lily rose before them,
Tall and stately, sweet and good;
Modest, fair, the purest flower
In the garden, lily stood.
For her manner, sweet and royal;
For her beauty, grand and rare;
She was chosen for the flower queen,
Called "the fairest of the fair."

Then the lily raised her petals;
Gone her modest, quiet mien,
And with pride her heart was swollen.
Had she not been chosen queen?
So, in accents low and earnest,
To herself the lily said:
"To no one in earth or heaven
Will I ever bow my head."

In the holy hour of twilight,
Jesus to the garden went;
As the flowers felt His presence,
Every blossom lowly bent;
Held its breath and listened, eager
For His voice so low and sweet;
And the grass was proud and happy
To be carpet for His feet.

Softly came He by the flowers,
Speaking gently to each one.
At His touch with joy they trembled;
Gleamed His beauty like the sun.
It is said, one little flower,
In her bliss, forgot her name.
Every flower-head was bended
As the Saviour near it came.

All but one, the queen, the lily;
She, the pride of all the flowers,
Haughtily, with head uplifted,
By the Saviour's side she towers.
Gazing boldly at His beauty,
Proudly, then, queen lily said:
"To no one in earth or heaven
Will I ever bow my head."

Jesus knew her thought ere uttered,
For He saw her heart of pride.
Softly came He through the garden,
Sadly stood He by her side;
Gazed upon her, loving, pleading,
While her flower-comrades said:
"Lily, queen, it is the Saviour!
Lily, lily, bend your head!"

When she knew it was the Saviour,
Lily's cheeks with shame were burned.
Still the Saviour gazed upon her,
Till her face to crimson turned,
While her heart, filled with repentance,
Overflowed with tears of blood,
As with head now humbly lowered
At the Saviour's feet she stood.

—W. T., '96.

CONTRAST.

The soft blue sky of June, and the cool air,
Laden with fragrance of the apple bloom,
The song of birds, the setting sun, which paints
The eastern hills in richest loveliness,
The pensive quietude of eventide,
All make it, then, a luxury to live.

When from the frigid zone a freezing blast
Hath swept thro' vales and o'er the towering
hills,
Then haste the birds to southern climes. 'Tis
then
The flowers droop and fall around the stem;
When snows lie deep and streams are bound
in ice,
To live is then a struggle for mankind.

—X. Y. ZOSIMOS, '95.

College News and Interests.

To the Editors of the Student:

Has Bowdoin won the base-ball pennant for 1893? Have the Maine colleges decided that students of the Maine Medical School are members of Bowdoin College and entitled to play on Bowdoin athletic teams? If we were to believe certain articles that have lately appeared, we should be obliged to answer both these questions in the affirmative. It was stated in the *Bowdoin Orient* of December 20th that the championship for 1893 had been awarded to Bowdoin by the meeting of the base-ball managers at Waterville, and about the same time several of the daily papers printed an article stating that the same meeting had made Maine Medical School students eligible to the Bowdoin team. Both of these statements give an erroneous impression and have caused some misapprehension among Bates men.

As to the first statement, the board of managers who met at Waterville did not have the power to award the championship to anyone. The pennant ought to have been won on the ball-field last June, but it cannot be awarded by any one now.

The constitution under which the league was played provided that a tie for the championship should be decided by a game to be played within twelve days after the scheduled games were finished. This game was not played and was not even arranged within the twelve days. At the end

of that time, as the constitution provided for nothing farther, the league for 1893 was ended with Bates and Bowdoin tied for first place. This was the situation at the close of the league and so it must remain in spite of any decision to the contrary. It was thoroughly understood at the Waterville meeting, and the motion that was passed did not award the pennant and was only an expression of opinion by the majority of the meeting.

The idea that the Medical School students were to be eligible to the Bowdoin team seems to have arisen with the Brunswick correspondent of the *Portland Argus*, who stated as much in an article on December 20th. The question about the medics was the most important one coming before the meeting, and a great deal of time was spent upon it without reaching a decision. A matter of so much importance should be brought before the Athletic Association of each college. Bates was closed for the winter vacation at this time, so the matter was left undecided. The decision rests with the Bates Athletic Association.

The matter has been brought up before, but the medics have never been allowed to play. That the Maine Medical School is located at Brunswick does not seem a sufficient reason why its members should be considered as Bowdoin students and be allowed to pass for such in athletics. The Medical School is connected with Bowdoin College about as Cobb Divinity School

is connected with Bates College, but no Bates man would claim that Divinity School students were eligible to the Bates team. Either the theologians or we ourselves must be deficient in nerve, according to the Bowdoin standard.

The meeting which was held December 16th regularly comes in February. Bowdoin was determined to have it early this year, although it would put Bates to some inconvenience on account of the vacation, which would prevent the Athletic Association from being called together. The meeting was held, but nothing of importance was decided. As a result, it may be necessary to call another meeting.

A. H. MILLER,
Mgr. Bates B. B. A.

LOCALS.

Noone, '94, is clerking in the Hub.

Smith, '95, spent vacation in town.

Have you written your criticism yet?

College opened Tuesday, Jan. 9th.

"Hello; been teaching?" "No; loafing."

"Have you returned or only arrived?"

Springer, '95, pulls the bell rope until Cutts returns.

Now is the time when we ought to have a social.

All the STUDENT editors but one are teaching.

Wakefield, '95, spent several days in Boston soliciting ads. for the STUDENT.

Wingate, '95, has become deeply interested in the study of Shakespeare.

Miss Neal, ex-'95, is teaching in Auburn.

Parker Hall was entirely vacated at Thanksgiving time.

This is the time of year when people are light on the foot.

Knapp, '95, has been working on fancy leather this vacation.

'Ninety-seven had the largest delegation at the opening ceremony.

For a good sound Keeley Cure, go to Deering (Portland), Maine.

Political Economy promises to be a very interesting study for the Juniors.

Miss Bryant, '96, clerked for Douglass & Cook during the holidays.

We are sorry to learn that Billington, '97, has decided not to return to college.

Miss Stewart, '95, has finished her school at North Anson and returned to college.

Miss King, '95, has rejoined her class. She was out teaching during the fall term.

Douglass, '96, has been compelled to leave his school and return home on account of sickness.

Brown, '95, commenced his school in Eastport, January 2d, for a term of twelve weeks.

L. W. Robbins, Colby, '94, formerly of Bates, paid a short visit to his Lewiston friends during vacation.

Prof. to Mr. S.—"Does the study of Political Economy tend to create a love for wealth?" Mr. S.—No, sir; no more than the study of General Geometry creates a love for that study."

Work in the gym commenced the first week.

Emerson, '97, will not rejoin his class this year.

Miss Bryant supplied for a week in one of the Auburn schools.

Give us a new stove and a cover for the table in the reading-room.

Phillips, '97, spent part of his vacation visiting friends in Pennsylvania.

The many friends of Miss Green, '94, are glad to welcome her back after an absence of two terms.

Motions for New Year's resolutions were in order, but those for breaking them now take precedent.

Field, '94, spent a week with us at the opening of the term, and then left to teach an eight-weeks term of school in Phillips.

Dutton, '95, has had an attack of pneumonia and was obliged to give up his school at North New Portland for several weeks.

Several of the Sophomores who were suspended last term have returned. Others will be back as soon as they finish their winter schools.

Some of the boys are getting back and thawing out the mice frozen to death in their beds in the back rooms of Parker Hall.

Professor Rand was unable to meet his classes the first few days of the term. We are glad to see him out again so soon.

Parsons, '96, was obliged to give up his school at Minot Corner on account of trouble with his head. He is unable to read or study for any length of time.

Professor Howe repeated his lecture, delivered before the World's Parliament of Religions, at the Main Street Church, January 14th.

Professor to Mr. B. on the review lesson—"You may define sound." Mr. B.—"I did not study the last part of the advance."

Professor Anthony, of the Theological School, had an article in the *Independent* for January 4th, on "Denominational Co-operation in Maine."

Bolster, '95, was admitted as an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education at its last annual meeting.

Hatch's electrical studies seem to have developed quite capillaceous features. Did he take a shock to start them? He must have, for they shock everybody.

Professor Anthony delivered an interesting lecture at the annual meeting of the State Pedagogical Society, in Waterville, on "Substitutes for Greek in a Fitting School."

The Soph's soliloquy:

Full boldly we turned off the gas,
For mock programmes our money blew in,
And cut every girl in the class,
In vain the Seniors' applause to win.

Speaking of the Mikado burlesque, the Portland *Argus* says: "It reflected great credit on Lewiston Foresters, but especially on Frank L. Callahan, leader of Callahan's Orchestra, of Lewiston, who was the organizer and general manager of the undertaking."

The Freshman class has been divided into divisions, and the questions for next fall's debates have been selected. The five divisions, with the questions,

are as follows: First Division—"Was there More True Christianity Among the Puritans than Exists Among their Descendants in New England?" Aff.: Miss Wiggin, Miss Snell, Rogers, Miss Chase, Miss Hanson, Phillips. Neg.: Palmer, H. Parker, Miss Sleeper, Miss Meserve, Wright, Gray. Second Division—"Ought the United States to Give a Guarantee to the Nicaragua Canal Company to Pay the Interest on the Money Necessary to Build the Canal?" Aff.: Miss Rowell, Tobien, Miss Purington, E. Parker, Miss Buzzell. Neg.: Miss Winn, Miss Butterfield, Miss Twort, Gilman, Sturges, Sampson. Third Division: "Is it Probable that Russia will Become the Greatest European Power?" Aff.: Billington, Miss Merrill, Miss Houghton, Miss Andrews, Cunningham, Miss Noyes, Hubbard. Neg.: Miss Hewins, Stanley, Miss Lunt, Bailey, Marr, Miss Brown. Fourth Division—"Does the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century Offer as Great Opportunities for Statesmanship in the United States as Did the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century?" Aff.: Miss Berry,

Hanscom, Burrill, Miss Lowell, Miss Roby, Slattery. Neg.: Miss Cobb, Miss Vickery, Miss Knowles, Brackett, Miss Dunn, Vining. Fifth Division—"Did Italy Show a Greater Mental Vigor and Activity During the Renaissance than in Any Other Period of Her History?" Aff.: Barrell, Miss Jennison, Miss James, Skillings, Briggs, Miss Porter. Neg.: Carr, Milliken, Miss Farnum, Miss Smith, Miss Bride, Miss Summerbell.

At the base-ball meeting at Waterville, December 16, 1893, the following schedule was arranged:

May 2—Bowdoin vs. Bates,	Brunswick.
May 2—Colby vs. M. S. C.,	Waterville.
May 5—Bates vs. Colby,	Lewiston.
May 8—Bowdoin vs. M. S. C.,	Brunswick.
May 9—Colby vs. Bowdoin,	Waterville.
May 9—Bates vs. M. S. C.,	Lewiston.
May 12—Bates vs. Bowdoin,	Lewiston.
May 12—M. S. C. vs. Colby,	Bangor.
May 18—M. S. C. vs. Bates,	Bangor.
May 19—Colby vs. Bates,	Waterville.
May 22—M. S. C. vs. Bowdoin,	Bangor.
May 26—Bowdoin vs. Colby,	Brunswick.
May 30—Bates vs. Colby,	Brunswick.
June 2—Bates vs. Bowdoin,	Waterville.
June 6—Bowdoin vs. Colby,	Lewiston.
June 8—M. S. C. vs. Bates,	Waterville.
June 9—M. S. C. vs. Colby,	Waterville.

Alumni Department.

ALUMNI MEETING.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

THE tenth annual dinner of the alumni of the college, in Boston and vicinity, occurred at Young's Hotel, December 22, 1893, at 6.30 P.M. Prior to the dinner a business meeting was held, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Presi-

dent, Rev. F. E. Emrich, '76; Vice-President, Rev. W. H. Bolster, '69; Secretary and Treasurer, C. C. Smith, '88. At dinner there were present thirty-four graduates, and twenty wives and lady friends. The speakers of the evening were Prof. G. C. Chase, '68; A. E. Tuttle, '79; Dr. L. M. Palmer, '75; O. B. Clason, Esq.,

'77; W. F. Garcelon, '90; Miss Mabel Wood, '90; Miss Dora Jordan, '90; A. M. Spear, Esq., '75; George E. Smith, Esq., '73. Nothing, except a return to the campus at Commencement season, can recall the old college days so pleasantly as these annual meetings at Young's. College mates who have been separated for years meet for a few hours, and compare notes and report progress.

But present successes and failures are soon passed by, and with one accord the old and happy days of college life are called up. The curtain rises on the college grounds and buildings. The classes again re-form. Parker Hall is tenanted with its former occupants. The victories of former days are won again, and the heroes come trooping in from the field. Such is the happy frame of mind that only the victories are recalled. No word or thought of those early struggles and trials, when rigid economy at college, and sacrifice in the home was a stern reality, finds place at the happy board. The small hours of the night come rapidly on, and all too soon the last act, consisting of college songs, is finished, and the curtain falls.

Any graduate who has never attended one of these dinners should not allow another year to pass without availing himself of the privilege. The Secretary desires to have sent him the addresses of all who did not receive notice this year of the time and place of meeting, so he may extend the invitation as widely as possible for the next dinner.

CLARENCE C. SMITH, *Secretary*.
20 Pemberton Square, Boston.

RESPECTING AN EQUIVALENT FOR GREEK.

[A paper read before the Maine Pedagogical Society, at Waterville, December 29, 1893.]

To the Editors of the Student:

IF the college demands Greek, the fitting-school must teach Greek. At present, however, the college is very much in doubt concerning its requirements, and any light shed upon its perplexity by the fitting-school, or from any other source, will be welcome. My fifteen minutes allow for little more than bare statements.

Two substitutes have been proposed for Greek,—the modern languages and natural sciences. Our query is, which will educationally yield the most to the average student of to-day,—Greek, one of the modern languages, as French or German, or one of the natural sciences?

1. A liberal education should yield the student an increase of mental furniture. An educated man requires a certain amount of facts. We must all be Gradgrinds to an extent. Education does consist in part, at least, of pouring in information. This is not the chief part, but this is a part. Rules in arithmetic, tables of measures, principles of language, events in history, laws of nature, morals and government, must be learned and retained in memory. Facts thus stored have a twofold use: (1), of direct application at their own face value, and (2), according to the laws of association, as points of attachment for the acquisition of new facts, either from without by observation, or from within by logical reasoning. He who knows much observes more, relates what he sees to what he already knows, and remembers

without difficulty. The well-furnished mind extracts from the world what another never dreams exists, not of fact merely, but of truth underlying fact.

Which mental furniture is the more valuable, a knowledge of Greek or a knowledge of one of the modern languages? If the student wishes to speak one of the modern languages, the answer is obvious. Classic Greek will never be a spoken language. But to speak a language is a commercial and not an educational motive. Which will enrich the mind the more? Which will the better stimulate the rational processes? In either case there are rules to be learned, new vocabularies to be acquired, their differences and similarities to be noted, and curious idioms, with the strange modes of thought which they imply, to be grasped and analyzed.

In the case of a young student doubtless the immediate advantage lies with the modern language. His imagination is more easily stirred, his powers of comparison and reasoning more easily exercised upon that which is merely geographically distant than upon that which is both geographically and chronologically distant. But in after life the advantage lies with the classic. The bare bones of language, whether ancient or modern, stand an equal chance of vanishing from memory; but the adult who has once studied Greek has come into contact with another kind of thinking, another type of mind; he has seen government and society, art and literature in the workshop, and has looked more nearly into

the heart of man. Of the French and German his newspaper tells him daily. Indeed, through his elbow he may acquire any modern civilization. In fact all modern civilization is one. Forsooth, since geographical distance has well-nigh vanished, the only way to broaden a man's mental horizon is to educate him, not longitudinally, but latitudinally; that is, toward both the origin and the destiny of the human family. We cannot yet lift the veil of the future; the backward study, therefore, is linguistic "science," and has promise of the future.

A comparison of Greek with the natural sciences gives the same result: an immediate advantage for the young on the side of science, but the lasting benefit on the side of the Greek. Science, rightly taught, indeed, however taught, increases the power to see. But the power to see, unenforced by the power to retain and philosophically to comprehend, is like the angler's hook, good to catch, but worthless as a basket to hold, or a stomach to digest. A study of Greek does not enlarge the observational faculty, save in a kind of literary and psychological way, but, since language is a representation of mind, it does teach the student of man as a creature above the brute. The best translation never gives the shape, size, and suggestiveness of original thought.

2. A liberal education should impart to its possessor pure and lofty mental aims. Chautauquan circles and University Extension lectures have a noble motive and do, doubtless, a large amount of good, but they incur the

grave peril, it must be confessed, of making glitter pass for gold. Haste sometimes makes waste, for

"We may outrun,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by overrunning."

True politeness comes not from books on etiquette, and is not learned through twelve lessons at the dancing school; goodness cannot be acquired under the unction of a good sermon, nor from a course of ethics; there is a salvation of the soul which must be "worked out" by "fear and trembling," the accretions of which are likened unto growth. True culture is the result of years.

Is there a Homer in German? Has the French language a Demosthenes or a Plato? What modern speech can give us an *Æschylus*, *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Socrates*, and *Aristotle*? Perhaps the English, but no other.

The natural sciences analyze. They see the elements. They give us minute thoughts. Darwin—and his was no narrow mind—complained in old age that the pursuit of science had caused an atrophy of the finer qualities of his mind; his æsthetic sense and his religious sense had waned and well-nigh vanished. He says: "The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness, and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature." ("The Life and Letters of Charles R. Darwin, including an Autobiographical Chapter." London: 1888. Vol. 1., p. 102.) But Darwin also confessed: "During my whole life I have been singularly incapable of mastering any language"

(p. 32). Is this confession an explanation of the complaint?

A precise language, like the Greek, has a refining influence upon a man. Mathematics is exact; but mathematics tends—I speak of a tendency only, which many a mathematician successfully resists—tends to make a man angular, a man of few words, and dogmatic; for mathematical conclusions are demonstrable, and "Q. E. D." does not refine by broadening.

A knowledge of the Greek makes a student appreciate his own and all languages. Etymological meanings are not dictionary definitions, yet they aid in understanding definitions, and, still better, reveal, usually, the history of some phase of human thought. To catch a glimpse of such history, if but occasional, enlarges the mental vision.

To breathe the atmosphere of the Greek language and literature, of Greek history, poetry, oratory, art, statesmanship, and philosophy, is to purify and elevate the mental aims as French cannot, though with Racine and Molière and Corneille and Victor Hugo; as German cannot, even by its Goethe and Schiller and Lessing and Kant; as Italian cannot, were its Dante multiplied by a score; as indeed the natural sciences cannot, though astronomy lift its devotees the highest.

3. A liberal education requires thorough mental discipline. To think and to continue to think, at will, is evidence of mental self-control. Attention can be secured from a baby by a snap of the fingers. But the baby turns involuntarily. Curiosity is not

volitional attention, neither is the love of novelty; they are emotional. It is the cheap conception of genius which thinks of the poet as awakening in the night, and, seized with a sudden inspiration, his "eye in a fine frenzy rolling," dashing off at a sitting the world's masterpieces. Laborious, incessant application is the usual price of genius. Men of one idea evince a wonderful tenacity of purpose, and have accomplished stupendous results for human welfare. But theirs have not usually been well-balanced, well-disciplined minds. Human society in its development has at length reached a plane where breadth rather than length is essential for humanity's benefactor. This is not denying the present need of specialization, but is declaring that the specialist must specialize broadly and intelligently; to simply run his course, because by the chance of birth or circumstance that course is open before him, is in this age frequently to run in vain. The educated man, before narrowing himself, must, in order to serve his day, not only so broaden himself that, knowing the needs of his day, and the attainments of his day, he may wisely adapt himself in his chosen profession to the heterogeneity of to-day, but must no less acquaint himself with the thought and life of past ages in order that he may now do more than simply repeat the past. So disciplined must he be, if well disciplined, that he can apply himself to the task which the times most require and can succeed therein. This is the discipline of opportunity and application. The highest ideal of per-

fect individualism is not idiosyncrasy but adaptation.

The substitution of modern languages or of natural sciences for Greek is often advocated as a concession to the modern utilitarian spirit. "The student must spend so many years in his special preparation," pleads the utilitarian, why should he waste his time on Greek?" And the same spirit oftentimes crowds out the college altogether and substitutes the technical, or professional, school. But why "waste" time on an education, any way?

Life does not consist of three-score years and ten merely. Life is spherical, not a line. To be rich and large and full, it must be inclusive, comprehensive, even though its increased radius impinge upon an ever-increasing outer sphere of nescience. *Non tamquam multa, sed tamquam multum? Mehercule! non solum multum, sed etiam multa.*

After all that can be said, however, more depends upon him who teaches than upon that which is taught. The intellectual life, like the moral and spiritual, is less communicable by precept than by example. There is no spontaneous mental generation,—though mental degeneration is spontaneous enough,—and there are no patent incubators of intellectual eggs or germs in text-book or topic. Mental life is first by contagion, then by assimilation through subjective personal toil, and then by growth, necessary and inevitable. But my modest contention is that, while modern languages need not be omitted and natural sciences should not be left out,

the study of Greek must not be dropped from the curriculum of the college and secondary school; it is one of the most fruitful subjects for the right kind of a teacher to teach; it is its own best substitute; it has no equivalent for the highest ends of a liberal education; the time devoted to it is time well spent, for it leads to facts, cultivates aims, and secures discipline indispensable to the best mental training.

ALFRED WILLIAMS ANTHONY.

PERSONALS.

'68.—Professor O. C. Wendall is in sole charge of the large telescope in the Harvard observatory.

'73.—E. P. Sampson, principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, read, at the meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society, held recently at Waterville, an able paper upon "The Second Year in Latin."

'75.—Professor J. R. Brackett, of Colorado University, has recently favored some of his old teachers at Bates with admirable photographs, taken by himself, of scenes in Boulder, Colorado.

'75.—H. S. Cowell, principal of Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Mass., dedicated, on January 2d, the beautiful \$100,000 set of buildings that replace those burned last year.

'76.—Rev. F. E. Emrich has declined a \$4,000 call to the pastorate of a Boston church.

'76.—B. H. Young, M.D., is having an excellent practice in Amesbury, Mass.

'77.—G. A. Stuart, superintendent

of Lewiston schools, presided at the meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society, held at Waterville, December 28-30.

'77.—C. E. Brockway is principal of the high school, Bourne, Mass.

'79.—E. V. Scribner, M.D., is superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Worcester, Mass.

'79.—E. W. Given, Ph.D., is in charge of the Ancient Classics at Newark Academy, a leading preparatory school for Princeton.

'80.—Professor Frisbee, of the Latin School, Lewiston, Me., was at the Boston Library the most of his winter vacation. He attended several teachers' conventions and made a very pleasant visit at Wellesley College. Once more he has opened his winter term with the usual increase of several new students.

'81.—C. W. Williams is pastor of the Baptist church in Hanson, Mass.

'82.—D. E. Pease is doing a flourishing business in printing, Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

'83.—F. E. Foss is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

'85.—Miss Stiles is improving in health, and has left the hospital in Boston for her home in Norway, Me.

'85.—E. B. Stiles makes his headquarters at 82 Varney Street, Lowell, Mass., but has engagements all over New England almost every day, giving addresses on missionary subjects. He has offered fifteen dollars in prizes to students of the Divinity School for essays upon "The Attractiveness of the Ministry."

'85.—R. E. Attwood is cashier of the Waterville Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

'86.—Professor W. H. Hartshorn is a member of the special committee on Science in the Public Schools for the Maine Pedagogical Society.

'86.—Harry M. Cheney and Mary E. Vose were united in marriage on December 19th. Mr. Cheney is a nephew of Rev. O. B. Cheney, President of Bates College. Early in life he came to Lebanon with his parents, and graduated from Colby Academy, at New London, class of '82, and, four years later, from Bates College. Since that time he has been editor and manager of the *Granite State Free Press*, besides carrying on an extensive insurance business.

'87.—J. R. Dunton, superintendent of Rockland schools, read a memorial of J. W. Mitchell at the last meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society.

'88.—W. L. Powers, principal of Gardiner High School, presented a paper on "Aims in Teaching of Cicero" at the same meeting.

'89.—F. J. Daggett has opened a law office at 42 Court Street, Boston.

'90.—F. L. Day, M.D., is at Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

'90.—E. W. Morrill, of the Methodist Seminary, Vt., has been making a critical reading of Darwin's theory of evolution, upon which he has made interesting comments.

'92.—W. B. Skelton, Esq., has formed a law partnership with ex-Mayor Newell, of Lewiston.

'92.—At Academy Hall, Henniker, N. H., on Friday evening, December

29th, an able and scholarly address was delivered to a most appreciative audience by Scott Wilson, of Haverford College Grammar School, instructor in athletics and mathematics. The subject of the address was "New England's part in our National Drama." The speaker's view of his subject was comprehensive, his treatment of it systematic and entertaining, and his delivery earnest, deliberate, and eloquent.

Instead of publishing a catalogue, Cobb Divinity School has this year occupied two pages of *Our Dayspring*, the young people's paper of Boston, in its issue of December 2, 1893. Copies may be secured from any member of the Faculty.

Bates College was well represented at the recent meeting of the Maine Pedagogical Society, held in Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville. Three of its professors were in attendance, and about twenty-five of its graduates. A Bates man presided, four presented papers, and several others participated in the discussions.

The first regular foot-ball team in this country was organized at Yale in 1872.

The oldest college graduate is said to be Dr. James Kitchen, of Philadelphia, Penn., who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819.

The receipts of the Yale-Princeton Thanksgiving game amounted to \$39,000, the expenses \$11,000, and the net balance \$28,000.

College Exchanges.

CRITICISM is a difficult art. To criticise justly and kindly requires much time, deep thought, and impartiality. No man objects to adverse criticism so much as the average collegian. No body of journalists have any better opinion of their own ability than the average editorial staff of a college magazine. Because of this it is hard for the exchange editor to do his duty. Many magazines have omitted the department altogether, while others fill up the page with clippings from various papers and make no comments. This is wrong. The exchange department is absolutely essential to every college journal because it brings us to see ourselves as others see us. They show us our mistakes and we can profit by them.

Very few exchanges have come to our table since the appearance of the December *STUDENT*. Since that time the *STUDENT* has passed into new and somewhat inexperienced hands. We are unacquainted with many of the magazines before us, but hope to form an acquaintance that will be of mutual benefit for the coming year. Whatever criticism may appear from time to time in these pages will be in kindness and we will accept just criticism in the same manner.

The Dartmouth Lit is one of the finest college publications we have seen. It is printed on excellent paper and its press-work is faultless, which cannot be said of many papers before us. We

wish to say that "Christmas 'Memories," a sonnet, is an excellent production.

The Brown Magazine for November contains a long poem entitled "On Opposite Shores." The metrical construction is nearly perfect, while the thought is beautiful. We quote one verse:

"For better I deem an aspect bright,
And a smile that warms and cheers,
Than the grief that dims another's light
With the shadow of our tears."

"The Waste Basket" of the *Colby Echo* contains a very good parody on "After the Ball," but a whole column of its short, would-be funny poems have little literary merit, and should have been literally cast into the "waste basket" instead of being sent to the printer.

"One of Our Criminals," the subject of an article in the *Harvard Monthly*, has the virtue of being original. It is written in a humorous, satirical vein, and shows the injustice of our criminal courts.

At the present time there is much talk about college verse. The exchange editor of *The Tuftonian*, after comparing poetry and prose for a year, claims that poetry is on an equality with prose. We think so. Examine the "Song of the River," in the December number of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, and you will find perfect poetry; but above all, a display of true genius. The author has the poet's own love of nature, his imagination is wonderful and his

expression beautiful. We wish that space permitted a reprint in our columns. Many college poems are not credited with their just due, simply because their authors are only college students. Let many of them come to light over the names of noted poets, and critics would spread pens full of ink in their praise.

The article upon the "Niagara River" in the *Niagara Index* is a masterly pro-

duction. Its geological knowledge displayed is valuable, while the historical references are soul-stirring to every true American. We think the "Index Review" of this magazine is weak, in the fact that it contains too much slang and has many unsuccessful attempts to be humorous.

The Occident comes to us weekly and is as bright and sparkling as the sands of its native shore.

Magazine Notices.

THE January *Century* is full of interest to the lovers of art, literature, or music. The magazine opens with the second paper on the "Old Dutch Masters," by Mr. Cole, the subject this month being Franz Hals, of whose work Mr. Cole has engraved three examples, the celebrated "Jester" being printed as the frontispiece.

One of the great composers of to-day, Eduard Grieg, contributes an entertaining article on Robert Schumann.

An article of a wholly different character is Miss Alice Fletcher's study of Indian music, based on her personal residence among the Omaha Indians, concerning whose lore she is an accepted expert.

An unpublished essay of James Russell Lowell, "The Function of the Poet," is said by Professor Norton to be "not unworthy to stand with Sidney's and with Shelley's 'Defense of Poesy,'" and "fitted to warm and

inspire the poetic heart of the youth of this generation."

Two other literary papers are quite as worthy of attention as Lowell's essay. They are an account of the personal appearance, home life, and opinions of George Sand, by her friend Madam Blanc, and an article on the critic Andrew Lang, by Brander Matthews.

One must not omit reading "Life in a Light-House." In this sketch is told how the Minot's Ledge Light-House was built, and the perils of the keepers of the light.

Ex-President Harrison in an open letter advocates "Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges."

Of special interest to archæologists is the illustrated paper setting forth the relations of "The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments," in which is included an account of the creation and the flood as described on these monuments.

A complete novel, "The Colonel," by Harry Willard French, appears in the January issue of *Lippincott's*. Also a very entertaining short story by Molly Elliot Seawell, entitled "Frenchy."

M. E. W. Sherwood in a most pleasing style, tells her recollections of Charlotte Cushman, Rachel, and Fanny Kemble. She delights in the memory of Charlotte Cushman, and speaks of her thus: "And as Meg Merrilies, Charlotte Cushman rose to the Sidonian height of the dramatic art. She was the thing she personated. Her good and noble and self-sacrificing life, her admirable temper, her patience, and her pluck, place this woman among the heroines of the stage, an ornament to the American name."

Under the heading "A Juvenile Revival," Thomas Chalmers celebrates the "Christian Endeavor" era.

In "Talks with the Trade," very good advice is given to young writers about how to become authors.

The December number of the *Cosmopolitan* offers for its chief attraction a series of articles by well-known authors under the head of "After the World's Fair."

One only needs in addition, the famous September *Cosmopolitan*, to feel that he has visited the World's Fair.

"Après," by Guy DeMaupassant, is another interesting feature of this month's issue.

The opening chapters of Margaret Deland's story, "Philip and his Wife," appear in the January *Atlantic*.

An article on Miss Jewett calls her

"one of our most happily-endowed writers," and thus speaks of "The Passing of Sister Barsett": "It is the inimitable humor and pathos of the conversation between the two women which make the story a patch of New England life." The same might be said of "The Only Rose," a pleasing story which Miss Jewett contributes to this number.

Charming, indeed, is the sketch by Edith M. Thomas, entitled, "From Winter Solstice to Vernal Equinox." There is a fascination in the very beginning which is kept up throughout.

Other interesting articles are "Admiral Earl Howe," by A. T. Mahan; "Talk at a Country House," by Sir Edward Strachey; "Ten Letters from Coleridge to Southey"; "The Transmission of Learning through the University," by N. S. Shaler; and "Lowell, Brooks and Gray in their Letters."

Education contains two articles of especial interest to those who contemplate or already are teaching: "The Unconscious Element in Discipline," by Henry S. Baker, and "Drawing in General Education," by D. R. Augsburg. In a paper by R. Heber Holbrook, it is conclusively proved that education is a science. It is well to feel an acquaintance with, and an interest in, other colleges besides those around us in New England, and after having read the account of "Western Reserve University" and its president, Charles F. Thwing, one possesses quite a knowledge of this, one of the oldest colleges west of the state of New York.



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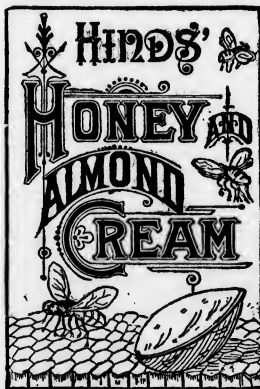
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 All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.
 Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.
 The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.
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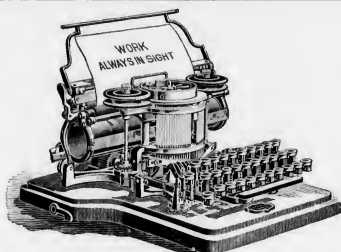
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Editorial.

THERE is an impression altogether too common that the college education of the present day consists in a very great degree of physical and in a very slight degree of mental culture. The usual method of answering this charge employed by the student is to term the offender an "old fogy" or an "old moss-back," and he considers the question conclusively settled. But in

all probability, the person under consideration is neither an "old fogy" nor an old "moss-back," nor is his ideal student necessarily near-sighted, round-shouldered, dyspeptic or consumptive. It is indeed barely possible that he be a fairly liberal-minded man, who has heard so much about college athletics and so little about college intellectuality as to have arrived at the natural con-

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

No. 2.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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F. S. WAKEFIELD, Business Manager.
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Editorial.

THERE is an impression altogether too common that the college education of the present day consists in a very great degree of physical and in a very slight degree of mental culture. The usual method of answering this charge employed by the student is to term the offender an "old fogey" or an "old moss-back," and he considers the question conclusively settled. But in

all probability, the person under consideration is neither an "old fogey" nor an old "moss-back," nor is his ideal student necessarily near-sighted, round-shouldered, dyspeptic or consumptive. It is indeed barely possible that he be a fairly liberal-minded man, who has heard so much about college athletics and so little about college intellectuality as to have arrived at the natural con-

clusion that the one has to some extent absorbed the other.

This decision is due not so much to the excess of athletics as to the lack of prominence of the true work. Yet we have faith to believe that, notwithstanding this deceptive surface, the old stream beneath flows on deeper, broader, and more irresistible than ever before.

College athletics owe their present position, and, in many cases, their very existence to the rivalry between different institutions. Both on account of this spirit and because of a fascination peculiar to them; they are brought conspicuously before the public.

On the other hand the true work of the college is a silent work. It makes no immediate demand upon the public attention. It produces no sudden transformations. It does not make the man, but gives him the power to make himself, and if the opportunity be improved, so naturally does the result follow as to appear to have been brought about easily by inherent qualities, and the influence of the college in their development is often overlooked.

If this same power which gives so great an impetus to the mere accessories could be utilized in giving life, earnestness, and enthusiasm to the real object of an education, then would not only a great intellectual impulse be imparted, but the bringing of the true work before the public would go far toward refuting the charge of degeneracy.

If oratory is not the prime object of the college, it is at least closely

related to the object. The greater part of our exchanges are fresh from scenes of intercollegiate debates, and their enthusiasm attests the success of the move. A large number of the colleges throughout the country, even our sisters upon the shores of the Pacific, have seen and accepted the great opportunity for benefit offered, and we feel that the old Pine Tree State is not maintaining her reputation for progressiveness in allowing herself to remain behind in this most important move. Bates would be well pleased if she should be able in the spring to vanquish Bowdoin and Colby upon the diamond; but would it not add much more to her standing as a college in the eyes of the great majority of people if she were to defeat them, this winter, upon the platform in joint debate?

Moreover, a double interest would attach itself to this contest. Bates boasts of the superiority of her literary societies over the secret societies of other colleges, and in return receives the contempt of her rivals. Let the results of these two systems be placed side by side and it will soon be seen who has the best ground for self-glorification.

The subject of intercollegiate debates in Maine is not a question for some future generation to decide; it should be acted upon now by the various colleges. Shall we, this winter, make some move toward bringing about a series of intercollegiate debates in Maine, or shall we be content to remain in the rear in this matter, confine our intercollegiate contests to athletics, and

refuse to one of the most vital and essential elements of an education the impulse which it is in our power to give?

THERE is, we think, a tendency among students to be a little slack in business affairs. But when the whole student body in their business relations with one another through the various college societies and associations, not only become slack, but even disregard all business customs and laws, then we think it is time to call a halt.

This slackness manifests itself more in the Athletic Association, though the other organizations are by no means free from objectionable practices. There has not been, to our knowledge, any treasurer's report made for the last three years; he handles, yearly, a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars, and is required to give no bonds. Several hundred dollars of gate receipts and subscriptions from friends of the team, annually collected by the manager of the Base-Ball Club, never pass into the hands of the treasurer. Would such practices be allowed by business men? If not, why should they be allowed here among students, who are fitting themselves to meet with men of the world? We do not say that any thing has been wrong, but the opportunity has been too tempting.

But how can existing evils be remedied? We answer, by complete re-organization of the Athletic Association. Let us begin like business men, draw up a constitution and by-laws, naming the duties of each and every officer, and specifying the time of their election.

After these have been criticised and revised by a committee of alumni, let them be presented to the state authorities, and have the Association chartered under the state laws. Among the many new features which should be introduced are a committee to approve bills, an auditing committee and advisory committee of alumni.

When this has been done, let copies of the charter, constitution, and by-laws be printed and distributed among the members of the Association. Then there can be no "snap elections," no officer can overstep the bounds of his office. Then there will be no need for the constitution to again mysteriously disappear.

THE present management of the STUDENT thoroughly believes in Bates and would say nothing to injure it in the least degree, but wishes to advance the interests of the institution that has aided so many young men and women. For this reason we wish to bring clearly before the authorities the need of better ventilation in Hathorn Hall.

Ever since we have attended recitations we have suffered from the foul air, especially when the mercury falls low enough to require steam. When one can sit out of doors comfortably the windows can be opened and pure air obtained. These rooms are closed from sunrise to sunrise, week after week. It does not seem to occur to those in charge that cold air may be as impure as warm air, so instead of changing it the steam is turned on every morning to warm up rooms that are

actually odorous. One room has a class in it from eight until noon with no change of air except when some one, whose sense of smell is very sensitive and whose lungs object to second-hand air, ventures to open a window and permits a draft to strike the neck of some one subject to a cold, and by the time the benefactor of his companions reaches his seat some one closes the window with emphasis. Such ventilation is extremely insufficient and dangerous.

Science teaches that expired air is vitiated to the extent of nearly five per cent. and is no longer respirable with safety. Every person must have eight hundred cubic feet of space in order to breathe air fairly pure, and this should be renewed at the rate of more than a cubic foot per minute. It requires five times this supply of fresh air to keep the eight hundred feet free from odor. In each minute a person breathes four hundred and fifty cubic inches of air. Allowing eight hundred feet for an individual, the English and Classical rooms of Hathorn Hall ought not to have over twelve persons in them, and a much less number in the French and Botanical rooms, even if the sixty cubic feet of air per minute be admitted to keep the room odorless. The fact is that these rooms have at least twenty-five and oftener thirty-five and forty persons in them at a time. According to the above figures, and supposing that the rooms are thoroughly ventilated (which is not the case) after each class vacates it, each person has to breathe vitiated air for half an hour

or for as much longer time as the occupants of the room exceed twenty-four. Since one class generally follows another, it must be admitted that class number two breathes very impure air.

Is there not some way to constantly supply Hathorn Hall with the amount of pure air necessary to comply with the laws of hygiene?

MANY regard politics as degrading and hold them in disrepute. Yet these gentlemen have a sort of a dignified respect for a *name* which had been cherished by their grandfathers and is kindly regarded by their parents. They are contented and do not know, indeed, do not wish to know, just what that *name* represents.

Such people are everywhere. Our college has her share. And because of this, politics have been disregarded in our societies, lest some one's fancy might be questioned. The time has come when fancies must give place to facts. Upon this, a privilege for the people to exercise their wisdom, depends the destiny of our country. And as long as intelligent people support institutions of corruption, so long will they exist, and the larger the membership the greater the evil. This has been and is the case with our political parties. Both may be wrong, but one is better than the other. Scholars must investigate and pave the way for the people even in this field. Therefore college students can scarcely justify themselves in not giving an occasional glance at our political machinery. And there is no better time and opportunity for us to begin

this investigation than in the literary societies of our college.

Two nights in each term would give us six political debates in a year which would, in a general way, acquaint us with the leading political issues. Such a knowledge would be of unquestionable value, since it would have to do with the future success of our country.

SHOULD any one undertake to write about "English as She is Spoke" at Bates, it would require much time and space. But a few words on the subject may not be amiss, as there seems to be an urgent need for an improvement in the use of the English language. Several causes lead to its abuse. Of these, slang is an element which tends to diminish one's vocabulary by putting correct expressions one side, and substituting for them stock phrases, any one of which may apply to a variety of subjects. A person who makes a practice of using slang (which, by the way, grows upon one), sooner or later finds himself in a company where he feels that his pet expression will not do, and the result is, either from force of habit he does use it, to his own mortification, or he appears ill at ease in trying to think of the proper word to say.

A second obstacle to the correct use of English is carelessness. As students of Rhetoric and English Literature, we ought to make practical applications of these studies. We all could, with little trouble, correct our incorrect language if it were repeated to us for that purpose. How much better it would be were we able to

rectify our speech before utterance. But if at any time our errors are pointed out to us, should we not consider it both a privilege of our instructors and a favor toward us, rather than any discourtesy?

There are some people who are over-particular in speech and who give us the uncomfortable impression that each word is well weighed before it is spoken. Between such a mode of speech and the careless, heedless sort there is a point which we should all endeavor to reach.

We hear the Greek and Latin languages called beautiful, but we have at our command a language as euphonious as either of these.

Shall we not, then, by self-criticism and mutual help, try to become better versed in the art of speaking our own language?

The University of Chicago has the finest observatory in the world.

Bob Burdette bids us remember that the good things in this world are always cheapest. Spring water costs less than whiskey; a box of cigars will buy two or three Bibles; a state election costs more than a revival of religion; you can sleep in church every Sabbath morning for nothing, but a nap in a Pullman car costs \$2 every time; the circus takes fifty cents, the theatre \$1, but the missionary box is grateful for a penny; the race horse scoops in \$2,000 the first day, while the church bazar lasts a week, works twenty-five or thirty of the best women in America nearly to death, and comes out \$40 in debt.—*Ex.*

Literary.

AMERICA UNVINDICATED.

BY L. J. BRACKETT, '94.

IT would have pleased me had a guiding angel marked out for me a different path. I would rather sing of America's triumphs, I would sooner glory in her prospects, than enumerate her mistakes or disparage her future. But let no duty plainly seen be thoughtlessly put aside.

While with you even in the Parliament of England I would make the proud boast, "I am an American"; and in the Congress of the United States the no less eloquent appeal, "I am a Yankee"; yet I would not forget that because I am an American and a Yankee a mighty responsibility for America's ascendancy and New England's supremacy rests upon my shoulders.

America is a unique nation. Claiming more and aiming higher than any other country, ancient or modern, she has accomplished much—has much still unaccomplished! I would not attempt the rôle of Dr. Strong and elaborate upon the open dangers of immigration, Romanism, Mormonism, intemperance, or socialism, although in pointing out a few inconsistencies of our republic I may hint at any of these.

Why this sudden chaos in state and federal administration? Why is the maimed veteran of '64 and the worthy official of the past four years suddenly deprived of his trust and his revenue? Because a new party has come into

power. This is the method of our civil service.

What this upheaval at Homestead? Only a strike? A strike in a perfect industrial order? Have philanthropists advised and socialists reorganized in vain? Is Carnegie a tyrant? Is the smith a discontented demagogue? Where, then, your brotherhood; where your industrial felicity?

And what means this tumult at the mouth of the Mississippi? Oh, the citizens have taken the law into their own hands. On what pretext, pray? The jury has been bribed and such a course is necessitated. But what is this law of violence, and where is your unimpeachable judicatory system?

And why this mob in the cotton-state of the sunny South? A national election? But is not that curly-headed man allowed to vote? Oh, he is a negro! Is this the equality of which our constitution boasts? For this did Grant fight and Lincoln emancipate? For the white man alone did Christ die?

And what is that dark cloud which obscures the western horizon? Naught but the black and damned stain of polygamy, rising above the Salt Lake of Utah. Is this a democratic, an American, a Christian institution? Did God plant the American nation to nurture so benighted a growth?

More than these, from the day approaching manhood first directed my thought upon the theories and prob-

lems of the day, a constant object of perplexity has been the license question, the custom of selling the privilege to distil and vend intoxicating liquors, or to maintain and protect a house of ill-fame. What an anomaly! If the liquor traffic is a profitable, an honorable, a legitimate business, where the justice of added taxation? If the liquor traffic does bring poverty, disgrace and ruin to nations, shall a few paltry dollars wrung from the widow and the orphan atone the destruction of American homes? Shall we compromise with evil? Will the glitter of the enticing dollar allure the American conscience still farther from the solid rock of uncompromising right? Will the ship of state venture ever the molten billows of soul-bought and blood-purchased gold? Doubly worse, shall the house of ill-fame continue the alleged protector of American virtue and guardian of American society? Woe unto a social order which seeks safety in the eternal sacrifice of the unfortunate fallen. Cursed be the community whose only salvation is in the degradation of the few.

Yet ours has been a march of unparalleled progress. In our people and in our institutions has been found the solution of world-honored and time-battled problems. We have freed the slave, proclaimed human equality, separated church from state. We have solved many intricacies of government and lightened many difficulties of livelihood. We have emphasized the grandeur of Christian civilization. Puritan devotion and Yankee ingenuity stand to-day for the mightiest of God's handi-

work. In the one are found the grand lineaments of Christian character and manful integrity. In the other is seen the tremendous agent of unprecedented industrial and political prowess.

We boast of the noble deeds and unimpeachable qualities of our fathers and grandfathers. Standing on the eve of a new century we see gathered on the shores of Lake Michigan emblems of the progress and prosperity of the ages. Before the assembled representatives of every tongue and nationality shall not we consecrate our talents to a work so nobly begun? Yea, aiming ever higher shall we not add to the national firmament stars even more lustrous? Already warned by the crumbling tomb of Roman greed and self-indulgence, shall we not give timely heed to the yawning chasm of Grecian jealousy and disunion, and unanimously pledge ourselves: We will choose public officials for fitness rather than party alliance. We will master the labor problem through other means than the boycott and the strike. We will make judicial bribery and mob violence things of the past. We will enfranchise the negro. We will not tolerate polygamy. We will not license beggary, crime, immorality. We will not compromise with evil. We will vindicate America's claim to the leadership of nations.

SOCIALISM.

By A. J. MARSH, '94.

WHITHER are we drifting," is now a very pertinent introduction to almost any subject. It may be doubted if there was ever before such

an era of change. Religion, science, politics ; within the last ten years every one of us can recognize material changes in each of these departments of thought.

Perhaps nowhere is there greater uncertainty at the present time than in the settlement of economic questions ; in the relations of labor and capital and their several relations to the realm of politics. It is a pleasant exercise of the imagination, and can be called little more than this, to outline the first organization of society and government. We may suppose that man in the primitive stages of his existence first joined with his fellows for mutual protection from the wild beasts of the mountains or from other savages of the next valley. The next step in the progress of the tribe was division of labor. Previous to that as they had nothing to do with one another so they had nothing to fear, but as the texture of society began to be woven, as the thread of individual lives began to cross and intertwine with one another, so a mutual distrust was engendered and functions of government were extended to protect individuals from each other.

Men looked upon their fellows as their competitors and opponents. Trade and commerce instead of being for mutual advantage came to be carried on for the sole profit of the trader. Even as late as in the last century it was regarded as an axiom that there could be but one gainer to a transaction.

But there has been made a great discovery ; a discovery by whose side, when its full results are accomplished,

neither steam nor electricity can stand as a rival. It has, after long centuries of experiment, been discovered that selfishness is not profitable. This discovery has revolutionized the church. It is fast eliminating bigotry and priestcraft. It has made a great change in polite society, where now, far different from olden times, a man must be unselfish to be a true gentleman.

It is working its way like leaven through the maze-like avenues of trade. The whole industrial system is bowing recognition of its approach. Factory after factory, industry after industry, is learning that it is better and more profitable to work with their neighbors than against them. Government, as usual, is the last to feel the impulse, but even that is becoming converted. Slowly at first, but of late years more and more rapidly, the selfish man is becoming an outlaw. The government is declaring again and again the duty of each man's sharing his profits with his fellows. This same subject is usually called Socialism, but many, mainly through ignorance, shrink from that term. They incorrectly confound Socialists with Communists. Some might be surprised even to learn that Socialists and Anarchists are direct antipodes, yet such is the fact. Socialism is nothing more nor less than the application of the principle of unselfishness.

When our government has recognized a great good, when it has seen a necessity kept from the people by the selfishness of private gain, it has come to the rescue. It has generously given us free schools, furnishes roads and

bridges, carries our mail, and provides for our wants in a score of ways. Many of our conservative statesmen are at the present time discussing plans which will probably soon be put into action for government telegraphs, express agencies, and, most important of all, control of railways.

There can be no doubt that all the tendencies of government, of legislation, and of public opinion are toward Socialism. How are we to regard this tendency? Is it an evil offshoot of modern civilization, something to be fought and guarded against; is it, as many are inclined to think, a logical outgrowth of the sentiments of the present time?

Has the development of public opinion, of philosophic reasoning, naturally deducted the principle of Socialism? Have our modern ideas of justice, our ethical sentiments regarding man's conduct toward his fellows, his duty to others as well as himself, his responsibility for his possessions, paved the way for this? Who can answer this question? But if we cannot at present read the answer in "the signs of the times," it is intensely interesting to see the changes that have been wrought in the recent past. The people of the most advanced countries have been wont to express their thought of all that was to be desired in the way of government and social conditions under the term of liberty. Accordingly this word has changed as the people have changed, as the times have changed.

Up to within the last century liberty was understood not to mean the liberty

of each and all alike, but the liberty of a certain class. This was the liberty which our forefathers came to this country to escape, but which they nevertheless brought with them, liberty for themselves but none for a Roger Williams or any one who differed from them in doctrine. Few of the common people until recently knew of a liberty which actually applied to them. This glorious nineteenth century, which we do well to laud so highly, will go down to history as the era of development of individual liberty. What are the results? One of the most immediate was the emancipation of slavery in every civilized nation in the world. Another is to be seen in the tendency of modern governments towards republicanism. We have not time to enumerate the results. There is no field of labor or thought which has not already felt the influence of this radical revolution, and the changes have but begun.

The method of solving problems in arithmetic consists in tracing the relations back to unity and thence to the required amount. The problem of human government and of the organization of society has puzzled some of the keenest intellects our world has yet produced. Human relations have been traced by families, by classes, and conditions; this nineteenth century has by successive gradations traced the relations back to unity, and the idea of individuality is developed. Can it be that this great question is approaching its solution? Shall the twentieth century, with this as a starting point, organize society as a whole? Shall the selfish interests of each one, the con-

flicting claims, the antagonizing elements of commerce, trade, and production, the interference and friction of political and social preferences and choices, shall all these be made to vanish and we find instead an organization where individual exertions shall be made for the good of the whole; where self will be forgotten, since it will be served more effectually by losing sight of it for the time being and placing only before our eyes the good of the entire people; when by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together the multitudinous wheels and gearings of the vast machinery of our social and economic system shall fit into one another, press upon their bearings and start round and round in perfect harmony, leaving mankind to spend their time and energy of thought upon higher and broader and deeper questions than how to be fed and protect our lives and homes from the encroachments of our neighbors?

This is the bright hope which is before our friends, the Socialists. They are not the howling ruffians who incite mob and violence. They are thinkers, reasoners, yes, stronger still, they are philosophers. We may not share in their sanguine expectations, we may not arrive at the same conclusions, but we must respect the men, we must recognize the glaring defects in our present system, we must perceive that even while we are gazing, as though we were on board a fast express, the scene is entirely changed so rapid is the evolution.

We who are young and expect to see a good part of the twentieth cent-

ury, will cross the threshold with awe and advance as curiously, as anxiously, as into a wonderland, a genii's cavern, or a fairy's bower; for unless the time has come when we can no longer judge of the future by the past, unless all signs and portents and indications have lost their significance, we shall in the next half-century behold changes by the side of which all the world's history since the death of Christ will be feeble in comparison.

PROGRESS.

By A. B. HOWARD, '96.

IT is a curious fact that often we know the least about the things with which we are the most familiar. We would most of us prefer to try our hand at defining some of the longest words in our language rather than some of the shortest ones, and we would attain a greater measure of success therein. The physiologist can tell what muscle is the agent of a certain action, what nerve conducts the impulse, what bone furnishes the leverage, but after all, as to the true secret of the action he is silent; he doubtless calls it "nerve force"; but what is nerve force?

We hear the word "culture" on every hand; we hear it as it falls from many mouths. But what is culture? Her countless devotees, when called upon to furnish a description of their patron saint, to locate her shrine, to post sign-boards to direct us to her pleasant retreats, answer mysteriously that culture is development, thus escaping the burden of definition. And we in turn come to a vague and indefinite concep-

tion of culture as some blissful, pre-millennial condition; an airy fabric of something, somewhere, sometime.

The word "progress" is another of these evasive subtleties that continually assail the ears of mankind. It has some qualities in common with the term "culture," there being this difference, that its advocate can point to more tangible evidences of its existence, such as our press, our railroads, our free institutions; progress religious, civil, scientific. The times in which we live are especially prolific in the manifestations of a certain sort of evolution, which to the unreflective mind are unmistakable evidences of true progress. *

It is often a difficult task to make clear to the ordinary man why the things just named are not necessarily the sum and substance of our best advancement. He sees only the fact that the roar and clangor and shriek of the busy world has increased tenfold in the past hundred years. He sees the thunderbolt of Jupiter wrested from his hand, broken into a thousand pieces, and the fragments wielded by his hand. He sees the ancient absurdity that the unknown seas were peopled with terrible creatures, grandly exemplified by the marine monsters which glide from port to port, driven by his hand and controlled by his will. He sees Ossa piled upon Pelion; and like the physiologist with his "nerve force," like the seeker of culture, seeing results without exactly understanding causes or tendencies, he lumps it all under the vague but convenient heading,—Progress.

Progress of this sort would enslave men on all sides and in all conceivable ways. We have been called upon to dash to the earth the ideals and the policies which have made this nation the foremost one of all the earth, and annex Hawaii, an alien land and an inferior race, in the name of progress. We are called upon in the name of progress to adopt woman suffrage, and to impose a double burden of what is now too vast, too unwieldy, and too unsatisfactory a system; we are called upon to dig a canal in Central America, in order that the over-heated centres of trade may be heated yet seven times hotter; we are called upon to build a navy—we, a nation whose watchword has ever been peace—in the name of progress; we are called to the higher criticism of the scriptures, under the flag of progress. We are called upon to extend our railroads, our telegraphs; to double the capacity of our printing-presses, already swelled to bursting with the dregs of literature, and all in the name of progress. University extension is clamoring at the doors of every little college in the land; swell the curriculums, gather together under one roof law school, medical school, dental school, commercial department, music department, art department, and the result will be—progress.

I do not wish to pose as a pessimist. I do wish to examine the claims of some of these nineteenth century products in the light of a different standard of progress than that which is commonly accepted. The question naturally arises, what is true progress? I would offer as a partial answer the negative

question, can any extension of capacity which carries with it almost as great potency for evil as for good, be considered as truly progressive? The railroad and the telegraph have opened up the resources of our country; they have brought Maine into touch with California; they have made the advances of one section the common property of the others, and they have also made the grain-grower of Dakota subject to the whim of the New York speculator; they have created a world's market, so that whereas the farmer of a century ago supplied a local market regulated by supply and demand and the intrinsic value of the product, now he supplies the syndicates at prices regulated by telegraph and cable to the starvation point. The grain elevators of Chicago have doubtless been objects of admiration and interest to countless thousands this past summer, but our minds may well turn from them to their legitimate product, the deserted hillsides of New Hampshire and the mortgaged farms of Kansas. The cities with their iron arteries are fast sucking up the life of the rural districts. Foreigners are coming in and taking up our lands. What will the end be?

It would be folly to try to define the province of the newspaper in shaping the existing prominence of our nation, and yet there is nothing more answerable for social decline in the country places than the metropolitan daily and the country weekly. The culmination of progress in this line is the Sunday newspaper, a sixty-page monstrosity, containing a few grains of wheat in

several bushels of chaff, and meeting no earthly want. Pernicious literature will bear a comparison with standard secular literature, as to the magnitude of its effects. If the enthusiastic disciple of progress were to be asked the remedy for some of these things, he would probably refer to some such scheme as is presented in Edward Bellamy's book. We have all wandered through the dreary mazes of "Looking Backward," and we find the same keynote struck—progress—the merging of the individual into the corporate, the reduction of life to the sameness of rule and compass.

It is an evident truth that the world is not progressing as rapidly as the surface of affairs would seem to indicate. Man has limited the circle of the earth to a few paces, brought every quarter of it into instantaneous communication with himself, revolutionized the mechanical arts, brought the implements of warfare to such a state of perfection that it is not safe for nations to go to war, and says, "Behold my progress!" while at the same time the sin and suffering and want of earth, in no wise diminished, march hand in hand with all the progress. He has supposed himself thoroughly conversant with true advancement, but he has only said "Let the unknown quantity be called x ," the equation still remaining unsolved. And it will remain unsolved until he comes to realize that not lateral but vertical expansion is the thing sought for; not the extension of temporal facilities, but the uplifting of the race, is the thing desired; not "how much can I do?" but "how well can I do?"

is the thing necessary; until he comes to realize that the things which he has been pleased to term progress, the press, the railroad, and the telegraph,

are but the shifting conditions attendant upon the true advancement of the race and the development of character.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions are solicited for this department.]

FRIENDSHIP.

Dreary mountains in the distance,
Dreary sand-wastes all around,
And the dreary, dreary landscape
Seems in misery to abound.

In a deep and lone depression
Lies a sickly, stagnant pool.
Brakes and bushes fringe its borders,
Keep its waters ever cool.

All around its reeking edges
Snakes and adders bask and crawl,
On the rotting logs within it
Clumsy turtles, sleeping, sprawl.

But upon that stagnant water
Floats a lily pure as love,
Gath'ring in its waxy petals
Warmth and sunshine from above,

Storing round its golden stamens
Perfumes such as angels know.
Waxy petals, golden stamens,
Drawing beauty from below.

And this dainty regal lily,
Floating on the stagnant tide,
Yields its beauty to the landscape,
Sheds its fragrance far and wide.

Friendship, like a fragrant lily,
Blooms in beauty here below,
Shines among its mean surroundings,
Gath'ring only to bestow.

All around are sin and sorrow,
All around are want and woe,
Every heart has known its anguish,
Misery stares where'er we go.

But the gift of holy friendship
Is a gift the gods might crave,
It was given to cheer our pathway
And from living death to save.

Sin and Sorrow flee before it,
Want and Woe cannot endure,
Friendship lives, and will forever,
Like a lily white and pure.

—J. B. H., '94.

WOODLAND MEMORIES.

A grove of pines with soft, rich carpet brown
Of piney needles steeped in sunshine warm,
And rain and dew and whisperings of the wind.
Upon them, lying low, the sunshine falls again,
Aslant among the stems of the tall trees
Whose roots are fed by the wide, gleaming
river.

There in that restful woodland solitude
The song of the hermit thrush first greeted me,
A song, once heard, remembered long.

Another grove, far distant from the first,
But here the ground is carpeted all o'er
With softest shades of velvet masses green
Fit for the fairies, if they yet but live,
To dance on moonlit evenings as of old.
Ne'er seen but once, still cherished as then
seen

Lest, seeking it again, its charm be fled
And marred the woodland picture, which
returns

Oftimes when weariness and care abound.

Saplings close set and tangled shrubbery dense
Just budding forth in spring-time hours,
And far o'erhead, but full in sight,
A bird with breast of richest hue,
Like sweet rose petals of the fragrant June,
The grosbeak, singing in the morning air
His rolling song of hope and happiness.
The day was brighter for his presence there
And, though the snow flies fast, I seem to see
him yet.

—N. G. W., '95.

IN THEE, MY SOUL.

In Thee, who doeth all things well;
In Thee, who maketh life from dust;
In Thee may all my being trust;
In Thee in whom all virtues dwell.

How pleasant are the thoughts that come
From that divine that lives within.
Inspired by that which hateth sin,
At which Temptation's voice is dumb.

But for these thoughts my life were tossed
Upon an ever-restless sea,
Where, drifting, I should ever be
In deepest doubt and darkness lost.

But through these thoughts, as 'twere, a light,
A beckoning hand I seem to see.
I follow and I come to Thee,
Out of the darkness of the night.

My soul, why wander oft so far
From that which is eternal truth,
From that which gives eternal youth,
And is thy only guiding star?

Be faithful to thyself, and teach
Thy brother man the truth that is,
That thine own light by kindling his
May to remotest darkness reach.

—F. L. PUGSLEY, '91.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

I.

"The Autumn leaves are falling,
They're falling everywhere.
They're falling in the atmosphere,
And also in the air.

II.

Oh! The Autumn leaves are falling,
They're falling up and down,
They're falling where the grass is green
And where the grass is brown."

Did you get a valentine?

Why not have a sociable?

Miss Bailey was in town recently.

"Did you hear our friend Bill Nye?"

Let us get settled down to business.

Day of Prayer falls on Washington's
Birthday.

The base-ball men have gone into
the Gym.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving recently visited
their friends in this city.

For a good sound Keeley cure, go to
Deering (Portland), Maine.

What is the matter with having a
Democratic Club in college?

Professor Hayes gives a lecture on
the Sunday-school lesson every Satur-
day morning.

Pennell, '93, has been signed by
Manager Leighton to play first base
for Lewiston.

Marden, '93, recently visited his col-
lege friends on his way to Brunswick
to enter Bowdoin Medical School.

J. Sturgis, '93, also enters the Bow-
doin Medical School, beginning with
the February course of lectures.

Professor Anthony supplied at Pine
Street Congregational Church January
20th, and at Main Street Free Baptist,
January 28th. Both were very interest-
ing sermons.

There has been some talk of having
Edward Everett Hale deliver a lecture
before the two societies in celebration
of Washington's Birthday instead of
the usual literary exercises.

J. T. Small, Esq., gave special invi-
tation to the students of the college to
attend the Ladies' Circle held at his

home recently. Quite a large number responded, and passed a very pleasant evening.

Rev. Henry R. Rose, of Auburn, by special request, delivered his lecture on Evolution before the two societies, Friday evening, February 2d. The students are very glad to have had the opportunity to hear this interesting and instructive lecture.

Professor Frisbee recently received a present of a painting, representing the coats of arms of his ancestors, in the form of a pointed shield. He is a lineal descendant of Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg, and has common ancestry with Lowell and Holmes.

Rev. C. S. Patton, of Auburn, recently delivered an interesting lecture before the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. on "How We Should Regard the Ministry." It was the first of a series of lectures to be given by prominent men of the two cities at the Wednesday evening meetings.

The base-ball difficulty, which has stood like a spectre in Bates' path to the pennant of 'ninety-four, has been submitted for decision to N. W. Harris, Esq., of Auburn, and before the appearance of this number will have been decided. Let the defeated candidate remember that the eyes of the alumni, students and friends of the college are turned not upon his successful rival, but upon himself, and that the opportunity is now his, either by sacrificing personal feeling to the good of the institution to gain their

praise, or by giving away to selfish motives to incur their disapproval.

Visitors to our gymnasium will notice, with approval, some long-needed improvements. The old parallel bars which have outlived their usefulness, will, in a few days, be replaced by a set of "Standard" parallel bars, the best made. These bars are portable, and are adjustable in height and width, so that they can be adapted to various exercises, and to the convenience of the user. One end may be set lower than the other, thus inclining the bars. Mats may be laid over the base, which is semi-elliptical in section, and lies close to the floor, offering as little obstruction as possible. The bars are ten feet in length, and the whole piece of apparatus weighs four hundred and forty pounds. All the gymnasium appliances, chest weights, etc., have been thoroughly repaired, and are in good working order. Twenty pairs of one-pound Indian-clubs have been added for the special use of the young ladies. All the dumb-bells, wooden and iron, of various weights, have been neatly arranged on hangers. Holders have also been provided for the wands. The bath-rooms are lighted by gas, and a new bath-tub has been put in. In the past, attendance at the gymnasium has been practically optional. As this plan seemed to cause many students entirely to neglect this important work, a new system has been evolved. Strict account of attendance is kept, and if a student is absent five times without an excuse satisfactory to the instructor and faculty, he is subject to discipline.

Regular attendance and good work gives forty-hundredths extra on the rank. The adoption of this plan has been attended by a marked increase in the size of the classes. The faculty and the instructors are now considering the plan of holding an exhibition in the gymnasium, later in the term.

'Ninety-Four.

There's a Senior from the Empire State,
There's a Senior from the Hampshire hills,
They say he has been rather sad of late,
But he's happy now with his Hill of Hills.

Leathers is teaching in Greene.

How do you like my new "golden slippers" ?

Star-gazing is the Senior's favorite occupation.

Thompson was in town over Saturday recently.

Hatch has been called home by the sickness of his parents.

"No fancy steps there!" "Did you attend the Charity Ball?"

Graves has finished his school in Bowdoinham, and is now with his class again.

Miss Bessie Gerrish has gone to Pittsfield, N. H., to teach in the high school.

L. J. Brackett, who has been engaged in journalistic work for his brother, has returned.

One day a noble Senior, wise and gallant,
With his fellow-classmates, sweet and fair,
Walked on th' glittering ice all aslant;
A slip, a slide! "Quick! help me up there!"

Miss Pennell returns this week, having taken a few days' vacation since closing her school in Iceboro.

H. H. Field, ex-'94, cashier of the Phillips National Bank, was in the city recently on his way home from Boston.

'Ninety-Five.

Hutchins has rejoined his class.

Pease is stopping at Mrs. Neal's on Main Street.

Did you cut German on Friday of the fourth week?

Bolster and Wakefield are said to be firm Wilsonians.

Pettigrew and Morrell, of the STUDENT board, have returned.

We are glad to see the familiar face of Miss Wheeler with us this term.

Miss Hastings is with her class after the close of the four-week extension.

Brown has 129 scholars, with only one assistant, in his school at Eastport.

Miss Summerbell is to leave us soon to become assistant teacher in Anson Academy.

Miss S. cannot quite see the connection between "angels" in German and "fishing rods."

We are all glad to see Miss Collins back. We ought not to leave out any periods now Dot is with us.

Miss Cooper, ex-'95, was suddenly called home from her school on account of the severe illness of her brother.

There are some strange "coincidences" in W.'s German translation which harmonize with recent rumors.

Mr. H. gave us some idea of the dangers of translating at sight when he said "birds in the woods" instead of "flies on the wall."

Hayes is to be congratulated on the way in which he carried through a rough school. The most novel and commendable part is that he sent a ruffian to jail for sixty days for trying to disturb his school.

The members of the editorial board, together with his many college friends, are sorry to learn that Knapp intends to stay out the remainder of the year. He hopes to be able to complete his course with 'ninety-six.

One day, recently, during a discussion on various kinds of money, several of the Juniors were so rash as to display five and even ten-dollar bills before the class. We advise these rash youths to fully arm themselves hereafter on retiring.

'Ninety-Six.

"Are you re-instated?"

Cutts has rejoined his class.

Miss Peacock is with us again.

Thomas is with his class once more.

Miss Hunt is among the recent arrivals.

Miss Thayer will not rejoin her class again this year.

Miss Brown has rejoined her class after an absence of a term.

Thompson, Gould, and Douglass have ended their vacation and are with us again.

Miss Stetson is out again, having been confined to the house by an attack of the grippe.

Mason has been confined to his room on account of rheumatic troubles. Take Johnson's Liniment.

Howard, who has been spending a few weeks, since his school closed, with his cousin, Rev. G. N. Howard, of Melrose Highlands, has returned to college.

Miss Doyen was recently turned out of doors at her boarding place because she had corrected a boy in her school. However, she secured another place to board, and is having fine success in her school.

Miss Carrie M. Douglass, a sister of H. L. Douglass and teacher of elocution in Hebron Academy, received many favorable comments on her parts in a recent recital given at the rooms of the Boston College of Oratory.

Clinton delivered a large number of lectures on "his native land" during his Sophomore vacation. He took quite an extended trip, going some two hundred miles beyond Halifax. We understand that he made a nice little sum out of the trip.

'Ninety-Seven.

Burrell will soon return.

Miss Lunt has rejoined her class.

Wright is sick with typhoid fever.

Cunningham has finished his school.

Tobien is with his class once more.

Stanley and Milliken are learning to box.

Miss Jennison is again with her class.

Barrell has decided to continue his course at Bates.

Marr, who is teaching at Westerly, R. I., will not return this term.

Hanscom has returned after teaching a successful term of school in Wells.

'Ninety-seven recently gave a surprise party to their classmate, Miss Emma Chase, at Prof. Chase's home.

A very enjoyable evening was passed by the class.

The students of the Lewiston Business College have organized a debating club of which R. W. Emerson, ex-'97, is president.

Alumni Department.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

WHERE has been much agitation this year about the extreme roughness and danger in the American game of foot-ball. This has been caused by the newspapers which have exaggerated small accidents and have reported slight injuries as severe. The general public, unacquainted with the game and knowing the tendency of modern newsmonsters to amplify and exaggerate, has, nevertheless, given credence to these distended reports and has joined in the hue and cry against the sport. While the players deny the very unjust statements of the critics, they realize that, as the game develops and new styles of play are used, some legislation must be adopted to prevent the game from advancing too far into the realm of roughness. Representatives of the larger colleges will meet soon to determine upon the changes in the playing rules. Undoubtedly the first point taken up will be the "flying interference." This was first used in 1892 by Harvard in the form of the flying wedge. This style of play was developed further in '93 by Pennsylvania and Harvard. Four or five men went back some six or eight yards, making a formation simi-

lar to that of one side of the flying wedge. Their places in the line were left unguarded. They then rushed with full speed at the opposing line, the center not passing the ball back until the men had almost reached the line. The momentum thus acquired aided materially in gaining ground.

It can be readily seen that this play is extremely rough on the players, especially if met by flying defensive play, and greatly increases the danger of injury to the men. It is probable that all momentum plays will be abolished. This can be accomplished by a rule that the rush line shall not move from their places until the ball is put in play.

Another feature that needs attention is the interference with a fair catch. It is often most difficult for the umpire to tell whether the fullback is tackled before or after catching the ball. Again, the penalty for such interference is now only five yards and the opposing players often tackle the catcher, in this way hoping to make him drop the ball and to get it themselves. They willingly give five yards for the possession of the ball. Caspar Whitney, in *Harper's Weekly*, has suggested that "the

fullback should not be tackled unless he takes a step forward," and that "the penalty be a progressive one, beginning at five yards for the first offence, ten for the second, fifteen for the third, and so on."

Then the jumping and piling on top of a man, when downed, will be considered. One of the remedies suggested for this is that the referee shall blow his whistle when the runner is thrown and impose a penalty for disregarding. This will do away with a feature somewhat dangerous to men running with the ball and wholly uninteresting to spectators. It will, of course, prevent a tackled man from squirming along when downed.

This year, it is probable that the rules as to slugging and off-side play will be more strictly enforced. Whether there will be legislation against mass playing is doubtful, for the authorities are not agreed. If mass plays are abolished, light and fast men will have a better chance in the game and end plays will be more frequent. This will make the game of far greater interest to lookers-on, for there will be more long passes and brilliant runs than in the past few years.

There will always be an element of roughness in foot-ball, but the danger of serious injury is very slight for men in condition to play. Nearly all the injuries recorded the past season happened to men who were in no condition to go into the game.

W. F. GARCELON.

Dartmouth has a new athletic field which cost \$20,000.

To the Editors of the Bates Student:

DISPUTES arise nearly every year among the undergraduates of our colleges in connection with the management of athletics. The large institutions have adopted the most rational means of settling these difficulties. This is the election of three or more alumni who act as an advisory committee and to whom all matters of contention are referred. Their decision is final. I would urge the Bates Athletic Association to follow this example and thus avoid, in the future, the unfortunate predicaments of the past. Active undergraduate partisans cannot be expected to weigh a case with impartiality, while it would be almost impossible to select three prominent alumni who would be influenced by other considerations than those of justice. This advisory board should be elected and invited to serve by the association. Alumni of three or more years' standing should be eligible. The first elections should be for one, two and three years, so that hereafter one term would expire each year. One member, at least, should be a resident of Lewiston or Auburn, so that he could be consulted readily. Such a committee could render invaluable aid to the directors of the Association and to the managers and captains of the teams who often meet perplexing questions and desire authoritative advice. Bates alumni have a warm interest in the athletic work of the college, and an invitation to participate in the management will quicken that interest and will be fully appreciated.

ALUMNUS.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, Bath, Me., has a popular lecture upon the fifty greatest benefactors of mankind.

'68.—J. H. Freeman, president of Illinois State Teachers' Association and Superintendent of Schools, Aurora, Ill., is strongly urged to be a candidate at the next general election for Superintendent of the Public Schools of Illinois.

'70.—D. M. Small is having a fine law practice in New York.

'72.—F. W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange, N. J., is giving a very successful series of lectures in his church upon "The Great Religions of the World."

'72.—George E. Gay, late director of the Massachusetts Educational Exhibit at Chicago, and principal of the High School, Malden, Mass., recently gave an illustrated lecture before the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., upon the "Successive Grades of Public School Work."

'73.—N. W. Harris, Esq., is named among the possible candidates for mayor of Auburn, Me.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman, of Franconia, N. H., has changed his denominational relations from the Free Baptist to the Congregational body.

'77.—O. B. Clason, Esq., is named as the probable Republican candidate for mayor of Gardiner.

'77.—B. T. Hathaway is Superintendent of Schools for the city of Brainard, Minn.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George has resigned the pastorate of the Mt. Vernon Church, Lowell, Mass.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt is pursuing a course in Pedagogy and Philosophy at Clarke University.

'81.—C. S. Haskell, the popular school principal, is building a block of houses in Jersey City, N. J.

'81.—Rev. W. Hayden is pastor of the Free Baptist church in Brockton, Mass.

'82.—Rev. John C. Perkins, pastor of First Parish Church, Portland, Me., has published a tasteful year-book, showing the work and the benevolences of his church. Nearly \$14,000 were contributed by the parish to religious and philanthropic work during the last year.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee was on his way, January 1st, to Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, where he was to be a manager of Lookout Inn, a magnificent building with an accommodation for 500 guests. Mr. Frisbee christened his New Year by attending Cleveland's reception and gazing upon the nobility of the country. Since then he has been having excellent success, and has been promoted to chief manager. At present he has the patronage of several of his former guests.

'84.—Lieut. M. L. Hersey, of Maine State College, delivered a lecture at Town Hall, Orono, January 15th, on "Military Life on the Frontier," explaining many characteristic features of different tribes of our Indians.

'85.—W. B. Small, M.D., has been elected president of the Androscoggin County Medical Association.

'86.—H. S. Sleeper, M.D., of Washburn, was married, January 11th, to Miss C. M. Walton of Wayne.

'86.—The *Oyaka Magazine* of the State Normal School, Madison, S. D., has, in its January number, an interesting sketch of the life of J. W. Goff, Professor of English in that school, together with his likeness.

'86.—E. D. Varney is a student in the Department of Theology, Chicago University. His address is 6,126 Whar-ton Avenue, Chicago.

'87.—E. C. Hayes has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Augusta, Me., and has entered upon his work.

'87.—H. E. Cushman is studying philosophy in England at Oxford University.

'88.—Miss Pinkham is first assistant in the Gardiner High School.

'90.—A. N. Peaslee is studying at the Cambridge Episcopal School, Cambridge, Mass.

'90.—Miss Snow is filling very acceptably a position in the High School at Keene, N. H.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon is one of the editors of the *Harvard Index* for the present year.

'90.—Miss Angell is pursuing her musical studies with Kotzschmar, of Portland.

'90.—H. B. Davis and Lena Pratt were united in marriage on December 20, 1893. Mr. Davis is very successful in his work at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

'90.—Miss Wood is teaching Mathematics and Gymnastics at Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater.

'90.—H. V. Neal is prosecuting his

studies in science with great zeal at Harvard.

'90.—Miss Brackett is teaching at Harper's Ferry, West Va.

'90.—Miss Pratt is first assistant in the High School at Berlin, N. H.

'90.—Miss Howe is passing the winter in Boston.

'90.—W. H. Woodman has entered the Harvard Law School.

'90.—F. S. Pierce has recently composed several songs which are being very favorably received by the musical public.

'90.—Miss Jordan recently read a very interesting paper on her travels and studies abroad before a society at Alfred, Me.

'90.—E. W. Morrell is devoting his spare moments to the study of higher mathematics.

'90.—F. B. Nelson is preaching at West Topsham, Vt.

'90.—H. J. Piper is teaching Latin at Lyndon Institute, Lyndon, Vt.

'90.—Whitecomb is attending a medical school in Baltimore.

'91.—Miss Bodge is taking a special course in Psychology at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

'92.—H. E. Walter will be remembered by many Lewiston and Auburn people as a clever student. He is now in Freiburg, Germany, where he is studying embryology under Weidensheim Weissmann and others. He sends us a programme of a concert by a *musik verein* of which he is a member. He says: "I am a member of this

Verein and get a fine singing lesson twice a week. It costs six marks a year (!) and you sing in the chorus at all of the concerts. We had the Grand Duke of Baden at the concert and big ceremonies. What is the matter with

my singing before the 'crowned heads of Europe'?"

'93.—Miss Conant is meeting with marked success in her work in elocution and gymnastics at Saxton's River, Vt.

College Exchanges.

A CAREFUL perusal of the exchanges reveals the fact that the leading college magazines are cutting down their exchange lists. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are of no value whatever. Many preparatory schools ask college papers to exchange with them. This is all right, but when we exchange we wish to receive something. Let the preparatory schools publish a presentable paper and they will be recognized by the colleges. Until then, many of them must be content to have their names canceled on many college mailing lists. The editors of these papers may want positions some day on the editorial staff of their chosen college. Let them commence now to prepare for it. Let them show merit before entering college, and when there their services will be in demand. In connection with this we quote the following from the *Phoenix*:

It is a very noticeable fact that at least one-half of the school papers are almost entirely filled with matter that is not worth reading. Columns that should be devoted to good solid literary work are filled instead with sentimental rhymes, jokes, etc. Schools which publish such papers would be as well off without them, since the school is judged to a certain extent by the quality of its school paper, and

such papers cannot reflect much credit either upon the publishers or the school.

Colby Echo.—In the *Echo* of December first we noticed a department called the "Waste Basket." In the table of contents of January thirteenth we see it noted, but fail to find it anywhere in the magazine. Have you lost it?

Hamptonia.—No paper comes to our over-loaded table from the preparatory schools that can rank with the *Hamptonia*. We would hold it up as a model for such schools. Its last issue contains a beautiful poem by a member of Bates, entitled "Day and Night." The poem has literary merit. We would suggest that the solid matter of this paper be arranged in the first part and that the shears be less freely used.

Peabody Record.—The exchange editor of the *Record* wishes to know what is the matter with the ex-editors of the college press. We have asked ourselves the same question and have concluded that most of them think that the shears and paste-pot are easier to wield than the pen. We receive the *Record* for the first time. Welcome! The magazine is in good form and seems to be in the care of competent hands. It contains a discussion on the

influence upon our institutions exerted by Hamilton and Jefferson. It is logical, shows sound reasoning, and displays much knowledge of the two men.

Red and Blue.—This is one of our best exchanges. One excellent feature is its short story in every number. The one in number fourteen entitled "Under the City Lamps," is very vivid and wonderfully fascinating. "New Year's Memories," in the same number, is an excellently written article. The meter and sentiment are very suggestive of "Locksley Hall." We judge that the poem was written from personal experience not from a convenient imagination. Says an editor of this magazine: "We have upon our exchange list nearly a hundred papers which contain practically no news and which fall far below the lowest literature which the *Red and Blue* can recognize." We have looked it over carefully and have been unable to find in its pages any recognition of any one except *ergo*.

Bowdoin Orient.—Our neighbors say that the *Orient* is not what it ought to be or might be and wonder if people think that the board of editors can, unaided, bring out, on time, a bright, spicy, literary magazine. No college journal is what it might be. Part of the fault lies with the students. The editors and staff cannot, should not, write and edit both. It is the duty of students and alumni to send their best productions to the editors for examination and not feel hurt if they are returned. Make the editors judges and let the students send poems and essays to them in competition for space in the columns of their college publication as

they would compete for any college prize. Let the student body take pride in their representative magazine and assist the editors. In this way college verse and stories will gain in literary value.

Brunonian.—We were once asked where all the bits of poetry or rhyme, like the one appended, came from. We could not answer. In looking over our exchanges we find most rhymes of this kind signed "*Brunonian*," and we have come to the conclusion that they have a machine for grinding them out.

A little hand,
A little sand,
A little whisper, "Be my wife?"
A little ring,
So ends the thing—
Another pair hitched up for life.
—*Brunonian*.

Another specimen :

As a maid so nice,
With step precise,
She slipped, her care in vain.
And at her fall,
With usual gall,
The school-boys call,
"Third down ; two feet to gain."
—*Brunonian*.

For fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard with the honors of his class.

The University of Virginia had seventeen representatives in the Fifty-second Congress.

The faculty of the University of Michigan have decided to take an active interest in athletics. The Athletic Board will now comprise five members chosen by the academic senate and four student-members elected by student body.

Intercollegiate.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
Letting his lessons rip;
Racking his brain for an item,
And stealing all he could clip.

The editor sat in his class-room
As if getting over a drunk,
His phiz was clouded with awful gloom,
For he had made a total flunk.

The editor returned to his sanctum
And hit himself in the eye;
He swore he'd enough of this business—
He would quit this paper or die.

—*Ex.*

An exchange says in Vassar they call
gum an elective, because one needn't
take it unless she chews.

The sum of all the salaries of college
professors is annually \$80,000,000.

All the members of President Cleveland's cabinet are college graduates
with the exception of Carlisle.

The University of Missouri has received from the state legislature since February, 1891, by direct appropriation and in interest on its endowment fund, \$1,525,000. No other state in this country has given its university so much in so short a time.

One-sixteenth of the students in American colleges are studying for the ministry.

Prof. Turner, of Edinburgh, receives \$20,000 salary, which is the largest remuneration of any college professor in the world.

Lehigh University intends to build a laboratory that will have no equal in the college world. The cost is estimated at about \$200,000.

The University of Wisconsin claims its new gymnasium, which will be completed by spring, will rival that of Yale.

The ladies of the Otterbein University have adopted a unique way of assisting the Athletic Association, by making a quilt in which they can embroider the names of all who send in donations for athletics. Many are sending in gifts in order to secure a place for their names on the Otterbein quilt.

It has been hinted that the reason so many colleges are throwing open their doors to women is that in this age of foot-ball and general athletics some one is needed for the faculties to teach.—*Ex.*

Harvard won the Yale-Harvard gun shoot.

There are 3,120 Harvard and 1,289 Yale graduates in New England.

The total number of students in Princeton is 1,092 this year, a gain of twenty over last year.

The University of Pennsylvania is having a new launch built to be used in coaching the crew.

The system of student self-government, introduced at Cornell last June, has been approved almost without exception.

Leland Stanford University has no mercy on low practical jokers. Lower classmen defaced some private buildings with red paint, and now there is a reward of \$100 for the guilty parties.

The fund for a Harvard building in memory of Phillips Brooks closes at \$77,000.

Williams College celebrated its centennial last September. Five hundred and fifty alumni attended.

The Smith College girls had a hare and hound chase recently in which fourteen girls ran thirteen miles.

The Yale recitation periods have been changed from one hour to fifty minutes.

The new Horticultural Hall of the University of Wisconsin will soon be ready for occupancy; complete, it will cost \$40,000. Without the greenhouses, which are soon to be added, it represents an outlay of about \$24,000.

Magazine Notices.

THE name of Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the list of contributors to the February *Atlantic Monthly*, is a reminder of the Autocrat's unbroken connection with the magazine. Francis Parkman is the subject of this latest poem by Dr. Holmes. Two more significant names in American letters could hardly be brought together. A valuable portion of the same number is devoted to H. C. Merwin's article on Tammany Hall—a clear statement of the great political machine's methods and achievements. Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller provides a study of nature, "In a Pasture by the Great Salt Lake." Two papers of American biography—not the result of research, but of the intimate sort that is related at first hand—are Senator Dawes's "Recollections of Stanton under Lincoln," and J. C. Bancroft Davis's reminiscences and estimate of Hamilton Fish. In fiction, Mrs. Deland's "Philip and his Wife" proceeds with increased interest, and Grace McGowan Cooke contributes a very fresh study of char-

acter, "For Falstaff he is Dead." "The Educational Law of Reading and Writing," by H. E. Scudder, carries out the *Atlantic's* purpose of giving its readers, from time to time, papers of special interest to teachers in schools and colleges.

Lippincott's begins with the usual complete novelette, the one for February by Christian Reid, entitled "The Picture of Las Cruces," being of great interest to lovers of Mexican stories. There is a capital short story by Butler Monroe, and an article on Dramatic Expression, by Alice Wellington Rollins, that has already provoked criticism from leading dramatic papers, a sure sign of value. The serial, "The Trespasser," holds its own in point of interest, and H. H. Boyesen treats of "Norwegian Hospitality," which he designates as the Homeric kind.

The secret of the great success of the *Cosmopolitan* is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdés, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from

his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who, we believe, makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of "Indian Wars and Warriors." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson, and William Young is unusually good. The departments, "In the World of Art and Letters," and the "Progress of Science," continue to have as contributors, men famous in both continents.

The place of honor in the February *Education* is given the article by Charles F. Thwing on "Preparation for the Study and Practice of the Law." In the article "College Fitting in Public Schools," we learn the startling fact that two years ago only thirty-three cities of the country had high schools of sufficient standing to fit for first-class colleges, twenty-five of these schools being in Massachusetts. More interesting information is given about the already well-known child, Helen Keller. Deaf, blind, and formerly dumb, she "is a *rara avis* among prodigies, standing without a parallel in all history."

A prominent feature of the *Midwinter Century* is its fiction, which has not a little variety of scene and style. There is the first part of a four-part story by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled "Cœur d'Alene," dealing with the labor troubles in the mining regions of Idaho. "A Romance of the Faith," by Herbert D. Ward, is a piece of fiction the scene of which is laid in Ur of the Chaldees, the hero being Abraham, father of the Jews. This issue is enlivened by two humorous stories; one, "The Guests of Mrs. Timms," by Sarah O. Jewett, and the other, "Mr. Ebenezer Bull's Investment," by Richard Malcolm Johnston. February being the birth-month of Lincoln and Washington, the number contains material relating to both. The contributions to art are: Cole's notes on Nicolaas Maes in the series on the Old Dutch Masters, accompanied by an engraving of this artist's "Spinner," made by Cole in the presence of the original picture in Amsterdam; an example in the American Artist Series of the work of Louis Loeb; and an article by Mrs. Edmund Gosse on the home-life and methods of work of Alma-Tadema, accompanied by a frontispiece portrait of the artist. A unique article is "The American Tramp at Home," by Josiah Flynt, which gives the writer's personal experiences among tramps along the line of the New York Central Railway, and which is illustrated by Pape and Baker. A group of "Irish Songs" by Jennie E. T. Dowe, presents a number of illustrations by Francis Day, and there are other poems of merit by popular writers.



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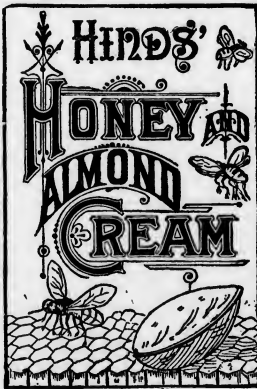
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vidual character more highly developed
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fessing as they do to give a liberal
education? Yet how little originality,
how little force of character there is
among college students to-day, the

terrible sameness in the various phases of their life and work, the recent trouble at Tufts and Cornell bear witness.

Progress is the watchword of this age. Yet how much have the great mass of college students advanced towards a higher ideal of a liberal education, towards individual development? They may learn a few more pages of the languages and sciences, they may carry their pranks to more dangerous extremes. But have they grown more practical, broader in thought, more individual than they were fifty years ago? Truly it would be a lamentable and unnatural thing to see a body of students, actuated by no ruling spirit and bound by no ties of common sympathy. Yet it is more lamentable and unnatural to see a body of students whose individuality is so assimilated that they must follow the dictates of a few leaders, that they must become mere imitators, that they must bow down and offer sacrifice to the idol of custom until many a practical and thoughtful man of the world exclaims, as did Marullus to the Roman citizens: "You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!"

THE new departure in the study of Elocution at Bates suggests the value of being able to speak well. There are but very few persons who really cannot learn to speak, and that a graduate of an American college should be unable to make respectable appearance before an average audience is a disgrace, both to himself and to

our system of education. We do not now refer to skill in declamation, though that is very fine in its place. Few, if any, of our number ever expect to be professional readers or teachers of elocution. What we have in mind is the ability to express one's thoughts in clear and forcible language, with appropriate use of voice and gesture. No one who has thought about the matter will question the great value of ability in this direction.

The men that have influence over their associates are those who, when any question of importance arises, have clear ideas on the subject, and have the power to express those ideas in a forcible manner.

In the legislative bodies of the nation, in the associations of business, in literary organizations, or even in the New England "town meeting," the same rule holds true.

The ability to think vigorously, and to arrange one's ideas in a clear and logical manner is, or should be, a characteristic of every well-educated person. But a man might have a fine education, might be familiar with all the best literature, might have studied Bain's Rhetoric all the days of his life, and yet be a miserable speaker.

Probably most of us have at some time listened to addresses by men whose intellectual ability no one would question, but who delivered the product of their thought with such a monotonous drone that we could hardly keep our eyes open. If the same addresses had been delivered in a proper manner our interest would not have flagged.

So let us learn to speak as well as

to think, and let the study of Elocution have as important a place as the study of Rhetoric.

TOO little attention is given to reading. Few indeed are those who can not create a desire or cultivate a natural taste for some of the better grades of literature, when the proper method is adopted. The course of study in our colleges, academic schools, and even in those of the rural districts, is such as to produce a desire for good reading. Yet, in spite of this, there are many young people who have no taste at all for any literature, not even for a perusal of the newspaper. And there are others who have an almost insatiate appetite for a sort of an invective reading, that blights all the former energies and transforms the would-be man into a worthless mass of animal life. This state of existence might be overcome to a certain extent, if the teachers would ascertain what kind of reading should be urged upon the several students to accomplish the best results.

In the primary and academic schools the teachers should be acquainted with the parents, so that they could understandingly work with them in creating in the students a desire for more instructive reading. The teachers should have qualities such as would be inspiring to the children; and their services should be constant, so that the students would come up under a growing influence. By such teachers, the children would be biased as older students are by the style of Webster and Burke.

There are many who, after complet-

ing such a course, would reach the end of their school-days; and yet they would not, for they would not have acquired, as they now do, only the fundamental principles of a few of the sciences to be hastily forgotten, but they would have laid for themselves a life-long school by acquiring a desire for instructive reading.

And so it would be with those who would continue their studies in higher schools. Even here this question of reading should not be forgotten. Now the student should commence to decide what will be his vocation through life; and the teachers should see to it, that the students have selected something in accordance with their best and strongest propensities. This being done, the spare moments should be devoted to apposite reading. Students having followed out such a course would not only have their ordinary college fit, but be tolerably well started on their profession.

THERE is, probably, no one in college who would not be ashamed to receive help from the public, yet there are many who unblushingly receive aid from their fellow-students. In reality, the public pauper who is willing to support himself, but cannot, is far more deserving of respect than the student pauper who is perfectly able to support himself, but will not.

The student who stands without certain of the college associations, yet shares in their benefits equally with those compelled to bear the burden of their support, may consider that he has shown himself economical by thus sav-

ing a few dollars ; but he will ultimately find that he has been most prodigal of that which is harder to obtain than money, the respect of his fellows.

We have a striking example of this parasitic tendency in our midst at the present time. Of all those frequenting the reading-room, how many are actually contributing to its support? The association has recently been to much expense to fit up its quarters, and has given us a room which we are no longer ashamed to show our friends. There are probably not—at least, it is to be hoped that there are not—a dozen men in college who do not make free use of the facilities thus offered, yet the entire membership is only about forty. We could almost as easily conceive of a house without a door, as a college without a reading-room. Here, however, are forty students supplying to the rest of the college material, the utilization of which is, or should be, an essential part of each one's work.

Moreover, a visitor to our reading-room would have little idea that he is within the precincts of a co-educational institution. No college, however conservative, could exhibit a room freer from the fair sex. He who sees upon our political horizon the dawn of the glorious day of liberty and equality with men for downtrodden and oppressed woman, need not be much of a prophet, and it is high time that the more enlightened of them begin to buckle on their armor for the Herculean labors which they are expected to perform.

The true reason for the small membership of the association is doubtless

that the matter has not been brought prominently before the students, and it is to be hoped that many, not only of the gentlemen, but also of the ladies, will respond to this invitation, and rally to the support of so essential an institution.

IF any student has ever conducted a stranger over Hathorn Hall, showing the Library, Chapel, Recitation, and Society Rooms, in turn, he must have noticed the entirely different impressions produced upon the visitor by the two last named. Possibly the student himself may have a vivid or faint recollection (according as his years have been few or many in the institution) of the impression made upon him when he first entered the class-room. The room lacked a cheering and inspiring influence which every recitation-room needs. The Professor and students could have supplied this want, had not bare walls, settees hacked by jack-knives, and a general appearance of not over-cleanliness on blinds, settees, doors, and windows, partly, if not wholly, destroyed their power.

When, however, on the next Friday evening he was present at the Society meeting, in what a different atmosphere did he find himself ! Here everything combined to make the room attractive and pleasant. Should such a difference exist between recitation-rooms which are occupied on five days and society-rooms which are used but one evening in the week? To be sure, the idea is not to make society-rooms of the class-rooms by any means, but

simply to have them changed into rooms which shall seem more cheerful to the student.

We have all felt the enlivening effect of a bright, sunshiny day, when we are well-disposed to the human race and enjoy our work or study. Now, a little perpetual sunshine might be introduced into the at present dreary rooms, by means of a thorough cleaning, chairs substituted for settees, and a picture or two.

It seems more than probable that if the Faculty or friends of the college should start this radical change, the

students would take as much interest in contributing toward the improvement of their several recitation-rooms as they do now in the decoration of their society-rooms. If this change should be once accomplished, the students would feel a pride in keeping the rooms looking well, and would refrain from defacing the walls and furniture. Not only would the influence of these recitation-rooms be with us in college, but in after years one could have no more delightful recollection of college life than to picture his classmates assembled in a clean, home-like recitation-room.

Literary.

WHERE MAY I STAND?

By E. F. PIERCE, '94.

THERE is a mighty mass of poor humanity with whom the world seems ever out of joint. Strive as they may, success eludes their grasp. Ability and good, hard sense, nay, even genius some possess, yet still their best and hardest labors are but fruitless; still their life seems a failure. At last, with baffled hopes and unfulfilled ambitions, they come to feel that every fate is hostile. They say themselves, and other people say, they are "unlucky," and surely it might almost seem that this were true.

But reason seeks a better cause for this phenomenon. Shall we believe Omnipotence creates without a purpose? Shall we suppose that human being ever breathed for whom there

was no need or plan? That were to cast discredit on the wisdom of the Infinite. Omnipotence has too much work to play with what is useless. There is a part for each to weave in the great web of human progress. The trouble is, each does not understand which part belongs to him.

"Give me a place to stand," said Archimedes, "and I will move the world." That was no idle boast. It was the recognition of a universal truth, and to the thoughtful, full of deepest meaning. For every man has qualities suited to some especial work. It may be but the driving of a nail, or it may be the molding of a government; but if he understands his fitness for that work, and if he does it heartily and better than all others, then he attains the highest in his power. No

fear of failure then. No want of recognition. He meets a need, he meets it well, and he deserves the credit of the world.

But mankind, ever looking at the end, considers not the means: or if some individual reflects upon the means, he yet forgets to ask, "Am I the man of all men most required?" Endless confusions! Fearful waste of energy! And yet most ludicrous. A blacksmith seeks to use his muscle mending watches, a Henry Clay, his eloquence on work that suits an Edison. Three-quarters of humanity labors with might and main at that for which it has but little taste, and even less ability. And then from out this mass of jarring elements, chaotic, idiotic, we look for order, integration, progress. We wonder at so many wrecks of human aspirations. More wonderful it is that there be aught but wrecks.

Now while above all things success requires fitness, there is another requisite, free individuality. No man has truly built who stamps not on his work some impress of himself. Can the world see the man in that which he has done? Then he has been a factor in the world's development. No imitator he; a truest builder. Yet few, alas, dare to assert their personality. Why, it were rankest heresy to question present standards. Aught that is unconventional?—It is preposterous. So many a man with some God-given inspiration stifles it in his soul, or else he molds it in a form conventional, and man and inspiration pass to oblivion. What an absurdity! Surely one has no less a right to his ideals than to

his features. Both are a part of him. And if one shall be called eccentric? Is it a shameful thing? Luther and Paul and Wesley were eccentric; Columbus and Galileo were eccentric; the greatest men in all the world, throughout all time, all were eccentric. And we may thank high heaven for their eccentricity.

But little avail fitness and personality, if there be not devotion to one's work. He whose main object for exertion is honor, or wealth, or fame—he handicaps himself in that for which he strives. To work for aught but for the work's own sake, that is to dwarf one's highest possibilities. For no man can forever veer to catch the public favor, and still do justice to the work he has in hand. Search the achievements of the brightest minds. Were they attained by mercenary toil? No, they were wrought by love of excellence, a generous ambition to elevate the calling. Thus it has ever been; thus it will ever be. He who would lift his work, thinks not to lift himself.

Ποῦ στῆθ' : Where may I stand? To one on life's broad portal, a momentous question. Its answer is the key to all the future. And there are few who answer it aright. Where may I stand? First, stand on thy fitness. No man can well afford to war with nature. Next, stand on thy personality. Mankind needs not an imitator. Last, stand on devotion to thy work. Perfection is attained no other way. Truly thou hast a good, broad place to stand. Take, then, thy place; and thou shalt "move the world."

JOHN TYNDALL.

By H. M. COOK, '94.

THE state of scientific knowledge, and especially its popular diffusion, would have been far different if John Tyndall had not lived. Born in Ireland, in humble circumstances, without the advantages of scholastic training, he had arrived at his twenty-eighth year before he began systematic investigation in those branches upon which he was destined to throw much light. After a year spent in teaching physics in England, we find him successively pursuing his studies in the laboratory of Bunsen in Germany, in the laboratory of the Royal Institution at London, where he was professor and afterwards superintendent, and among the Alps, where he made those incomparable investigations into the nature and phenomena of glaciers. His contributions to light, sound, heat, and electricity are known to all through his popular works on these subjects. He was one of the pioneers in the long series of tentative efforts and experiments which culminated in the shower of inventions which characterizes our generation. Such, briefly and imperfectly stated, are his contributions to science. That they alone would entitle him to recognition is evident. But it is not on these that his fame chiefly rests; for there are other investigators equally worthy whose names are not on the popular tongue. He combined with his scientific knowledge the faculty of exposition. By his forensic power and clearness of statement, he converted the dry data of science into a form intelligible and attractive to the

masses. He is best known through his addresses and published works, and he has been called the orator of the new school of scientists. His personality and eloquence won popular allegiance to the new truths he enunciated. He anticipated university extension by many years; and no teacher has ever carried it to so great success or has had so large an audience.

What were his qualifications for his work? His Irish birth gave him the enthusiasm and keenness of perception which characterized him in his researches, and the gift of golden speech with which he was able to impart his knowledge to others. Sprung from the masses, he was not so far removed from them that he did not recognize the boundaries of the knowledge of the average intellect, and he did not talk to a popular audience in the learned language of the university. He was something more than a physicist. He not only discerned the composition of light and color, but he saw the working of the human mind, and he felt the beating of the human heart. He was a sort of connecting link between the scholar and the world. With one hand he touched the hidden secrets of nature; with the other he touched the springs of human life and activity. He was, according to his intimate friend Spencer, endowed with the constructive imagination which "bodies forth the forms of things unknown." By this, which Mr. Tyndall himself called "the scientific use of the imagination," he was assisted in forming hypotheses concerning physical processes and relations

and in devising means whereby these could be worked out and established.

He thus combined the hardest of practical sense with a vivid imagination; patient industry with fervid zeal; technical knowledge with the faculty of simple statement; a capacity for laborious investigation with florid eloquence.

Tyndall as the most popular expounder of the new doctrine of evolution, met with considerable opposition for what were called his materialistic views. He does seem in some of his addresses to give color to the belief that, engaged in the study of the physical world, he had a disposition to view things from the standpoint of the physicist. But Mr. Spencer says that he had the belief that the "known is surrounded by the unknown," and that he was much more conscious than physicists usually are of the limitations of their science.

The American public has listened to his addresses and American learning has been advanced by his generosity. He was appreciative of the claims of others and quick to recognize their achievements. He was just in bestowing credit, and took a kindly interest in assisting the young applicant for distinction. Simple in his tastes, his domestic life was very beautiful. He said of his wife, "She has raised my ideal of the possibilities of human nature." In 1883 he resigned his offices in the Royal Institution and built himself a home in the country. While health and strength permitted he made annual excursions to the Alps and kept up his researches into those

phenomena which are indissolubly connected with his name. His days were visibly shortened by devotion to his work, for which he spared no risks and from which he withheld no time in his long life. Fortitude in working against the protests of his body, personal courage in pursuing perilous explorations, moral courage in proclaiming the truth as he saw it, were all exhibited by him. He invaded the unknown realms of the constitution and phenomena of matter. He combated the powers of ignorance. He was in the van of that army which is still engaged in subjugating the forces of nature to do the will of man. Surely, "peace has its conquerors no less than war."

OUGHT WE TO HAVE A NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM?

By E. J. HATCH.

THE past four centuries may fitly be considered as the school-day period of America, and the recent great exhibition at Chicago as the triumphant celebration of her commencement. That the next half century will bring greater developments than all the time since Columbus, is conceded by all. We are just at the dawn of America's glory. Everywhere we see old forms discarded and new and better ones adopted. Our country's progress in educational matters has kept pace with her advance in science and art. Two centuries ago Harvard University, the mother of American education, was little better than the schools at many of our country cross-roads. One century ago her course was so meagre that

the attainments of a graduate would not now secure admission to her Freshman class. The extent of her literary course was the reading of Cicero, Virgil, and the Greek Testament. Surely, "tall oaks do grow from very small acorns." Yet, wonderful as has been the improvement in our educational facilities, it has been effected under the obsolete and abolished principle of "State's Rights." In large sections of the country, every state, every town, yes, every neighborhood, has, in conducting its schools, been a law unto itself. Hence the enterprising citizens have abandoned those places where ignorance and antiquated methods bear sway, and, in the interest of their children, have sought more enlightened and progressive communities.

It is well known that the educational advantages of some places are greatly superior to those of others. It is also as well known that we have a large migratory population. Many are obliged to follow the fluctuations of their respective trades. Now, if a uniform course of instruction was adopted throughout our country, a parent could change his residence, without loss to his children. To illustrate the working of the present system, or, perhaps, the lack of system, let us suppose that a certain village or city has book-keeping in the High School course in the second year, and that, for those fitting for college, it is not required, while another village or city prescribes the study of book-keeping during the last year's course of the Grammar School. Now a pupil going from the former to the latter place, although a member of the High School,

must first attend the Grammar School in order to complete the study of book-keeping. Is it not evident that such a degradation in position must discourage pupils? Many prefer to go into some business or trade rather than thus "to be set back," as it is termed. Some, however, enter the lower grade and complete the book-keeping. Since their other studies are a review, they find it unnecessary to make any special effort in order to perform the daily work, and, consequently, fall into lazy, shiftless ways from which they never recover. Thus, a brilliant student may become a lazy good-for-naught, a trial to his teachers and a disgrace to his parents. Could he have gone on with his education in higher studies, acquiring new knowledge and new ideas, undoubtedly he would have maintained his interest and continued a brilliant pupil; a joy to his teachers, a credit to his anxious parents, and a source of untold benefit to the world.

It is no unusual thing for the transfer of a pupil to the schools of a neighboring city to cause the loss of an entire year. Not because the course in the one city is better than that in the other, but simply because there is a difference in the order of the studies in the two courses. Is it right for cities, separated only by a river, to have their courses of study so arranged that a pupil must waste a year of his life because his father is obliged to change his residence from one to the other? It may be objected to a national system that branches desirable in one section are useless in another. Is this really an objection? Every American citizen

must concede that the first and greatest necessity is to be able to read, the next to write, the third to be able to perform the elementary processes of arithmetic, coming exactly to "the three R's" of our grandfathers. Now why can we not go on determining the order in which studies shall be pursued until we establish uniformity in the work of the Primary and even of the Grammar grades? From this point we may safely conclude that a pupil can decide what course of study he wishes to pursue. Therefore, the path of knowledge may now divide into various ways, as in most High Schools.

If a National System would be practicable up to this point, why could it not be carried still farther to a national supervision of our higher institutions, the colleges and universities? Of course, as the path of knowledge divided, after passing the Grammar School, so must it further be subdivided until its branches shall traverse the entire field of knowledge, thus allowing each student to pursue the courses best suited to his tastes and powers.

The function of the National System, under this arrangement, would simply be to decide the order in which the various branches should be studied in the higher institutions as well as the lower, and also to award the honors. A few prescribed studies, along well-considered lines, and a certain number of others, selected from a given list, should entitle the student to a certain degree. Thus provision should be made for meritorious research in the various departments of learning, and no one

should have a title of honor unless it had been fairly earned.

To-day, titles in America are almost worthless, simply from the fact that they can be obtained by anybody without regard to attainments. We have institutions conferring the title *Artium Baccalaureus* for only three years' actual work, this to be followed, three years later, merely on the condition that the recipient has maintained a good character, with the honor of *Artium Magister*. Thus it goes. One university confers the title of LL.D. upon every governor of the state in which the institution is located. It matters not whether his sense of law is anything more than a due sense of justice, he becomes a conspicuous LL.D.

Degrees have been given so lavishly on the one hand, and assumed to such a degree on the other, that when you hear a doctor mentioned, you cannot tell whether he is a divine, or a distributor of quinine and salts, or one of those functionaries who, by some hook or crook, has learned to compound a little blood-root, a little wintergreen and a few other ingredients with some poor whiskey, labelling the mixture "Dr. So-and-So's Wonderful Sarsaparilla, a sure cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to."

If it can be made a crime for a man who never served in the late war, to wear a badge of the G. A. R., why not make it a felony for a man to assume honors that he has never earned? After a student has won his A.B., require of him a certain amount of work before he can obtain an A.M.

In like manner, for every degree, let every honor indicate work actually performed and knowledge actually possessed.

Another possible objection to a National System might be the additional officers that it would require. But this, like the other, is not an important objection. We already have a commissioner of education, and every state has its superintendent of schools or its board of education. Now let the commissioner of education be the president of the national board, and the superintendent of each state, or

a delegate from each state board, form the national board. Give them the power to determine the courses of study, and to prescribe the order in which each branch shall be studied; and, lastly, to determine what honorary title one should have for completing a certain course, grading the honors in proportion to the amount of work actually accomplished. Then, titles of honor would have a value that would be recognized throughout the world, and our people would be stimulated to pursue the higher courses of learning.

Posts' Corner.

[Contributions are solicited for this department.]

THE ROSE QUARTZ.

Deep in a tangled hedge
A wild rose bloomed, and sighed that none
might see
The perfect beauty of her blushing face.
Unheeded, at her feet, a bit of quartz
Lay silently, its broken edges rough
And jagged, and its face deep seamed with
scars
In some upheaval conflict won, when earth
Was young; but its clear heart of crystal
clove
Unto the rose.

The rose nor knew nor cared.
The crystal looked upon the heedless rose
With that unselfish love which is content
To give, expecting no return. Its heart
Grew warm. A pink tinge dawned upon its
scarred face,
A faint reflection from the blushing cheeks
Of her it loved. The color deepened day
By day, and it was glad to mirror forth
Her beauty.

The wild rose lived out her brief life, and died,
And never knew that her fair face had brought
Beauty and love and joy and grief
Into another's life.

The steadfast rock, by love transfigured, still
Lived on in silence as before—the same,
Yet not the same, wearing its rose-bloom
With a smile, in tender memory of the dead,
And took unto itself her name, that else
Had been forgotten.

O mystery of life in death, of joy
In grief! O wondrous power of love!
The rose quartz holds within its crystal heart
The history of the world.

—N. G. B., '91

TRANSLATION FROM SOPHOCLES.

(*Edipus at Colonus*, lines 668-693.)

Stranger, to white Colonus' heights,
The goodly seat of noble knights,
Thou hast thy journey made.
Here trills the clear-voiced nightingale
Abounding down the grassy dale
Beneath the woodland shade.
The wine-dark ivy is her home,
And the untrodden leafy dome,
This fruitful grove divine,
Alike from storms and sunshine free,
Where, with the fostering nymphs, for aye
Roams Bacchus flushed with wine.

And by the spray of heaven fed
 Fair daffodil with clustered head
 Blooms ever with the day;
 Of mighty goddesses the crown
 From eld. And crocus sparkles yon
 With gleam of golden ray.
 Nor do Cephissus' fountains wane,
 That sleepless wander o'er the plain
 As from their banks they stray;
 But ever through the fields they go,
 Enriching with their limpid flow
 The prairie's rolling fold.
 Nor has the Muses' choral band,
 Nor Aphrodite, loathed this land,
 Driving with rein of gold.

—R., '95.

PROFILE LAKE.

(In Franconia Notch, N. H.)

A crystal lakelet nestles in the pass
 'Twixt Lafayette and Cannon's flinty wall,
 Whence looks the Face of Stone o'er all
 The valley, once the realm of Chepewass;
 The granite peaks raise o'er it their dark
 mass,
 And, mirrored on its bosom, spruces tall
 Impale the drifting clouds, while purpling
 fall

The sunset hues upon the sheet of glass.
 Translucent wavelets lap the shining sand,
 And liquid music floats amid the trees,
 Which at the marge seem bending from the
 land

To kiss the lake, slow swaying in the breeze,
 And Echo answers back with purest tone
 The sylvan music from her caves of stone.

—X. Y. ZOSIMOS, '95.

MONEY.

Money is a bird,
 Teach it how to fly;
 Send it out into the world,
 Send it up on high,
 Then it will come flying back,
 All your virtues singing;
 And I doubt not, many pearls
 For your crown be bringing.

Do not cage the bird,
 Surely as you do
 It will toss itself about
 Till it forces through;
 Then it never will return,
 Though for it you die;
 Do not cage your bird of wealth,
 Teach it how to fly.

—W. T., '96.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

Tests will soon be upon us.

Robertson, '95, will work at Old Orchard this summer.

Latin School closed March 9th, for a vacation of two weeks.

Pierce, '94, who has been teaching at Wells, returned recently.

E. I. Hanscom, '96, has finished his school and returned to college.

Hamilton, '95, returned a short time ago from teaching at Chebeague.

It is hoped the warm weather will thaw out some of the cold feelings.

How many captains can we have?
 Not more than ten at any one time.

F. E. Perkins, '94, recently joined his class after an absence of nearly two terms.

Campbell, '95, who has been teaching at Ashby, Mass., joined his class recently.

Ninety-five welcomes Misses Williams and Willard on their return from teaching.

Field, '94, who has been teaching a short term of school in Phillips, has rejoined his class.

For a good sound Keeley cure, go to Deering (Portland), Maine.

Kavanaugh, '96, has been very sick with a severe attack of bronchitis, combined with "la grippe."

Who thought the electric-light post was walking with a young lady the night of the state reception?

Wright, '97, is slowly recovering from typhoid fever, which has confined him to the hospital almost all the term.

We welcome to our number F. H. Purinton, formerly of Colby. Mr. Purinton has joined the Sophomore class.

The boys are putting in some good work practicing for a little exhibition in the Gym. towards the end of the term.

Cook, Miss Leslie, L. J. Brackett, of the Senior class, served as committee of award for the Latin School prize essays.

The librarian announces that the magazines have been catalogued, and that the list may be found near the Poole's index.

Prof. Angell gave a reception to the Senior class, at his residence, Monday evening, March 5th. A pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Springer, '95, has been elected Treasurer of the Athletic Association, that office being left vacant by the absence of F. A. Knapp.

Polymnian Society recently held a historical meeting, at the close of which Professor Brown favored the society with several selections.

At the meeting of the Eurosophian Society, Friday evening, March 9th, Dr. J. F. Hilton gave a very interesting and practical talk on emergencies.

On Friday evening, March 2d, Professor Brown read before the Eurosophian Society. His selections were much enjoyed by the large audience present.

Rev. E. B. Stiles, Young People's Missionary to India, recently gave a very interesting talk on his work in that country before the college Y. M., and Y. W. C. A.

The Day of Prayer for Colleges, which came on February 22d, this year, was observed in the usual manner. Dr. Penney, of Auburn, delivered a sermon in the afternoon at the chapel.

Friday evening, February 23d, was observed by the Eurosophian Society as "Ladies' Night." A very enjoyable programme, with some novel features, was furnished by the young ladies.

On Monday evening, March 12th, the young ladies of '95 received the gentlemen and former members of the class in the library. An exceedingly pleasant evening was passed by all.

Miss Foster, '95, at the present writing, is confined to her room with an abscess in her throat. She is improving, however, and hopes to be able to return to her home in a few days, as the doctors forbid her to study any more this term.

The March number of *The Treasury of Religious Thought* contains an able and interesting sermon by Prof. J. A. Howe, on "The Way Out of Doubt." It also contains a short biographical sketch of Prof. Howe, and the frontispiece presents his likeness.

On Wednesday evening, March 7th, Mayor J. P. Baxter, of Portland, deliv-

ered a lecture in the chapel, on "An Interesting Problem in History." The lecture related to the mysterious disappearance of the Roanoke Colony, and was an interesting and scholarly production.

President B. L. Whitman, of Colby University, addressed a mass-meeting of the Y. M. C. A., in City Hall, Sunday afternoon, February 25th. His subject was "The Spirit for To-day," and a large number of our students listened to his able discourse.

Prize declamations by the Middle Class of the Latin School occurred Friday evening, March 9th. The first prize was awarded to Miss Rose Mitchell, and the second to Mr. E. B. Foster. W. B. Skelton, Esq., F. A. Morey, Esq., and Rev. E. O. Thayer, were the committee of award.

On the evening of March 1st, Hon. John J. Ingalls, ex-Senator from Kansas, lectured in City Hall. His subject was "American Politics and Politicians." Over fifty of the students attended, and found the lecture very interesting. It was especially enjoyed by the students of Political Economy.

The Sophomore debates, which were not delivered last fall term, on account of the suspension of the class, have recently been read before a committee, and the following chosen to participate in the champion debate in June: Misses Bonney, Dolley, Mason, Miller, Prescott, and Messrs. Boothby, Cutts, Howard, Thomas, Thompson.

The following members of the Senior Class have been selected to take part in the annual exhibition at the Main

Street Church: L. J. Brackett, Cook, Field, Miss Gerrish, Harris, Hoag, Miss Leslie, Marsh, Page, Pierce, Thompson, Woodman. The parts were read before Rev. C. S. Patton, F. A. Morey, Esq., and Mr. Ridley.

It gives the STUDENT great pleasure to announce to the alumni and friends of the college that the long and exhaustive base-ball war has been amicably ended by the choice of Pulsifer, '95, as captain. Unanimity of mind and purpose is restored, and we may expect Bates to take this season her usual high position in the sport. Ferson, of the Lewistons, has been engaged as coach.

The March number of the *Homiletic Review* contains a very practical article on "Changing Pastorates," by Professor Anthony. The *Farmington Chronicle* is publishing an address delivered by him before the Ministerial Association of Franklin County on "The Problem of the Country Church"; also his sermon at the ordination of Rev. E. C. Hayes, in Augusta, February 20th, was highly spoken of by the *Kennebec Journal*.

A new feature has been introduced into the college work of this term. Professor Francis Joseph Brown, President of the Toronto College of Oratory, has been engaged to give systematic instruction in Elocution to all the classes. Prof. Brown has begun his work with a series of exceedingly interesting and profitable lectures. Besides their class work, the Sophomores have individual drill on their prize declamations.

The funeral of Miss Beulah Jordan, oldest daughter of Professor Jordan, occurred on the afternoon of February 7th. Several of the students attended, and a floral tribute was presented by the Senior class, and also by the three lower classes, as a token of the general heartfelt sympathy which the students extend to Professor Jordan in his bereavement.

The reception by the students, which has been in preparation for some time, occurred in the gymnasium, Saturday evening, March 3d. Two representatives from each class acted as receivers, and the reception and presentations were most pleasantly conducted. Callahan's orchestra rendered a choice programme at the opening, and furnished excellent music for the following programme:

Welcome to Our First ('94).
Figure Eight ('95).
Conversation—"O Tempora! O Mores!"!
Tableaux—The Golden Gate.
Japanese Tucker.
Post-Bellum ('96).
"As You Like It."
Emoh uoy ees I yam ('97).

Committee of Arrangments, Brackett, '94; Miss Wheeler, '95; Bolster, '95; Miss Brown, '96; Miss Mason, '96.

The annual meeting of the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association was held at Hotel Atwood, Lewiston, March 3d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Pettigrew, of Bates; Vice-President, Roberts, of Bowdoin; Secretary, Gibbs, of M. S. C.; Treasurer, President of Colby Tennis Association. It was voted

to hold the annual tourney at Portland, beginning June 6th. Owing to the additional expense to which M. S. C. is put in being so far distant from the place of the tournament, it seemed to the representatives no more than fair that the expenses of four men from each college should be pooled and divided equally among the colleges, any college sending more than that number doing so on its own responsibility. This will slightly increase Bates' expenses. The fact that it is possible for Bowdoin, by winning this year, to retain two of the cups, should inspire the other colleges to vigorous exertions, and an exciting tourney is anticipated.

The decision of the referee in the base-ball difficulty was, as the majority of those acquainted with the circumstances of the case anticipated, that neither of the claimants to the position of captain had been regularly elected. The first meeting, at which Mr. Brackett claimed to have been elected, was set aside upon the grounds that the date for the election had been already clearly fixed, that there was insufficient notice of the new meeting, and that Pennell had no right to call such a meeting. The meeting at which the legal election of Mr. Wakefield was claimed to have taken place, was declared irregular for the following reasons: That the men who refused to play the alumni game, did not by that act forfeit their membership on the team; that while Capt. Hoffman had the power to remove them from the field, he did not have the power to

remove them from the team; that the men taken by Capt. Hoffman to fill the vacancies, by playing this one game, could not claim membership to the team; that, therefore, at this meeting there was not a quorum of the regular

team to transact business. The decision of Mr. Harris is exhaustive, showing minute investigation and absolute impartiality. The Athletic Association owes him many thanks for the time and trouble which he has freely given.

Alumni Department.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

POETA nascitur; orator fit.
And a very poor fit it is. The small boy in his father's hat and boots. David in Saul's armor.

But David was genuine. He said to Saul, "I cannot go in these, I have not proved them." So he put off Saul's armor, and took the smooth stones and the sling that he had proved. The boy of our day puts off Webster's defence of the Constitution in which he is expected to appear before the professor in the class-room; while in the debating society he proves his sling with the smooth stones of less imposing, undergraduate thought.

Can any means be less suited to its end than this two-declamations-a-term fossil? A boy at the age of awkwardness, standing up for a tableau before irreverent classmates and bored professor, mumbling and stumbling through the big words and long sentences with which a great orator is supposed to have expressed his great thought on a great issue. The boy has not the knowledge of history necessary to an understanding of that great issue; he has not the literary taste and breadth of view necessary to an appreciation

of that great thought; those long sentences and big words are to him somewhat less strange than a new page of Latin.

If the professor is ambitious or tender-conscienced, he winds up the striking-weight also. He tells the boy where to put in the gestures, and how to curve them. David must brandish Saul's sword. Now if David can remember to lit with his gesture pretty near the same big word that he hits so hard with his emphasis, Goliath 'd better run.

Orator fit. Thus!

Scarcely less absurd is the two-essays-a-term fossil.

A subject too broad, or too narrow, or too large, or too simple, or too technical; on which the student is to spin out or warm over the leavings in his mind of artificial sermons and insincere editorials and thin anecdotes. The preparation for this essay consists in dreading it and putting it off till the last Saturday afternoon. This vague, borrowed thought, expressed in the required number of words, is passed in; and the unhappy teacher of English must read it through and mark the misspelled words and mismated subjects and predicates, and must try to untan-

gle the labyrinthine expression of a clouded thought—or shall we say of a thoughtless cloud?

That essay writing is less distasteful to the upper-class student may be reasonably ascribed to the fact that he is expected to get some little information before he begins to write, and may have separate conference with the professor.

Thinkers are made. Thus!

Why are individual assistance and reading impossible to lower-class men and in the Latin School? Want of time. Want of time in the Latin School, because the Latin School is expected to give a four-years fit in three years, a hard task for a teacher of even Professor Frisbee's ability. Want of time in college, because so many students come to college poorly fitted. Freshmen know so little Latin grammar! They know so little Greek grammar! God SYNTAX owns the student for about five years of the seven he spends here. God Syntax begins him in Latin grammar; and, as a previous knowledge of English grammar is supposed necessary, an hour or two a week must be given to reviewing work supposed to have been done in the Grammar School. God Syntax begins him in Greek grammar in his second year. And so God Syntax grammars him grammar in Greek and Latin till his fifth and sixth years, when French and German are added. At the end of his sixth year God Syntax grants him his majority. The young man is sufficiently grammared.

And what is his literary condition at the moment he thus comes of age? He

can read German—with a lexicon. He can read French—with a lexicon. He can read Greek and Latin with a lexicon—perhaps.

And does he read them? No. To him those languages are puzzle-work. But didn't he get a taste of the great literatures expressed in those languages? No. He didn't discover that it was literature that he was studying. To him it was a skilfully strung string of words amid which God Syntax had artfully hidden optatives and ablatives, by the discovery of which men are to work out their intellectual salvation.

Five years of a young man's growth given to what? To literary pettifoggery! We call it a liberal education. What do we mean by that word "liberal?" Don't we mean something broader, deeper, higher, than a common school can give? Don't we mean getting a little nearer to the heart of things, understanding better the to-day in which we live, feeling our place and duty therein? Such liberal education cannot be given by syntax. For syntax is illiberal. It is narrow, petty. It is fit for the little police-court lawyer. It is worthy of Pascal's Jesuits. It is the letter, that killeth.

As illiberal as the false study of syntax is the false recitation method,—not limited to language recitation. In the text-book and in the professor's memory is condensed all the information that is supposed to be necessary to the understanding of the particular subject. In that text-book the subject is cut up like a perfect dead thing, and is distributed and proportioned in suitable morsels to be lifted into the student's

memory. The student is to merely go over the same worn path that so many have traveled before him. He is assigned so many pages a day. An hour is taken for recitation. Student after student stands up and lifts out of his memory, for the professor's inspection, bit after bit of the daily portion. One student lifts out his bit in the exact form in which he lifted it in. Another student, not inferior in ability, presents his bit in meaningless fragments. All undigested. Memory gymnastic. Sadly like recitation in the district school, where history and physiology are learned word for word. It should be called training in forgetfulness rather than training in memory, for the trick is to hold the stuff till it has been recited, and then forget it.

Here is no training of the judgment.

Here is no room for originality.

It has been well said that what a man knows is what he has learned for himself. But Tyrant Text-Book forces the knowledge, all learned, upon the unchoosing student. Tyrant Text-Book is domineering. He is dogmatic, narrow, petty, unliterary, misleading.

Down with Tyrant Text-Book!

Who, then, shall be our master? God, and his inspired shall be our teachers. God's prophets, the great teachers, the world's thinkers, the great of all the ages. Be these our leaders. Down with Tyrant Text-Book!

And what shall our professors teach? Reading. Teach the student to read. He who has learned to read has a liberal education. Every book is his servant, whether it is a mere story or a great poem; whether it is composed in

the terms of abstract philosophy, or in the technical nomenclature of an elaborate science; whether in mathematical formulæ, or in chemical symbols; whether in English, or in any of half a dozen other languages.

The student must get his mastery of books not by memorizing text-books of science and learning paradigms and rules of syntax; but by practice. He must learn to read by much reading.

Throw away the text-books. Throw away the grammars.

Read. Read. Read.

Give me as good teachers of reading as Professor Stanton and Professor Frisbee are in the present method of teaching Latin and Greek, and I will agree that the Bates Senior shall read, not only Latin and Greek, but French, German, Italian, and Spanish, as easily, pleasurably, and profitably, as he now reads Shakespeare, Tennyson, Burke, and Carlyle.

Europe compels millions of men to stand idle with guns in their hands. America wastes her wealth in false and corrupt finance. Europe faints with the burden of her armor. America careers and plunges in her rich blind liberty. That blind liberty, who shall enlighten it? Who shall show America her opportunity? Who shall lead America to her duty? Who, if not the man of liberal education? Who, if not the Bates graduate?

And how can he? How can he, in this childish, mystical business of sorting and labeling the dead members of dead languages, fit himself to deal with the living, throbbing problems of new America's new age? How can he do

this duty, but by throwing away the deadness of the dead language and drinking the inspiring nectar of the undying literature? Close forever the charnel-houses, Harkness and Hadley. Open, and keep open forever, immortal Homer, Sophocles, Plato, Demosthenes.

Unquestioning obedience is the lesson for the young man of military Europe. For the young man of self-governing America the lesson is responsible liberty. Liberty with responsibility is the lesson Bates College should teach. Say you Bates is a Christian college? Christianity presupposes liberty. You can not be Christian by command. It is only by choosing to serve your fellow-men when you may choose selfish gratification, that you can be Christian.

The lesson of liberty the student should begin on his first day in the Latin School. He should choose then what he will study, and he should choose again as often as he will; always taking upon himself the responsibility inseparable from that choice. The only task imposed upon the student should be self-imposed; it should be the task his judgment sets, and should be modified as his judgment becomes more accurate.

Whatever his choice, his work should be to read and to think. Think and read. Read what? Read the great thoughts of the great thinkers, the great deeds of the great doers. Literature and history.

And the recitation method, what shall take the place of that? Conference. Replace the demoralizing recitation by

a conversation between men who have somewhat to say to each other, and among whom the professor is only an elder brother learning with them. The professor should be the most eager student of them all, giving and receiving information and inspiration.

And while getting help from the great minds who have gone before, the persistent lesson should be that to-day's thinking must be done to-day, by us, here, now.

Now to read the masters not one word of grammar is necessary. Begin to read at once. The best translations may be useful; the professor can help over the blind passages. But in the main we must learn to read every language as we learn to read English—by reading. Teacher and class should read together the *Odyssey*, as we read together the latest story in the *Century Magazine*. Plato should be read as we read Emerson—a few pages at a time, and for inspiration.

In the years now given to syntax the best of nineteenth-century literature could be read,—English, French, German, Scandinavian.

What shall the essay work be under such influences? If we live daily with the great thinkers, shall we not think greatly with them? The boy brought up among cultivated people speaks good English unconsciously. What then may not the boy write, who has been brought up in the company of Homer and Hugo and Thackeray?

The essay-work should be wholly voluntary. Every article written should be written for the *STUDENT*. The editor of the *STUDENT*, like other editors,

should select the most available material offered. The contributor to the *STUDENT*, like contributors to other publications, must learn to present his thought in such space and in such style that the editor will find it available. And think you not the student will be able to contribute something available who has read Plato's Republic, and Montesquieu and Burke, and Tocqueville and Bryce, and what Howells said the other day about plutocracy?

College oratory, what will the reading method make it? It will make it the speech the student is eager to speak. He who has read Webster, Burke, Cicero, Demosthenes, will not make himself ridiculous spouting a random page from their great speeches. They spoke their own thought on the great issues of their own day; and, inspired by them, the student will speak his own thought on the great issues of his own day.

Every speech should be spoken before an audience. Instruction in speaking should be assistance in the preparation of a particular speech for a particular occasion. That assistance should be assistance in composition and assistance in delivery. There should be no more of it than the student asks for. He speaks because he has a thought he is aching to express; that he may express that thought most effectively, he should ask such assistance as he feels the need of.

Prizes? Prizes are un-Christian. Abolish them. Let the student's only prize be, like Paul's, his high calling.

Debates should give place to discussions. The student should not allow

himself to be pledged to any side of any question. For of all people in the world the student should be the disinterested truth-seeker. Demosthenes, the greatest of all the orators, ascribed his advantage to two things: good fortune, which is in the hands of the gods; and disinterestedness.

Of the high importance of college oratory, of the place in it of rhetoric and elocution and logic, what should be done in criticism and suggestion,—will you give space in a later *STUDENT* for the discussion of these topics by a

HERETIC?

PERSONALS.

'67.—Prof. J. H. Rand has been elected a member of the New York Mathematical Society.

'67.—Rev. George S. Ricker has resigned his pastorate of the First Congregational church, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and has been called to Watertown, S. D.

'70.—Prof. L. G. Jordan's oldest daughter died March 6th.

'71.—G. P. Smith, M.D., has a practice in Westbrook, Me., scarcely surpassed in the state. His professional duties have recently kept him from his home twenty-eight nights in succession.

'74.—F. B. Stanford has, in the *Sunday-School Times* of February 10th, an ingenious story entitled "A Week in Paradise."

'74.—F. L. Noble has been elected mayor of Lewiston, Me.

'77.—H. W. Oakes, Esq., conducted fifteen prosecutions at the last session of the Supreme Court in Auburn.

'77.—O. B. Clayson has been elected mayor of Gardiner, Me.

'77.—C. V. Emerson, Esq., clerk of the Lewiston Municipal Court, was married February 14th, to Mrs. M. A. Clark by Rev. S. A. Blaisdell.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George, who resigned the pastorate of the Mount Vernon Street Free Baptist Church, Lowell, Mass., has accepted a call to the Free Baptist church, Gardiner, Me.

'80.—Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Hayes, of Minneapolis, Minn., have a son, born January 9th (Francis Walker).

'80.—There appeared, last month, in the *Morning Star*, an address delivered before the Maine Free Baptist State Association at Saco, by Prof. I. F. Frisbee, of the Latin School. In this address he vividly sets forth the advantages and mission of his school, and strenuously calls to its patronage those to whom it is a duty. It is evident, from his article, that he believes in teaching as a profession, and that he is among the few teachers who are applying the higher principles in their work.

'82.—Among the papers presented at the Maine Historical Society, Portland, in January, were some valuable historical documents recently found by Rev. John C. Perkins in the tower of the First Parish Church. These were not merely church records, but contained tax lists, a list of the vessels owned in Falmouth in 1774, and memoranda of Quakers exempt from church taxation. One queer custom of our ancestors, there mentioned, was that of presenting to each payer of a poll tax, in which women were included, a

psalm book, the particular edition not mentioned.

'83.—J. L. Reade is reading law in the office of Newell & Skelton.

'85.—C. A. Scott, proprietor of the Bridge Teachers' Agency, 110 Tremont Street, Boston, has issued a manual showing the nature and extent of his prosperous business.

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles gave, last month, a valuable course of lectures before the students of Cobb Divinity School.

'87.—H. E. Cushman will return from a two years' absence in Europe near the middle of April.

'87.—E. C. Hayes was installed as pastor of the Augusta Free Baptist church February 20th.

'88.—Grace Pinkham, of the High School, Gardiner, Me., is contributing to the *Morning Star* articles reviewing the life of the Old World in 1893-94.

'90.—Eli Edgecomb, principal of South Paris Academy, was chosen president of the Oxford County Teachers' Association at their last meeting.

'90.—H. V. Neal is giving instruction in the new Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

'91.—Miss Katherine H. Merrill, who has been an assistant in the Pittsfield, N. H., High School, has been obliged to resign on account of ill-health, and is now at her home in Auburn.

'91.—Miss Mabel Merrill is residing in Auburn, where she is engaged in literary work.

'91.—Miss Florence L. Larrabee, of Auburn, assistant teacher in the Edward Little High School, has resigned,

her resignation to take effect at the end of the present term. She has been a very efficient teacher, and her retirement will be regretted by those interested in the school.

'91.—Miss Edna Merrill is an assistant in the Fort Fairfield High School.

'91.—W. B. Watson is engaged in journalistic work in Auburn.

'91.—F. W. Larrabée has given up the study of law, and is pursuing his studies in the Dartmouth Medical School.

'91.—F. S. Libby is principal of the High School at Camden, Me.

'91.—Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Nickerson (*née* Gertrude Littlefield) are in Dover, Me., where Mr. Nickerson is pastor of the Free Baptist church.

'91.—Miss Alice Beal, who is spending the winter in Redlands, Col., is still improving in health.

'91.—Miss Grace Bray is teaching Greek in Bridgton Academy.

'91.—F. J. Chase is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo.

'91.—H. J. Chase is professor of chemistry in a college at Northfield, Minn.

'91.—Mrs. Stella Chipman Johnson is at her home on Drummond Court, Auburn.

'91.—F. E. Emrich is having marked success as principal of the High School at Harvard, Mass.

'91.—Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Howard are located at Northboro, Mass., where Mr. H. is engaged as principal of the High School.

'93.—E. L. Haynes is compelled, by ill-health, to seek rest from his duties as superintendent of the Good Will Farm School at Fairfield, Me.

'93.—John Sturgis is in attendance upon lectures at the Maine Medical School, Brunswick.

'93.—A. C. Yeaton is principal of Lebanon Academy, West Lebanon, Me.

College Exchanges.

FEVER since the BATES STUDENT came to our notice, we have thoroughly read the "Poet's Corner," but have never seen a readable sonnet in it, and much of its poetry has been below the standard of college verse. For the benefit of those who contribute to "Poet's Corner," we print several sonnets which we have taken from standard college papers. This does not give an idea of the kind of work college poets are doing; it simply shows what they are doing in the line

of sonnets. We have men at Bates who can do as well if they will devote time and thought to the subject. Considerable blank verse has been published in the STUDENT, but it has been because at the last moment before going to press, blank verse has been the only thing that could be obtained. We are not finding fault with our contributors. We only wish to show them, that to keep in the front rank of college magazines, and be recognized by the best publications, we

must raise our standard. The exchange editor is aware that "clippings" are not the things to fill this page with, but, for this once, we break our own rule and copy from the exchanges, duly acknowledging everything we borrow.

Of all exasperating things,
The one that doth most vex,
Is to see our sonnets quoted 'round,
And only signed "Ex." —*Ex.*

The following six lines we quote to show the kind of verse the *Nassau Lit.* publishes. It is from the "Song of the River," by M'Cready Sykes.

The cry of the infinite Ocean, the voice of the infinite Sea;
The song of the mighty Spirit, in a cadence soft and free,
Steadfast, forever unchanging, the tireless tides come and go;
No sound of joy nor of sorrow, in that measureless, rhythmical flow.
The night wind breathes gently, and presses a kiss on the lips of the deep,
And the stars sink drowsily downward when the ocean calls them to sleep.

Scorn not the Sonnet; Critic, you have frowned,
Mindless of its just honors. . . .
—*Wordsworth.*

SONNET.

Calmly, serenely gleam the stars to-night
Over the swaying city's sin-tossed streets;
Above, the eye enraptured gently greets
The lands of peace and love and dazzling light,
And life seems grand and pure and infinite;
And here below man's heart, earth-fettered, beats,
Unsleeping through these star-lit hours, and meets
But sin and woe and shame the darken'd sight!
Yet, in those silent worlds may there not be
Souls that can look upon our distant star;
See not our world-worn hearts, upon whose sight
Seen through the golden, dim immensity
Our earthly planet casts its rays afar,
One pure and shining spark of diamond light?
—*Yale Lit.*

The sweet, low lisping of the sunset's breath
Ripples the water in a silver strand,
Apollo reins awhile his chariot band
Ere the bright glory meets its daily death.
The woods bow down to what the ripple saith
That beats upon the broad, bare, barren sand,
Surging sweet sorrows of the night at hand,
Within whose arms the pale moon blossometh.
We stood together—from thy childish breast
I heard a sighing for the day now dead,
Within mine arms I felt thy body rest,
And saw the glow lie blessing round thy head;
As if the sun had also loved thee best,
And o'er thy face his latest beauty shed.
—*Harvard Monthly.*

AT THE FIRESIDE OF THE DAY.

The sunlit glory of the languid day
Drifts westward on its weary wings of light.
The low-hung clouds, in filmy gossamer dight,
Float slowly thitherward, death-pale and gray;
And, halting with the waning light, they lay
Their beauty 'bove a western mountain height,
The while the burning sun enkindles bright
Its sudden sunset fire of bloody spray.
Around the dying embers of the sun
The extinguishing and dewy darkness creeps.
The watery sickle moon, with glow o'errun,
Like some day spirit, blushing peeps.
Each shivering, naked star, one and one,
Wakes from the dreamy couch when daylight sleeps.
—*Dartmouth Lit.*

O, Fate! unveil thy magic world to-night,
Unfold the future to my famished eyes,
Nor deem thy servant, asking, over-wise
For dreaming thou could'st free the coming light,
And bid it weirdly float before my sight,
Disclosing all the paths that for me rise
Among thy wooded slopes, 'neath misty skies,
Where unborn winds are swinging in their might.

I do not care how wild the tempests roar,
How dark the mountains I must stay among;
I only ask to know that distant shore
But for to-night, and hear the waves along

Thy dim rocks beat. Then I will ask—no
more;—

But join with joy the moving present throng.

—*From the University Cynic.*

ALONE.

The radiant day of gladness slowly fades.

An echo soft flits back, faint glimmers crown

The rising dust, and then the dark steals
down,—

The old, dead, sober dark that stills and
shades.

Search not, the light has fled within the
glades;

Nor court low echoes night and distance down,

Alone and hid beneath the falling frown,—

So darkening mood its solitude upbraids.

Alone and hid—'tis then reflection wakes

And whispers to the mind her counsel wise,—

He has not heard the sweetest sound or known

The beauty of the sunlight when it breaks,

The pleasure that endures and satisfies,

Who has not learned the meaning of Alone.

—*Williams Literary Monthly.*

THE TRUE COSMOS.

Great joys and sorrows melt life's joy in tears,

And man dwells on 'midst seeming chaos
cold;

God's armies war 'midst furies uncon-
trolled,

Great nations totter, fall, and sink in years;

But o'er the storm a subtle form appears,

In beauteous light its substance doth un-
fold,

In hallowed tints it limns Old Time in
Gold

And blending surge in cosmos, God-life rears.

We need not seek the source from which
it starts,

Suffice to feel its spirit when unfurled—

"The pure and holy love of humble hearts

Doth ean the home, the nation, and the
world!"

This calm from God, through love, the life
imparts

Which smiles at death, and smiling, free,
departs.

—*A. D. C., in Brunonian.*

Intercollegiate.

Only twelve letters are needed in the
Hawaiian language.

Every northern state west of the
Alleghanies has a State University.
The University of Michigan has the
largest attendance of any of the State
Universities and is a part of the public
school system of the state.

There are about 12,000 students in
the scientific schools of this country.

The average age of students at Har-
vard is 22.7 years, and at Columbia,
21.5.

No college in all England publishes
a college paper. This is another illus-
tration of the superior energy of Amer-
ica, where about 200 colleges publish
periodic journals.

Egypt carries off the palm for a pop-
ular university. That located at Cairo,
founded in the year 973 of our era, has
an enrollment of 10,000.

The University of Pennsylvania has
an attendance of 2,223, thus ranking
third in size of the American universi-
ties, Harvard and Michigan surpass-
ing it.

A bill has been introduced in the
Massachusetts Legislature to prevent
the public exhibition of foot-ball by
prohibiting the charge of an admission
fee to games.

Bowdoin College will celebrate its
one hundredth anniversary next June.
She will soon have a \$150,000 science
building.

The Harvard Faculty has announced the names of seventy members of the Senior class for commencement parts. Twenty per cent. are members of athletic teams.

Attendance at gymnasium is required of all students at Brown University, and marks on faithfulness in attendance count as in any study in determining class standing.

Don't trust the girl athletic,
Nor the one who is æsthetic,
Nor the one who just "to pass away the time"
Will construct a ten-page essay
On the days of good Queen Bessie,
Or turn out a bushel-basketful of rhyme.

Shun the one who all she can,
Tries to be just like a man,
And indulges in a shirt and standing collar:
If with joy you'd be o'erladen,
Pin your trust upon the maiden
Whose features ornament the silver dollar.

—*The Wrinkle.*

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, sums up a liberal education as the power of concentration, retention, expression, power of judgment, and distribution of power of arranging and classifying known facts.

The Faculty of Hillsdale College have promulgated an order that students who enter college single cannot get married during their course and remain in the college. Those already married are not debarred.

The University of Michigan recently received a bequest of \$5,000 for the endowment of the Bible chairs.

John D. Rockefeller has sent the University of Chicago \$50,000 in cash, to be immediately spent for books.

President Andrews, of Brown, declined the call to the chancellorship of Chicago University and head professorship of the department of philosophy, which meant a salary of \$10,000 a year and six months leave of absence.

Professor Henry Drummond has been called to the presidency of McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Dartmouth College has lost the case against the town of Quincy, which has been pending in the courts, \$300,000 being involved in the case.

Brown and the University of Pennsylvania have arranged a series of baseball games for the next two years. Two games will be played in Providence this season and two in Philadelphia next year.

The Tufts College Glee Club has received the offer of an engagement in London for next summer.

Harvard is suffering from hard times. Owing to a deficit of \$25,000 in last year's accounts, two professors and four instructors will be dropped at the close of the collegiate year.

Magazine Notices.

The complete novel in the March number of *Lippincott's* is "A Desert Claim," by Mary E. Stickney. It is a charming tale of ranch life in Northern

Colorado. "The Inmate of the Dungeon," by W. C. Morrow, is a story of uncommon power. Joel Chandler Harris, in "The Late Mr. Watkins of

Georgia, His Relation to Oriental Folk-Lore," compares a curious legend of his own state with one of India. In "A Prophet of the New Womanhood," Annie Nathan Meyer considers Henrik Ibsen from an unfamiliar point of view.

The March *Century* has for an opening article, a sketch of life in "The Tuileries under the Second Empire," by Anna L. Bicknell, who was a governess in one of the court families. The article is accompanied by full-page portraits of the Prince Imperial, Napoleon III., and Eugenie, and an engraving of the head of the Empress, from Winterhalter's famous group. This article is worthy of special notice since, of late, a great interest has been shown in anything pertaining to Napoleon. The announcement of the book on Lourdes, by Zola, gives timeliness to "A Pilgrimage to Lourdes," by Stephen Bonsal—a graphic record of individual experience at this famous shrine. Mrs. Van Rensselaer describes one of New York's most beautiful buildings, the Madison Square Garden; Professor Edward S. Holden tells a good deal that is new about earthquakes; the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden writes of "The Anti-Catholic Crusade" in a way that will attract wide attention. Major Andre also is a contributor to this number; his account of the "Mischianza," the famous festival given in honor of Sir William Howe in 1778, is printed from the manuscript heretofore unpublished.

One of the most beautifully illustrated articles in the *Cosmopolitan*, is "The Quadrilles at the Court of Napo-

leon I.," by Frederic Masson. Those interested in Natural History will take great delight in reading Stoddard Goodhue's account of "Buzz," a humming-bird. Perhaps the most instructive paper is "The Teachers' College," by Rosa Belle Holt. This college is a part of Columbia University, and has for one of its trustees, George W. Vanderbilt, who has, in many ways, enhanced the prosperity of the college.

In the March *Atlantic*, Charles Egbert Craddock's "His Vanished Star" appears, for the last time before its publication, as now completed in book form. "The Fore-Room Rug," by Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, is a fanciful, pathetic tale of New England. If possible, Mrs. Wiggin portrays New England life even more naturally than Miss Jewett. Of uncommon interest to students of modern European politics is Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks's account and estimate of "A Greek Prime Minister; Charilaos Tricoupis," a statesman whose return to power has brought him conspicuously to the attention of all Europe. Greece, in the earliest days of her life, is represented in Maurice Thompson's "The Sapphic Secret," a study of the peculiar charm of Sappho's diction. But the present and near-at-hand speak forth again delightfully in Miss Edith Brower's "Is the Musical Idea Masculine?" To the women—and to the men—who have come to think womankind capable of all masculine achievements, Miss Brower's shrewd consideration of the work of women in music, will be particularly suggestive.



CAPS AND GOWNS

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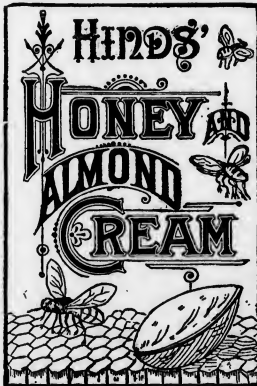
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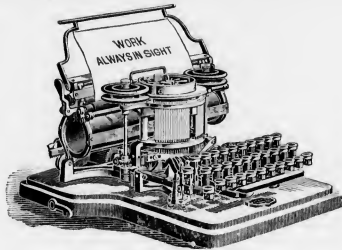
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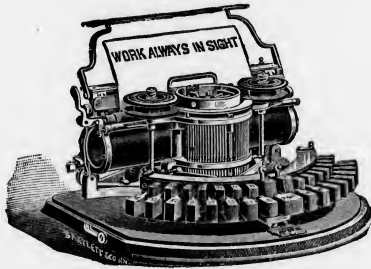
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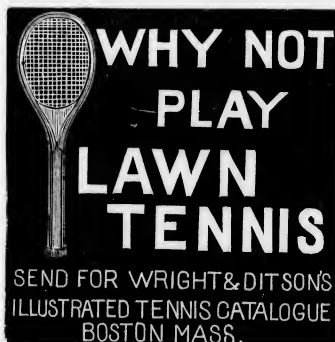
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APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

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Editorial.

WHO does not tire of the commonplace, every-day happenings of life? We read of a brave man who risked his life to save another's. We recall the noble woman who devoted her time and money to establish a home for orphan children. Then it is we think, if only the opportunity had been ours, we, too, might be resting

on our laurels, widely removed from common duties. The book of the successful author, the painting of the famous artist, and the production of the gifted composer, each inspires in us an admiration and, at the same time, a slight degree of envy as we wonder at the genius there displayed and the lack of it in our efforts. And, musing over

what others have done, we wait for ability to suddenly show itself, or some occasion demand us as heroes.

Now, if we change our point of view a little, we will see that it requires as much patience and fortitude to do our every-day work and bear our trifling cares and disappointments, as to make the one supreme effort which is termed heroic. "But, mind you," says the Professor at the Breakfast Table, "it takes a deal more to feed a family for thirty years than to make a holiday feast for neighbors once or twice in our lives."

Again, if we should try to ascertain the value of the indispensable and lovely things contemptuously called common, we should soon be compelled to say the number of these possessing value is inestimable. But we do not value them sufficiently until we feel the lack of them. We take no particular thought of the green grass until, in a journey across a desert, we tire of the sand and scanty vegetation. It is probable that common things and common events will be the share of most of us. So, although we are benefited by higher ideals, we should still remember that by simple daily events we are the better prepared for any great crisis that may appear. And, in regard to faithfully performing common duties, we are told by Mère Angélique, who lived more than two centuries ago, that "Christian perfection in outward conduct consists not in doing extraordinary things, but in doing common things extraordinarily well."

THE practical benefit derived from good thorough work in our literary societies is, perhaps, greater than from any other part of our college course. Yet only a comparatively small number of our students receive the full benefit of these societies. Twenty or twenty-five members may be picked from each society who do practically all the work, and consequently get practically all the benefit. The work of the remainder comprises not more than four or five carelessly prepared parts a year. The membership of our societies is too large. The diffident ones, those who really need the work the most, will not take part as long as there are enough others to do the necessary amount of work. If the number of members could be reduced, then all would be obliged to take an active part. There are academies and seminaries, having no larger number of students than are in college at the present time, that run three or four good literary societies. In such schools thirty or forty is considered a large membership. The same number of members could run a good literary society here in college. But to reduce the membership means to form at least one new society. The most serious objection to doing this is that there is no suitable place for a room. While the fact that more and better literary work can be done by the students, as a whole, is the chief reason why a new society should be formed, yet there is still another important reason for so doing. The strong society feeling,

which, for the last year, has hung over us like a threatening thunder cloud, menacing the athletic and general interests of the college, is, in part, a legacy of former years, and in part a natural result of over-growth in the societies themselves. A third society would divide and lessen this feeling. Again, in case of a contest between two of the societies, a third society would serve as a mediator.

THERE are two common faults that prevent the attainment of the best results in literary work. One is carelessness and lack of polish in writing. This is probably the more common error. There are certain writers who seem to possess great mental agility. Their thoughts flow readily and copiously, and they dash off their ideas without exercising much care about the arrangement and phrasing of their material. The result is very likely to be either entirely or nearly worthless. The error of this class of writers is almost unpardonable, for it springs from sheer laziness. Mental activity and readiness of thought are in themselves great blessings, but if their possessor allows himself to fall into habits of carelessness in writing, his prospects are ruined.

The second fault is the exact opposite of the first. Other writers understand the difficulty of attaining completeness, and are so fearful of being criticised that they write and rewrite till they are discouraged. Of course, all reasonable striving for improvement is commendable, but man seldom

reaches perfection in anything, and the field of literature furnishes no exception. Besides, writers must be allowed some room for originality. We do not admire the kind of writing in which the rules of English Grammar and Bain's Rhetoric stick out like the bones of some emaciated quadrupeds of the street-car service. It is desirable to have a good framework, but we like to see something over it. A writer must not expect to bring his work to absolute perfection, if he hopes to accomplish much in his lifetime.

The lack of an attempt at completeness in literary work is unpardonable, but the hope of reaching absolute perfection is unreasonable. The golden mean between these extremes is the best ground for a successful writer.

THIS magazine is published in the general interest of the student body, and we deem it our duty to call attention to the deficiencies of the institution that can be effectively remedied by means which the authorities have at hand rather than to overlook them for fear of hurting somebody's feelings by reminding them of their duty.

Although small, the Bates library has been so carefully selected that it meets almost every demand of the student. Its 13,000 volumes fill its shelves to overflowing, and, thanks to a careful selector, the overflow is increasing and very valuable. The present shelf arrangement, though once good, could not be worse if half a dozen unlettered urchins had been hired

to pack the books upon the shelves and the amount of their pay depended entirely upon the number of books they could dispose of and the rapidity with which it was done.

Its catalogue has become nearly useless; its only benefit to the students being to inform them that once such books were in the library, but it does not indicate whether a much wanted history is among the poets or hidden in a dusty collection of theological books. Re-cataloguing has been talked of, but will probably be postponed until the books are transported to the new shelves of the "Blaine Memorial Library." At present it is a waste of time to hunt for anything in the college library except among the magazines. The librarian is patient and does his best to aid the book hunters. Though he knows the approximate locality of most of the books, yet he is often defeated and loses time and patience. He may be sure that an hour before he put a copy of Scott among the poets, and is exasperated when some one who has joined in the hunt finds it laid up on top of Darwin's works, across the room.

Does the fault lay with the original arrangement of the books? No, most assuredly not! It lays with the *students* themselves. It lays in the fact that every student deems it his or her especial privilege (probably because they pay three dollars per annum library dues and wish to get their money's worth by vexing people) to take down books, glance at them, put them anywhere except in the right place.

Another nuisance is the congregating

of students in the library from fifteen to sixty minutes before recitation. They arrange themselves in groups according to classes and talk boisterously about everything inside and outside of college life except the rights and feelings of the man diligently studying a reference book.

We say the students are to blame for the present arrangement of the books and the daily hubbub in the corners. So they are. But who is to blame for *permitting* them to do so? Certainly not the man who covers the books. He is a fellow-student and cannot interfere. How many well-ordered libraries allow the public free access to the shelves and keep a librarian simply to clothe outgoing books in manilla paper? The present system can be changed. We want more room. Why not remove about three hundred dust-covered theological books to the Divinity School? Why not take away several hundred volumes of congressional reports that are scarcely ever referred to and make room for useful books constantly being added?

WHAT good are examinations? If they are to determine the profitability of the student's work in the different fields, how far they fall short of their purpose.

When the object of the class work is to insure a precise acquaintance with certain facts, enough to, at least, pass the test, then both student and teacher are alike subject to criticism; the one for his capacity to receive, and the other for his ability to impart such a knowledge. But if, on the other

hand, the object is to give the student a power to deal with considerations of a larger nature and to develop in him a desire for higher work, then it becomes most ill-advised to adopt a method of examination that creates a habit of parrot-like rendering of a few memorized facts to be hastily forgotten.

Because of these two diverse purposes in school work it is impossible for the present scheme of examinations to secure any rational method of inquiry.

The present method of examination, at the best, works evil to both teacher and student; and although it may result less seriously to the teacher than to the student, there is constantly induced, even in the teacher, a tendency to simply prepare the student for passing the test rather than for fitting him to make application of his work to higher and more original ideas.

Many superior students are covetous of academic distinction. In fact they make the test a specialty, injurious as it is. Yet there are other students with a better understanding who early perceive that to be able reproduce hastily the subject matter of a textbook will avail nothing; but to be able, in a general way, to make application of even a single principle is worth more than the memorized data of a dozen poll parrots. The test must be passed. So at short intervals students assemble their gains and shape them for rapid and effectual exhibition; the high rank student for distinction, the practical student to pass the test. This may be business, but it is not scholarly.

We know there are teachers who think that students of higher rank make no account of examinations except to present themselves at the trial and yield what they can without special preparation; but we are forced to believe this is a rare exception rather than the rule. Students know that the teacher is human, that he has his favorite group of questions and is favorably or unfavorably impressed by certain answers. All these points are carefully considered, particularly by the test specialist, old examination papers are studied, and upper-classmen are consulted. However close and sympathetic may be the relation between teacher and students in the advance work, and however pure and lofty may be their purpose during test week, they descend from that realm of higher purpose and for a time it is but a game of trickery between teacher and students with all the irreverent statements as to the fairness of questions and their answers. Into this literary slough teacher and students together fall, to rise as they may when the distasteful test days are over.

During test time the student is not rated at his real worth. No matter if he has the poetical ability of Whittier, the inventiveness of Edison, and the oratory of Ingersoll, he must pass the test. The existing test system in our colleges, used as a scheme of promotion, with its education in trickery and sham, ought to be speedily abandoned. It ought to be denounced as a check to progress and originality.

A teacher knowing his students—and a teacher not knowing his pupils, can-

not teach—ought, by judging their mental capacity and ability, based on close and personal contact, to deal out justice better than by reading over a few hastily prepared answers to the questions of an examination paper. Whatever the method of promotion, it should be the highest purpose of the teacher to develop in the students an appreciation of remote ends.

Indeed he should make plain to the

student that his studies are a part of his life. The student should be brought to consider the knowledge derived from his academic work to be of the same value and quality as that for which he is to seek, unaided, in the open field, where he is to stand or fall. The present system of testing narrows this broader and more extended conception of education, and ought, we again say, to be abandoned.

Literary.

UTILIZED ENERGY THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

By W. W. HARRIS, '94.

SOME boys go to college, and go to the Devil. Some girls come to college to gain that precious thing—simplicity, and become simpletons." Charles F. Twing, D.D., President of Adelbert College, is responsible for this statement.

Some men who possess extremely philosophical minds, or some who are especially apt in finding a kind of solution for all kinds of enigmas, seem to discover a kind of success in nearly all failures; but a safer maxim for us to adopt is, "Nothing succeeds like success."

Napoleon, when hearing of any great man, is said to have invariably asked, "What did he do?" It was not his great ability, not his genius, learning nor patriotism he cared for; not his carefully laid plans, nor what he said, nor what grand speeches or promises or professions he made; no, it was invariably what he had done.

And this may not be an inappropriate question for us to ask, whenever our support or approval is asked to be given to any person or cause; indeed it may not be out of place when we wish to measure our own success, to honestly and sincerely interrogate ourselves, What have I done?

It is not the powers that slumber, but it is the power that is brought into action, and tested by results, that commends itself to the careful judgment as worthy of consideration. Results are the only visible exponents of latent energy. It is not the smouldering fires in the bowels of the earth that excites us to contemplate the vastness of the forces of nature; but it is the volcanic eruption—the belching forth of sulphurous fires and smoke, hurling molten rock, wreathing the very clouds with tongues of flame, and shaking the earth into convulsions, which reveals the awful majesty and sublimity of nature's laws. It is not the thunders rolling along dissolving skies nor the lightning's

flash from angry heavens, that welds two continents into one; but it is the lightning bolt caged in the Leyden-jar that unites the two hemispheres of the earth in everlasting wedlock. It is not the hurricane sweeping with terrific violence across the Atlantic that transports the fruits of the tropics to us in the north; but it is the harnessed winds that afford motive power for the ocean carrying trade of the world. It is not the boundless sea, whose boundless waters ever beat and moan, nor the thundering cataract with its seething foam, that clears away the primeval forests; but it is the muzzled and directed stream which transforms the wilderness wood into gardens, villages, towns, and cities, with their towering spires and hives of industry. It is not the iron ore bedded in solid rock that annihilates distance and makes level the hills; but it is the iron rail which scales the mountain heights and clothes the earth as with a coat of mail. It is not the vapor dispersed in the atmosphere that drives the wheels of industry; but it is the steam compressed in the cylinder which gives hum to our factories and outstrips the tornado in the race.

Thus, everywhere, in earth, air, and sea we find that it is the concentrated utilized energy which produces desirable results. The same rule will hold if applied to our physical, mental, or moral natures. It is not the latent forces or ability within, nor is it the natural endowments nor possibilities that will ever determine what shall be the results of one's life; but it is the energy which one focuses and utilizes

that will measure his future success or failure. For one to boast of large natural ability it is but a reproach to himself unless he makes the largest possible use of that ability in concentrating all his powers upon some *definite purpose*. And may that purpose be for every one of us the same, viz.: In whatever we do, let it be our unswerving determination to do our *very best*.

While it is probably safe to predict that at least some of us will complete our Senior year without having solved all the problems of matter and mind or the various ologies that have been studied, yet by unfaltering persistency, and the constant application of the powers already acquired, we may gain a much wider range of vision than we have hitherto enjoyed. There ever will be unsolved mysteries. Mystery is a necessary attendant of all knowledge if the things known come from God. Nothing comes from God which does not reach into Eternity. We can at best only trace the stream of Providence a little way, till it mingles with an infinite ocean, which we can neither bound nor fathom. Only a few ever learn where knowledge fades into dim twilight. We may all, however, move confidently on to the very border land, ever finding the faint glimmers of light in our sky grow brighter and brighter, till through the telescope of advancing discovery they are resolved for us into countless stars of truth, constellations of laws. Yet every advance in knowledge leads us into deeper mystery. Every light is bounded by darkness, which is but

the shadow that our light makes visible. There can be one being with whom there are no mysteries,—God. But though we can never understand all knowledge nor explore all the paths of wisdom, still by earnest application of all our noblest energies we can perform life's duties well.

A story is told of an architect calling upon a noted sculptor with a design to be wrought in marble. He instructed the sculptor to spare neither time nor trouble in doing his very best, assuring him that he should be fully paid, no matter how much it might cost. The sculptor began on the block of marble, and studied and labored day after day, week after week, month after month and year after year, till twelve long years had passed before the statue was finished. But when it was completed the architect returned and took it away, the sculptor not knowing that he should ever see it again. Years passed on till at length the sculptor made a visit to a city famous for its beautiful architectural designs and magnificent buildings. He inspected building after building with an admiration that thrilled his soul; at length he came to the most beautiful building in that magnificent city. He scanned its interior apartments with his keenest glances, awed with the superb grandeur of all its arrangements. Passing to the outside he paused as if spell-bound, contemplating the massive proportions and elegant settings of this masterpiece of architectural achievement; he lifted his eyes as if to measure its dizzy height, and there—behold the pride

and idol of his heart!—stands the very statue upon which he had spent so many years of deep study and had concentrated his noblest powers, in the most conspicuous place of all on that most magnificent cathedral. From a heart unutterably full of wonder, amazement, and delight, as the tears ran down the wrinkled face of the old man, was heard to escape these simple words: "I'm glad I did it well! I'm glad I did it well!"

Fellow-students: We may not see any immediate results from our months and years of study and toil, but may the Lord help us so to apply our best energies upon every task set for us, or that we may take upon ourselves, that when the last examination day shall come, and we shall stand before the great White Throne and view for ourselves the work of our lives, we each may be able to say, I am glad that I did it well!

HAS THE CHARACTER OF COLUMBUS BEEN OVERESTIMATED?

By H. N. KNOX, '95.

A LITTLE more than four hundred years ago the American continent was unknown to the old world, or, rather, it was known only in tradition and buried in the superstition of the age. The man who collected the sayings of various men and peoples from Aristotle to his own day, to guide him over an untraversed sea, was Christopher Columbus. He crossed the dark sea. He found a new world. For this, he has been honored in the past; for this, the nations of the world united to pay him tribute in the Columbian Exposi-

tion ; for this, millions yet unborn shall ever sing praises to his memory. But amid the general outburst of praise which the present has called forth, we, as students and seekers after truth, do well to pause and analyze carefully the character of this great and unfortunate man.

Has the character of Columbus been overestimated? A fair and impartial answer to this question demands some definite idea as to what the word character shall mean. Now the word character, in its broadest sense, may be defined as the sum total of those characteristics which distinguish one man from another. With this broad basis, that no just fault may be excluded, and no just merit may be passed over, a further consideration of the question demands: first, to find what has been the estimate put upon his character; second, to show that this estimate is higher than his real character will warrant.

First, in order to obtain the estimate which has been put upon the character of Columbus, we cannot take justly the estimate of any one of the six hundred or more biographers and historians, who have written concerning his life and voyages, but we must take the estimate of the more scholarly; we must consider the general sentiment of the majority of these writers; we must note what is the estimate of lecturers, orators, and teachers; also, we must see how the masses of the people regard this man. Irving's "Life of Columbus" for over sixty years has held the highest rank, and has been very popular among all

classes of people. He says: "His conduct was characterized by grandeur of his views and magnanimity of his spirit." The trend of his whole narrative is to show that Columbus was mentally and morally far in advance of his age. Bancroft speaks of "his sublime inflexibility of purpose, and the unfailing greatness of his soul." Prescott calls "his character pure and elevated, his purpose constant, and his spirit unconquerable." Such, indeed, are the sentiments expressed by the majority of all these writers. With very few exceptions lecturers, orators, and teachers have represented him to be a just, honorable, sagacious man, far in advance of his time. School and popular histories make him the originator of the idea that the world is round, and that land could be found by sailing to the west. He is represented by all as imaginative and intensely religious. The masses of the people to-day believe him to have been, in every respect, a great and good hero. The numerous tributes paid to his memory during the preparation and progress of the exposition at Chicago, proves how highly this hero stands in popular estimate, not alone in America, but throughout the civilized world. Indeed he generally has been estimated, mentally and morally, as a man of grand and noble character far in advance of his age.

Second, to show this estimate, that he was far in advance of his time, is not warranted by his real character. It is not easy to establish a standard to measure the character of great men

who have lived in past ages. In spite of all that is known of Cæsar, Alexander; and Napoleon, their character is yet a matter of dispute among scholarly critics. What wonder, then, that we know so little of the character of Columbus, concerning whom so little has been written except in a spirit of "hero worship"? It is eminently unjust to estimate this man by the standards of to-day; for the influences, the surroundings were entirely different. Neither can we accept, as his final character, the opinions of his contemporaries. Between these two extremes there are certain principles of right and justice, applicable to all men and to all time. It is far from my purpose to depict the character of Columbus in exact detail. The ablest critics, as yet, have failed to do this. I shall only try to show that he was not superior to his age, that he did not possess the nobleness of character which has been shown by the truly great men of all time. Did his life and works tend to elevate mankind? What was the purpose of his life? Did he have equals among his contemporaries? Was he ambitious for self-aggrandizement?

Of the early life of Columbus we know but very little. At the age of fourteen he went to sea. Just the character of his sea-faring life may never be known, but, from certain statements of his son Fernando, there is every reason to suppose that, like other sailors of his day, he was little better than a pirate. That he sailed on several Portuguese slaving expeditions to the coast of Africa, is an

admitted fact. It is also known that he spent his time between these voyages in geographical and nautical studies. While the knowledge of such things detracts from his personal character, yet it was this rough training which gave him that courage and familiarity with the sea, that self-competency and unconquerable spirit which made it possible for him to discover the New World.

When, in about 1470, he changed his residence from Genoa to Lisbon, he found it alive to the spirit of discovery. At this time, or before, he became possessed with the idea that land could be reached by sailing west, and began to store his mind with those facts and observations which tended to confirm this opinion. Was the idea original with him? Prescott says: "The existence of land beyond the Atlantic, which was not discredited by the most enlightened ancients, had become a matter of common speculation at the close of the fifteenth century." Aristotle, Plato, and Seneca had believed the world to be round. Toscanelli, the learned Italian with whom Columbus is known to have had a correspondence, held the same opinion. This man, as early as 1474, wrote to Columbus and stated that he had previously written to Prince Henry, of Portugal, to get him to attempt a voyage of discovery to the west.

The writings of Marco Polo and Cardinal d'Ailly had a great influence upon Columbus. The former, through an exaggerated description of the wealth and conditions of the people of China and Japan, excited his ambition

to sail directly to that "golden" land, and the latter gave him much desired information on geographical and nautical topics. His purpose was born of ambition for personal wealth, titles, and honor, together with that intensely blind and bigoted religious zeal so characteristic of the age. As proof of this, we have his arguments presented to Ferdinand and Isabella, both before and after his discovery, and numerous statements from his own letters. The zeal of a false Christianity, the inordinate ambition for wealth and honor, made him the discoverer of a new world, and then they ruined him. To the disgust of Las Casas, in spite of the pleadings of the noble-hearted Isabella, they made him the founder of slavery in the new world. They made him directly responsible for many inhuman crimes and atrocities committed against the gentle natives, who "knew not evil, neither killing or stealing, and loved their neighbor as themselves." They made him the founder, in the new world, of a civilization which has been called a "Century of Dishonor," and referred to, as "the black pages of American history." They made him, like Napoleon, a despoiler. They made him, like Napoleon, sever and dishonor conjugal relations. They caused him, like Napoleon, to die in disappointment, sorrow, and regret.

He was imaginative and poetical, unpractical and visionary. Yet he was a brave, daring, and skillful navigator, a man whom destiny fitted for one act and one alone. Still, in view of exacting modern research and truthfulness, we can find little to admire in his per-

sonal character. The moral atmosphere which he created about him, was not much different from the general atmosphere of his age. He entered no protest against any of the abuses of the time, but, rather, sought to avail himself of those abuses whenever he could do so to his own advantage. There is no evidence that he gave up his idea that the true way to convert the natives was to enslave them.

In conclusion, we have seen that Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, that the majority of other writers, of lecturers, orators, and teachers, of school and popular histories, have represented Columbus as far in advance of his age; while, in view of modern research, we find that he did not possess that nobleness of character which raises man above self-aggrandizement; that his purpose was born of his own ambition and a false Christianity; that they made him a discoverer, yet a despoiler and founder of a cruel and inhuman civilization in the new world; that mentally and morally he had his equals in his own age; that we find little to admire in his personal character. In view of these facts, we can but justly conclude that the character of Columbus has been overestimated.

Suppose that Columbus had never lived. What would have been the condition of the world to-day? Would there not have been another capable of performing the work which he did? Would not Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Drake, the Cabots, Balboa, or above all, Magellan, soon have proved themselves equal to the task of finding a new world?

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions are solicited for this department.]

KING WINTER.

The autumn wailed, I felt his breath,
The birds departed frightened,
The heavens frowned, and all the earth
With chilling terror whitened.

The flowers clasped his frozen hands
And bended low to greet him;
The leaves, all clad in colors gay,
Then sallied forth to meet him.

King Winter came, but gave the earth
A coldly warm protection;
Till Spring commanded, "Rise, depart,
I am the resurrection." *

—W. T., '96.

WE CAMPED WITH BURNS.

We camped with Burns upon the mountain-
height;
We read his poems by the pine-knot's light.

The wind roared in the spruce-tops overhead;
The snow blew through the doorway as we
read.

The night was wild, and we had wandered
far
Ere darkness came without a guiding star.

But though our limbs were worn, no breath
of care
Could dull the soul in that pure mountain
air.

And he, beset with life-long toil and wrong,
Who broke the bonds that bound the feet of
song,

And made toil glorious his plough behind,
Seemed to draw near upon that winter wind.

We felt his deep gaze burning through the
storm,
His voice the blast, the wavering shade his
form;

And "Highland Mary," "Tam o' Shanter's"
lines,
Were mingled with the murmur of the pines.

There are some days in life so full and free,
With self-reliant youth and prophecy,
That in all after time when we look back,
They stand like mountain ranges in the track;

And when life's sun is setting, long they keep
His splendor lingering on slope and steep.

So seems that day to me, so shines that night
We camped with Burns upon the mountain-
height.

—W. P. FOSTER, '81,
In the Century.

SLEEPING AND WAKING.

She cometh slow, the soft-winged angel, Sleep;
Lieth her bark upon the charmed wave
Of yonder dim and haunted sea of dreams,
That floweth past the coasts of Shadowland.
Already do I feel her wondrous spell,
And slowly, slowly from the shore I drift
Upon the haunted sea;—O sweet is rest,
And soft thy shielding wings, fair angel, Sleep!
But who art thou that on the hither marge
Standest with beckoning hand? Canst thou
be Life,
Sweet Life, strong pulsing Life, that smiled
but now
With wizard glance, and filled my soul with
dreams

Until I thought the barbed arrows keen
Thy flower-wreathed quiver held not meant
to harm?

What wasting change has come upon thee,
Life!

Thou whose swift veins ran fire, whose smile
was light,

Whose frown was shadow black as storm-
charged clouds.

Lo, thou art but a shade, pulseless and wan;
Thy fruits are ashes, and thy blossoms dust,
Thy world a lie;—stretch not thy hands to me,
Striving to win me back; thy power is gone;—
At last I see thee for the thing thou art;—
How should I heed a shadow? Yonder lies
A land enchanted; there will I abide
By streams of silver light, where dream flowers
lean

In love with sleep, and strange, sweet faces
glance,
Like moving flowers, from gardens passing
fair;—

I love the soft-winged angel more than thee,
Thou beckoning phantoms;—ah, the shore, the
shore!

The dim, sweet meadows of the land of dreams!
Nay, what is this? Across the charmed deep
Hath come swift Memory, and before her feet
The dream-flowers wither;—and the angel
Sleep

Fleeth in terror, and the land is waste,
And no face greeteth me save only Life's,
Its wizard beauty even as of yore;—
Nay, mock me not, Life, with that mystic smile;
Thy thrall am I, but, sooth, I know not yet
Whether on yonder wave I dreamed or saw.

—M. S. M., '91.

INDICATIONS OF SPRING.

The skies so fair, so fresh the air,
The sun still higher running,
And cheerful note from robin's throat
Proclaim that spring is coming.

The ice and frost in sun are lost,
The birchen bud is swelling,
Sweet, clear, and thin, from founts within,
The maple's blood is welling.

Adown the hills, the dancing rills
With headlong speed are going;
They hasten on, a restless throng,
To river seaward flowing.

A blithesome lay, across the way,
The bluebird now is singing.
'Twill not be long ere warbler's song
Will set the copeses ringing.

A rippling trill my soul doth thrill,
It comes from yonder hedges
Where sparrows brown, with whitened
crown,
Are happy midst the sedges.

How full of life, what lack of strife
Throughout the realm of Nature!
How much of joy, without alloy,
Hath every feathered creature!

—W. S. C. R., '95.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

Base-ball and tennis.

The summer term again.

Garcelon, '90, is in town.

Bird-hunting for the Sophomores.

Howard, '96, is sick at the hospital.

For a good sound Keeley Cure, go to
Deering (Portland), Maine.

W. R. Fletcher, formerly of '94,
has joined the ranks of '95.

Haynes and Small, '93, made a short
visit at the college during vacation.

There was a union sociable of the
societies Friday evening, March 23d.

Many of the students attended the
Howe-Lavin concert in City Hall,
March 22d.

Ingersoll lectured in City Hall
April 12th. His subject was "Abraham
Lincoln."

Pease, '95, went as delegate to the
Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. conven-
tion at Amherst, Mass.

The Sophomores held a "sheet and
pillow-case" party in Hathorn Hall, on
the evening of March 17th.

The prize for the Winter Sketch
was divided equally between Miss
Mason, '96, and Berryman, '96.

After chapel exercises April 10th,
Mr. Hunt, traveling secretary of the
College Y. M. C. A., delivered a brief
address to the students.

Smith, '95, has been elected by the
Junior class as toast-master in place

of F. A. Knapp. Hamilton has been chosen to serve as chaplain.

Through the efforts of E. J. Hatch, '94, a new analytical balance has been secured by subscription for the Chemical Laboratory. Many thanks are extended to the alumni for their generous aid.

Wednesday evening, March 21st, Rev. Mr. Roblin of Columbus Avenue Church, Boston, delivered a very interesting and eloquent lecture at the Elm Street Church, Auburn, on "The Power and Influence of the People."

Berryman identified thirty-two birds during the winter and received first prize. Cutts and F. H. Purinton received second prize. Of the ladies, Miss Dolley saw twelve birds and Miss Mason thirteen, two of which were sea birds. The prize was divided between them.

The Senior Class at the close of last term elected the following officers: President, Thompson; Vice-President, Marsh; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gerrish; Orator, Harris; Historian, L. J. Brackett; Prophet, Field; Address to Undergraduates, Hoag; Address to Halls and Campus, Miss Cummings; Parting Address, Miss Pennell; Poet, Leathers; Odist, Miss Greene; Marshal, Small; Chaplain, Page; Executive Committee, Graves, C. C. Brackett, Miss Hill, Miss Leslie, Marsh.

On March 14th the Y. M. C. A. elected the following officers: President, L. W. Pease, '95; Vice-President, J. B. Coy, '96; Recording Secretary, L. S. Mason, '96;

Corresponding Secretary, A. P. Norton, '96; Treasurer, A. P. D. Tobien, '97. The President has appointed the following committees: Committee on Religious Meetings, W. P. Hamilton, '95, J. B. Coy, '96, E. F. Cunningham, '97; Committee on Work for New Students, R. F. Springer, '95, L. G. Purinton, '96, R. B. Stanley, '97; Membership Committee, N. R. Smith, '95, H. Lord, '96, C. E. Miliken, '97; Missionary Committee, W. S. C. Russell, '95, L. P. Clinton, '96, W. O. Phillips, '97. Committee on Bible Study, E. G. Campbell, '95, L. D. Tibbetts, '96, E. Skillings, '97.

The Gymnastic Exhibition given by the students at the Gymnasium on the evening of March 24th, was a most successful affair, and reflected much credit on those who participated. The following programme was carried out:

PART I.

Dumb-bell Drill.
Horizontal Bar.
Sparring.
Wrestling.
Long Wand Drill.
Parallel Bars.

PART II.

Club Swinging.
High Diving and Tumbling.
Short Wand Drill.
Swedish Horse.
Pyramids.

The following is the schedule for the base-ball season, and is correct up to date. Some slight changes may be made later.

April 19—Lewiston League at Lewiston.
" 21—Lewiston League at Lewiston.
" 26—Boston University at Lewiston.
" 28—Augusta at Lewiston.
May 2—Phillips Exeter at Exeter.
" 4—U. of V. at Burlington.
" 5—Dartmouth at Hanover.

May 9—Bowdoin at Lewiston.
 " 12—M. S. C. at Lewiston.
 " 15—M. S. C. at Bangor.
 " 16—Colby at Waterville.
 " 18—M. S. C. at Lewiston.
 " 19—Bowdoin at Brunswick.
 " 23—Colby at Lewiston.
 " 26—M. C. I. at Lewiston.
 " 30—Tufts at Lewiston.
 June 5—M. C. I. at Pittsfield.
 " 6—Colby at Waterville.
 " 9—Phillips Andover at Andover.

A date will be set for a third game with Bowdoin to be played in case of a tie.

Wednesday Evening, March 28th, occurred the annual prize declamations by the Sophomore class. Music was furnished by Payne's orchestra. The following is the programme of the evening:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Eulogy.—James G. Blaine.—Spillane.
 L. G. Purinton.
 Fra Giacomo.—Albert Buchanan.
 R. L. Thompson.
 Scene at the Natural Bridge.—Burritt.
 L. P. Gerrish.
 Death of Ben Cradlebrow.—McLean.
 Alice E. Bonney.

MUSIC.

The March of Mind.—Bard.
 H. L. Douglass.
 "Silence."—Wilkins.
 Flora A. Mason.
 Purpose in Life.—Dealey.
 Herbert Lord.
 The Sioux Chief's Daughter.—Joaquin Miller.
 Gertrude L. Miller.

MUSIC.

The Study of Eloquence.—Cicero.
 A. B. Howard.
 A Camp-meeting in Texas.—Gough.
 O. F. Cutts.
 Jimmy Brown's Steam Chair.—Anon.
 Edna M. Hunt.
 Address at the Dedication of the World's Fair.—Depew.
 G. W. Thomas.

MUSIC.

The committee of award were Rev. H. R. Rose, Rev. D. V. Gwilym, W. H. Newell, Esq. Miss Flora A. Ma-

son received the lady's and Mr. R. L. Thompson, the gentleman's prize.

The Senior Exhibition took place on Friday evening, March 30th, at the Main Street Church. Music by Philomela Quartet. The following programme was presented:

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Genius Conditioned upon Opportunity.
 H. M. Cook.
 Sympathy an Element of Power.
 Kate A. Leslie.
 Responsibility.
 *J. B. Hoag.
 Conventionality a Sign of Mediocrity.
 W. E. Page.
 Aristocracy of Thought.
 E. F. Pierce.

MUSIC.

Time the Criterion.
 *J. C. Woodman.
 Power a Duty.
 Bessie W. Gerrish.
 Individualism.
 A. J. Marsh.
 The Need of Constructive Statesmanship.
 L. J. Brackett.

MUSIC.

American Optimism.
 D. F. Field.
 The Past and the Present.
 J. W. Leathers.
 A Great Purpose Essential to a Great Life.
 Frank C. Thompson.
 The Genesis of Law.
 W. W. Harris.

MUSIC.

*Excused.

There are 240 men trying for the Harvard Mott Haven team.

Civil Service Reform Clubs have been organized at Harvard and Cornell.

The Harvard Faculty has announced the names of seventy members of the Senior class for commencement parts. Twenty per cent. are members of athletic teams.

The spring foot-ball match between Cambridge and Oxford was played at Queen's Club grounds, England, on February 21st, and Cambridge won by three goals to one.



*Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman.* —BURNS.

TO LET:—A good site for an Observer. Elevated and commanding an extensive view. Base-ball and tennis may be witnessed with the naked eye. Telescope will be needed to see into the halls and rooms of neighboring buildings. A dark-lantern and an ear-trumpet are all that are requisite to complete an Observer's outfit. Apply at the college known as Bates.

THIS advertisement met the eye of an astronomer weary of his duties, who was glad to take advantage of the opportunity offered for change of scene and air. This accounts for his presence among us, and the result of his observation will be made known from time to time. When his interest wanes in the affairs of mortals, he turns his telescope and his attention to the heavenly bodies, and by this means may be able to foretell many important events. Thus far he has observed little, the reason being that there was little to observe. But having intercepted several rumors, which were floating through the air the other day, he now feels assured

that business will soon be rushing, and his only fear is that his observation may be required too much in certain directions, to the exclusion of some important revelations.

* * * * *

The Observer is intensely interested in young men—also in young women. As the vast concourse of students walk to and fro before him, he is accustomed to indulge his love of character study, to seek if he may find in this mass of heterogenous humanity some qualities corresponding to those of his ideal college student.

Even now the bell for the early recitation rings out merrily in the morning air; but its tones, transformed as they penetrate to the chamber of some innocent sleeper, sound in their victim's ears a horrible, discordant, fiendish clangor. Soon—in about fifteen minutes—will appear the eager throng, eager, some to drink from the fountain of wisdom and to inscribe their names upon the tablets of eternal fame, others, to secure a back seat.

* * * * *

Even now the van-guard comes in sight. Whose is that figure leading all the rest? The figure with the stooping shoulders, with the head which seems to be continually pursuing two window-panes ever preceding it, with the heavy, monotonous gait which might belong to a man of fifty. No sunshine bright enough to illuminate that face! No one envies the dyspepsia of that victim! Surely, it is some Darwin, some Huxley, whose

knowledge sits heavily upon him. No, it is but the relic of a by-gone century. Such specimens are precious now; there are, happily, but few of them left.

* * * * *

But yonder approaches a different kind of a being. No brain here coated with mathematical formulæ, with Latin and Greek construction, with self-conceit, until rendered impervious to God's light and beauties; but a straight, lithe, athletic form, an elastic step, a clear eye, a bright countenance. Health is in the body, intelligence in the eye, sunshine in the face. Here is a mind large enough to retain something of the wisdom of the past, and sensitive enough to learn from the present; a combined strength both of brain and body; a man, bold, aggressive, optimistic.

* * * * *

Finally, far in the rear, swinging along at a leisurely pace, comes a large group. Listless steps! Vacant faces! They belong to that great class of students who attempt little and accomplish less. Natural ability there may be in abundance, but it is wasted machinery; the motor power of ambition is wanting.

* * * * *

The last straggler has gone in. The Observer has not had time to note all the classes before him, but he has seen that one which corresponds most nearly to his ideal American student. He would attempt to choose for no other than himself.

* * * * *

One fine day, recently, the all-seeing Observer was looking down upon the

tennis courts, and thinking that before long the mud and snow would disappear, that soon he would see the long unused racket brought forth, that soon he would see—yes! soon he would see the tennis nets brought out! When now a sight, that shook his faith in the economic college man to the very bottom, met his astonished gaze. Yes, he could not be mistaken! There were the new nets, purchased late in the fall term, already out—out of sight, very carefully taken down and rolled up as they were when last used and as they have been all winter, packed away in the ice and snow, now dragging in the mud, a monument to carelessness.

* * * * *

The Observer is supposed to be a wise personage, and to have keen insight into most things, but there are some matters in connection with student life that greatly mystifies his brain. For example, it surprises him to see how quickly many of the boys can forget all they know about the word "gallantry," if society meeting or any college gathering happens to come on a stormy night.

* * * * *

Our Observer can hear as well as see, and he thinks it strange that he hears so much sweet talk on some occasions about the "sister society," when at other times things are so different.

Columbia's endowment fund is nine millions. It is second only to Girard College, while Harvard comes third, with eight millions.

Alumni Department,

BALASORE, India, Feb. 5, 1894.

To the Editors of the Student:

I THINK that I need make no apology for asking for a little space in the STUDENT in which to say a few words to its readers; and unless the conditions for receiving contributions have greatly changed in the last few months, I have a reasonable hope that my request will not be refused.

Among the subjects suggested to us for our Senior parts, during my last year in college, was this: "A Field for College Graduates." The phrase caught my attention, and my curiosity was aroused enough to ask Professor Chase whether he did not have in mind the foreign mission field when he suggested that subject. He answered that he did have that in mind, thinking that possibly one of the members of my class might like to write on such a subject. None of us selected it; but the words and the thought they suggested have remained with me ever since, and come to me afresh to-day.

"A Field for College Graduates." Surely such a field is here if anywhere. What kind of a field does a college graduate want? Does he long for little work and big pay? Does he hope for an office that will support him while he rides some favorite hobby? Does he covet worldly honor and fame? If such be true of any Bates graduate, I greatly fear that he has imbibed but little of the spirit of his *Alma Mater*. And if there be any such, the foreign

mission field has no use for them. It has no sinecures, no short cuts to ease or fame.

But does the college graduate wish for a place that will give the widest scope for all his powers of mind and heart? Does he long to be a leader among men? Does he wish to give himself to the service of his fellows? Is he desirous of building the foundations on which others may build? Does he covet the privilege of planting his life like a kernel of wheat, that it may bring forth much fruit? Is he eager to be "All things to all men, that by all means he may save some," and so make the world better for his living? If so, then here is a field for him, than which none could ask a better.

Of course I cannot speak for other fields, and I have not been here long enough to be able to speak with authority about this field. But things that lie on the surface are patent to all. One of these surface facts is that the educational methods here are very defective. The books used here seem to be about twenty-five years behind the times, but the method of teaching is far older than that. In the lower schools it is supposed to be the teacher's business to tell the pupil all that he does not know, and the reciting is chiefly a mere act of memory. In the higher grades some of the books used would be beyond the reach of the brightest boys in similar grades at home; and

yet the boys are expected to come with the lesson all prepared, and if a boy says that he does not know, or does not understand problems worked out without explanation, he is beaten. And, furthermore, this way of teaching has become so ingrained in the minds of the teachers that it seems almost impossible to remove it. Speaking to them about it, and asking them to do differently, does little or no good. The only remedy seems to be to train up other teachers with improved methods.

Such, in part, will be the work of the school which I hope to open before many months. Christian teachers are needed, first of all, but they need to be taught to use our advanced methods, modified to suit the circumstances. I cannot help wishing that some of the trained men that Bates is sending out every year were here to help solve the problems that will arise in adapting our western methods to these eastern people. If any of you feel inclined to come, brethren, do not fear that by so doing you will be hiding your talents in the earth. There is plenty of room here for all the talents and all the training you have. And for a reward, I can offer you the approbation of the great Teacher, and the consciousness that you have helped to lay the foundations on which are to be built the grand superstructure of the future civilization of our cousins here in India.

Most Truly Your Brother,

GEO. H. HAMLEN, '90.

THE SECOND YEAR IN LATIN.

[Read before the Maine Pedagogical Society at Waterville, December 29, 1893.]

IT is a well recognized fact that the second year in Latin is a critical period with the student. It is a time when he lays a good foundation for understanding Latin, or he gains such a partial and incomplete knowledge of it that the perusal of the study ever after is up-hill work.

The first year's work is largely a matter of memory. It is usually spent in forms and their application, and in acquiring the use of common words. At this time such a knowledge of forms should be obtained that during the second year the greater part of the time can be spent in studying the sentence and syntax.

The Latin sentence is exceedingly difficult to be comprehended and enjoyed by the average pupil, and it can never be understood unless it is carefully studied. If the whole time and spirit of the teacher is spent in making the pupils adepts in forms, there certainly can be no time for the real study of Latin.

Ever since I became a teacher, it has been a matter of great perplexity to me to find what should be the order of the work for beginners in this study. For the past few years I have been pursuing a method altogether different from what I had done before. Previously I had worked on the theory that the student should discover for himself. So when I began with my class in Caesar I had them mark all points in syntax not understood, for

further investigation. The next day I would call for the marked points. By this method I became satisfied that many pupils became confused, and that only the brightest of the class were getting a knowledge of principles, while the rest were gaining only isolated points. Now during the first term I take considerable time to explain and illustrate principles.

For the second year class beginning Caesar I assign daily grammar lessons, commencing with the genitive case. First I carefully explain the terms, "subjective" and "objective," after which I show the different parts of each as outlined in the grammar. The lesson is assigned by putting on the blackboard the numbers of one or two sections with their sub-divisions, and with each a Latin sentence to illustrate. The pupils recite the lesson by translating the sentence, naming the point under consideration and repeating the reference.

I do not ask the reason for any unusual case, or the explanation of any sentence containing a condition, or of any subjunctive, or the parsing of an infinitive, gerund, gerundive, or supine unless I have previously explained the subject. Besides the regular grammar lesson I put on the board references to be applied in the advance lesson. In this way the attention of the class is called to the leading and difficult points of syntax which I wish to be brought out; and it also serves as a review of the regular grammar work and of points previously explained. I continue to do this until I feel that the pupils have become so fa-

miliar with the various difficult points that they are recognized at sight by the majority of the class.

It should be borne in mind by a teacher beginning with a second year class that the pupils have the most feeble knowledge of a most difficult study, and that unless they are told what is wanted of them, and what they are to do, and how to do it, they must of necessity labor blindly and ineffectually. Teachers as a rule take too much for granted, and pupils cannot do, unless properly directed, as satisfactory work in Latin as in English studies.

I believe that it is too largely the custom of teachers to take up difficult points only when they occur, by having the pupils mark them and look them up for the next day's consideration, instead of anticipating and explaining so that the student may recognize and appreciate a difficult point when he is to be questioned about it for the first time.

As all the various principles of syntax cannot be mastered in a week or even in a month, the teacher should take up difficult subjects, one at a time, and in the order which he conceives to be the most helpful to the pupil. By such a plan, for the first few weeks, many difficult and interesting points of syntax must pass unnoticed; but they can be considered with great advantage and profit to the student while he is reviewing. I often spend the whole period in questioning the class on points in the review when it contains those that I have lately explained. Often an advance lesson is not well enough

comprehended by beginners to see peculiarities of syntax.

It will take but a slight consideration to convince one how little knowledge of the Latin sentence a beginner has if it is shown what he must meet before the year passes. The genitive case is treated, in Allen and Greenough's grammar, under eleven sections and seventy-five subdivisions, notes, and remarks; the dative case, under fourteen sections and seventy-five subdivisions; the accusative, under four sections and fifty-four subdivisions; the ablative, with the accusative of similar syntax, under eighteen sections and one hundred and forty-six subdivisions. Also the beginner is to meet the supine gerund, gerundive, active and passive periphrastic conjugations, four kinds of conditional sentences, with subjunctives of proviso and potential subjunctive, three independent and eight dependent subjunctives, particles and relatives that introduce both the indicative and subjunctive mode, indirect questions, indirect discourse, informal indirect discourse, imperatives and conditions in indirect discourse and sequence of tenses. Now if the teacher devotes the greater part of his time to forms and to nouns which may lack a nominative or some other case, especially when vocabularies disagree, how can he teach the pupil to understand the Latin sentence?

Also the teacher should devote some time in discovering for the pupil the way the Romans emphasized their ideas in the peculiar arrangement of the words in the sentence. Moreover

he feels that considerable time must be spent in reviews. It isn't enough to review at the end of the term. Extensive daily reviews are the only safe way for beginners. It is not too much to review two pages a day with pupils who are not taking over ten lines in advance. As students become proficient in interpreting and translating, less time may be given to reviews; and then sight-reading can be begun with profit. But I think very little in this should be attempted with second year pupils.

The class should also be thoroughly drilled in analysis, especially of the long complex sentences which are so common in Caesar and Cicero. The average pupil on entering the High School does not thoroughly understand analysis and parsing, probably because of lack of mental development; but now he is a year older and can learn to analyze intelligently, and it is one of the greatest aids to the interpreting of the Latin sentence. As in English, so in Latin, the moment a pupil grasps the analysis of a sentence the parsing of individual words becomes easy.

Since I have adopted the plan of giving informal talks on principles in syntax, I have always found my class most attentive. It is such a relief from the dull routine of inflecting tenses and declining nouns and adjectives! It is amusing to watch the faces of the class when talking to them about conditional sentences for the first time, to ask them if they know what I mean when I use the terms "simple conditions," "more or less vivid conditions," "contrary-to-fact conditions,"

and "general conditions." It is surprising what an interest may be created in the pupils after they have become somewhat acquainted with gerunds and supines to ask them to find in dictionary or grammar why one form of a verbal noun is called a supine while another is called a gerund; or to ask them why the rule of "favor, help," etc., was made when there is a general rule for dative of indirect object; or to state in their own way the grammar explanation why "*cum* temporal" sometimes is followed by the indicative mode and at other times by the subjunctive.

The second year's work can be made a source of enjoyment to teacher and pupil not by *supinely* hugging the delusive hope that the pupil will discover Latin syntax of himself, but by *gerundively* leading him to a knowledge of things in a difficult language of which he has the faintest conception.

PERSONALS.

'68.—G. C. Emery resides at 15 Follen Street, Cambridge, Mass. His position in the Boston Latin School gives prominence to the "Algebra for Beginners," the latest work in the Bradbury-Emery mathematical series.

'69.—Rev. W. H. Bolster, D.D., during a recent fire, discovered in his church while he was conducting service, averted a panic by his remarkable self-possession. The church (Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass.) received but slight injury.

'73.—F. Hutchinson, Esq., whose law office is at 23 Court Street, Boston,

has built and is occupying with his family (wife and two children) an attractive house at Newton Highlands.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman, pastor of Congregational church, Kearney, Neb., has won distinction for his fine class in elocution, composed of members of his parish.

'74.—The announcement in the February number that Rev. A. J. Eastman had changed his views to Congregationalism was a mistake. He is still pastor of the Franconia Free Baptist church. We most humbly beg his pardon.

'75.—Rev. A. T. Salley, Professor of Hebrew in Hillsdale College and pastor of the Free Baptist church in Hillsdale, has an audience that packs the large church every Sunday.

'75.—H. S. Cowell, principal of Cushing Academy, preached Sunday, March 25th, in the Baptist church in Lewiston.

'77.—L. A. Burr is principal of a large Grammar School in Chelsea, Mass. He has fourteen assistants.

'78.—H. W. Rundlett is residing at 32 Snow Hill, London, E. C., England.

'80.—On the evening of Sunday, March 25th, Rev. F. L. Hayes of Minneapolis was prostrated by hemorrhage from the lungs while preaching. Physicians are of the opinion that his recovery, if possible at all, will depend upon a long rest and change of climate.

'81.—C. S. Haskell has been made a trustee of the Free Public Library of Jersey City. This library has twelve branches and deliveries and

pays in salaries to librarians about \$12,000 annually.

'82.—Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Emmons have a daughter, born April 8th.

'83.—Miss S. E. Bickford is an Alliance missionary at Buldana, India. With two other ladies she is in charge of the station.

'83.—The *Boston Courier* says that the annual ball of Lookout Inn was most efficiently arranged and superintended by the manager, that prince of entertainers, Colonel O. L. Frisbee, whose principal object in life has apparently been to give as much pleasure as possible to every one with whom he comes in contact. Mr. Frisbee has been requested to continue the management for the summer season.

'84.—R. E. Donnell, M.D., has been elected a member of the school committee in Gardiner for three years.

'85.—B. G. W. Cushman has been re-elected city physician in Auburn.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert, Newton, Mass., has recently lost his wife.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley, now on his way home from India, is delayed at Naples by sickness.

'87.—L. G. Roberts, Esq., Equitable Building, Boston, is gathering a fine practice.

'88.—Frederick W. Oakes is rector

of All Saints' Episcopal Church in Denver, Col., and from the *Denver Republican* of March 9th, the following resolution is copied: "At a meeting of the Cathedral Chapter, held at the residence of Bishop Spalding on the 7th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Bishop and Chapter express to the Rev. Frederick W. Oakes their unqualified admiration of his diligent and efficient efforts in raising the necessary funds to liquidate the debt of \$9,000 on All Saints' Church, now successfully consummated in the face of the most discouraging conditions of business stagnation and financial stringency the country has ever known."

'89.—Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Buker, of Centre Sandwich, N. H., have a daughter, born March 11th.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon is giving some very interesting lectures to the schools of Lewiston and Auburn on athletics.

'91.—A. D. Pinkham, in charge of the department of physical culture in the First Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, receives high praise in the *Normal Journal*.

'93.—E. J. Winslow's school, at Wallingford, Vt., has been broken up by the measles. The school committee have shown their appreciation of Mr. Winslow's work by making him master of the graded school of that place for the remainder of the year.

College Exchanges.

Nor private grief nor malice holds my pen;
I owe, but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

WHY has the exchange department been dropped? Are those editors wiser and more experienced than

the editors of our great literary magazines, that they deem an exchange department of no value? Every college magazine should have a large exchange list for many reasons which we think are well known. Let not the business

manager think such a list expensive. Considering the aid given to a board of editors by the perusal of the exchanges, the cost is slight. For the interest of his own magazine every business manager should see that he has a good exchange list. Good, not only in size, but because of careful selection. Some effort is required to exchange with the first-class literary monthlies. On the other hand, the lower classes are always ready to exchange, while the worthless ones will come whether you have room in the stove for them or not. All magazines coming to our table without an exchange department and all those in which we find that the exchange department has been written with the shears, we quickly deposit in the waste-basket. Another mean custom of some men is to mark everything they borrow with that odious "Ex." We think that if an item is worthy of space in a magazine that it is no more than fair to mention either the author's name or the name of the magazine. Anything signed "Ex." should never be used by the man who finds it.

We miss from our table this week the *Brown Magazine* and the *Nassau Lit.* Either of them is too valuable to be lost.

The Mountaineer.—We heartily welcome the *Mountaineer* from Emmitsburg, Md. Its article on John Boyle O'Reilly is valuable. The illustrations throughout the magazine are artistic and much enhance its value.

Southern Collegian.—When one picks up this magazine he is sure of good reading. A highly commend-

able feature is its publication of short stories. "The Man from New Orleans" is very interesting. Its charm lies in the amusing surprise reserved for the close by the appearance upon the scene of the "Man from New Orleans."

The Sibyl.—In the February *Sibyl* is a poem, "In Vespero," worthy of a Whittier or a Bryant. Gladly would we publish it in full, but as space forbids, we quote four lines:

There gleams white Vega, there blazes Arcturus,
There flies the Swan down the Milky Way's maze;
Now the whole firmament throbs with the glory
Of stars, singing silently anthems of praise.

The Phoenixian, from Richmond, Ind., stands in the front rank of western college papers. The April number contains a nicely written article on "The Reversible World." The writer says: "There is a continuous advancement in the order of being, but it is by a series of fluctuations." He then logically traces from the origin several fluctuations, showing how all things work for universal progress.

Niagara Index.—We are sorry that the exchange editor of this paper never finds anything agreeable except in his own columns. Every article he deigns to mention he passes adverse criticism upon, frequently using disrespectful language. He calls one author "silly, verdant, and childish," another, "rusty," and says that his paper is "fit only for fodder for the billy-goats." We think this editor would do well to look at home and "first pluck out the moat," etc., before

abusing other people. One exchange says that "The *Niagara Index* contains very little readable college matter." We agree with the author of the above

quotation, and think that a good course in English Rhetoric would aid the editors of the *Index* in forgetting their large vocabulary of slang.

Intercollegiate.

The present is a period of literary renaissance at Yale. No less than eight books have been issued by professors of the university in the last six months, and a half dozen more are in press and will soon be on the market.

The University of Chicago has dedicated a chemical laboratory costing \$260,000.

There are 536,650 volumes in the Harvard library.

The attendance at chapel at Columbia is voluntary and is increasing steadily.

During President Dwight's administration, Yale has received \$4,000,000 in gifts.

Chicago University has purchased, for \$80,000, the library and manuscripts of the historian Bancroft.

The average age of the men in the Yale eleven is 20 years.

There is one instructor for every six students at Chicago University.

Over 4,000 American college men are said to be preparing for the ministry.

It cost Yale \$45,208.84 last year for athletics, of which \$16,652.43 was expended for the foot-ball association.

A series of experiments is to be made at Yale College to determine the relation of the nerves to the muscles of the human body, and test a new theory that strength depends less upon the size of the muscle than the strength of the nerve.

At the University of Pennsylvania sixty candidates for the nine have been at work.

In the early days of Yale College, and until 1778, the names of the graduates were arranged not alphabetically, but in order of the social rank to which their family belonged.

Ohio possesses more colleges than any other state.

The Freshman shell at Yale is to cost \$600.

Magazine Notices.

ADAMIRERS of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps will be pleased with her story in the April *Century*, entitled "The Supply at Saint Agatha's." Of

equal interest is a story by the same author, "The Oath of Allegiance," in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The *Century's* two continued stories, "Cœur d'Alene"

and "Pudd'nhead Wilson," form the principal part of the fiction of this number, the remainder of the space being occupied by papers of adventure, biographical sketches, and art contributions. An article on Matthew Arnold, dealing with his religious and literary influence, is accompanied by his portrait engraved by Tietze, as frontispiece. Among the poets we notice the familiar names of E. C. Stedman, T. B. Aldrich, Margaret Preston, Richard Henry Stoddard, and H. C. Bunner.

The April *Atlantic* contains two contributions relating to war. They are Eben G. Scott's historical paper, "General Lee During the Campaign of the Seven Days," and a paper on "War's Use of the Engines of Peace," by General Joseph L. Brent of the Confederate army. A kind of relation exists between "Early Latin Poetry," by Professor Tyrrell, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Richard Burton's article on "Nature in Old English Poetry." But who is better acquainted with nature than Olive Thorne Miller? In her own delightful manner she writes of "The Secret of the Wild Rose Path," a secret kept by western birds. A very clever horse stands for his portrait in Miss Elizabeth Cavazza's "Jerry; a Personality." Miss Agnes Repplier contributes a discussion on "Opinions," in which she describes the pleasure most persons have in making a present to the world of their opinions.

One has only to read "Heroines of the Human Comedy," in the April

Lippincott's, to be inspired with a desire to read Balzac's novels. Julian Hawthorne, in "The Librarian Among His Books," gives a very clear description of the National Library at Washington, its librarian and his duties. Special mention should be made of the story, "Cap'n Patti," by Elia W. Peattie, which cannot fail to be enjoyed, and once read, remembered. "The Flying Halcyon" is the title of the complete novel for this month, written by Richard Henry Savage.

The singular good fortune has fallen to the lot of the *Cosmopolitan* of presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written—remarkable because of its author and remarkable because it has remained unsuspected and undiscovered for more than a hundred years, only to be given to the world at last in an American magazine. This article is "A Story by Napoleon Bonaparte," and authenticity is given to it by Frédéric Masson. Second in importance to this leading attraction is a paper on "Some Colonial Women," profusely and beautifully illustrated.

Perhaps one of the most instructive articles in the April *Education* is that entitled "Lessons on the Authors," William Cullen Bryant being the author for study this month. These lessons are plans of study for a class-room, but any one would be benefited by following the instructions given in them.

A very interesting paper is one on "Joseph Neef and Pestalozzianism in America," by Will S. Monroe.



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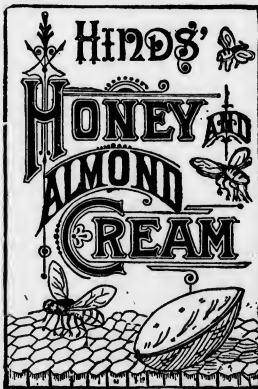
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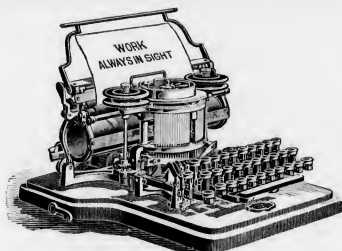
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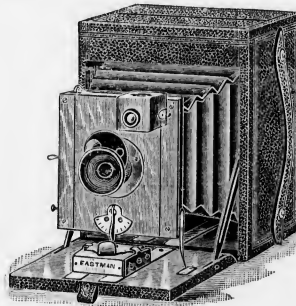
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MAY, 1894.

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LEWISTON, ME.

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Editorial.

ATENTION was called early in the year, editorially, to the support Bates students should give the Reading-Room and Athletic Associations. There are a few men who have failed to act according to the opinion of the very large majority as expressed in the business meetings of the two associations. It is only a small sum required for the great privilege of the

well-equipped reading-room, yet some choose to sacrifice their right to the name of an honest man for a few cents and use the room as freely as the members. These men borrow keys, climb through windows, or dodge in behind some one who has a right to enter. Is it right to do so? Is it right to make others pay your bills? If you do not care to pay for the use of the room,

keep cut of it and no one will object. By using the room you virtually ask others to pay for your privilege. Pay your share, diminish the average expense, and win the esteem of by far the majority of the students.

The same can be truly said about the tennis courts, and of exactly the same men who infest the reading-room. No man has a right upon the courts unless he is an association member and *pays* his dues. The class of men above mentioned, who travel upon their good looks and other people's purses, are the very ones who purloin magazines from the reading-room, and who deem their right to use the courts to be indisputable, and feel deeply insulted if a man practicing for a tournament politely asks the incumbent for his place.

ALTHOUGH in reading the life of a great man we feel an admiration for him, at the same time our admiration has a tinge of awe mingled with it. It seems as if an intangible something separates him from us. What is it that places him above the level of the average man? We find that, in the main, his life was no different from that of many another man who accomplished nothing and made no mark in the world. We might ascribe it to a special opportunity which presented itself, or to the right use of common opportunities. Yet this does not seem to quite answer our question. Was not the reason for his success due to his individuality? While other men of his time were vacillating from one way of thinking to another, being fascinated by this man or that, and were weakened

in character and individuality, he stood firm in his opinions. Few of us have enough individuality. Many a student, on coming to college, sees some one whom he desires to become like. Herein lies the danger that his life may become affected, a mere imitation, even though he may have chosen an excellent person as a guide. If he does not succeed in making his imitation as good as the real character he tried to copy, added to this defeat he suffers the loss of his own traits of character which might have made him more of a man than his model. But this is not to prove one should have no ideals. As far as one can follow an ideal naturally, and with no degree of affectation, he loses none of his individuality. Beyond that limit, all is imitative and it is then that one's own ideas and opinions should supplant those of another. Meeting, as we do in our college life, people of so many different tastes and opinions, we have excellent opportunities to profit by the examples of some, remembering, meanwhile, not to copy any one person to the detriment of our natural characters. When imitation is lost and the real is victorious, then we shall have fewer classes of men and more individuals.

THERE is need of closer unanimity between Bates and the schools of the two cities. The Latin School is under the auspices of the college and, of course, is in close touch with it. The two high schools are the ones to which we wish to call particular attention.

There is no reason why the most friendly feelings and best regards should not exist between the students of these schools and those of the college. The teachers are mostly from Bates and work together for the best interests of these schools and the college.

The fault must be elsewhere. It is with the students, and a good part lies with those of Bates. Yet there are a few high school boys who cannot or do not wish to see the worth of what they have and what is near them, but rather long for that which they have not and appreciate that which is remote. This is not because of good judgment, but because of no judgment—no thought at all.

There must be a different attitude. This irreverent cheering and slandering ought to be detested by all. The school boys ought to support their home college, and the college boys ought to take more interest in the work of the high schools, especially in their athletics. We ought to manifest more freedom in the use of our grounds, encourage the boys to mingle with us; and so, by such an attitude towards them, arouse a better feeling in them. We want this wound healed and we want more of the boys to come to our college.

THERE is one feature of our inter-collegiate and inter-scholastic contests that justly deserves criticism. It is the "yagging" which now occupies such a prominent part in base-ball, foot-ball, tennis, and even field-day contests. The college or school that sends out the largest delegation to

"yag" is the one that ordinarily wins. There is a perfect bedlam of noise and tumult, the frantic shouting and singing, the regular yells with numerous special ones for the particular occasion, the blowing of horns, the waving of canes, hats, and flags. It all reminds you of an Indian war dance, or a Wild West show. Loyalty and enthusiasm are necessary to the welfare of our colleges and schools, and a proper display of the same by their students is highly commendable; but for the continued "yagging" there is no reasonable excuse. Yet, when one side commences it, the other finds it hard to keep from doing something to offset their opponents' "yagging." There ought to be a mutual understanding among our schools and colleges to give up this disagreeable "yagging." In the first place, it causes the schools and colleges to give a poorer exhibit of their athletic ability; because for every one it requires more or less of exertion and of nerve power to withstand such a continual strain, and consequently leaves one less free to concentrate his full powers upon the athletic task before him. Secondly, students often seek to have public patronage at their athletic contests in order to strengthen their finances; but they should bear in mind that the public pays its money to see base-ball, foot-ball, tennis, etc., not to listen to an Indian war song and dance.

FROM childhood we have been assailed by the maxim that the moments are golden and, once passed, never return. It stared at us from our

copy-books, crowded itself upon nearly every page of our readers, and sounded in our ears the perpetual admonition of our elders; but assuming the form of abstract precept rather than tangible example, it left little impression upon our minds other than a feeling of personal hostility toward the sentiment pursuing us so vindictively.

However, who truly comprehends this truth in all its meaning has built broadly and well his foundation, and education can have no higher aim than to assist in the attainment of this knowledge. Our educational methods preach the maxim, but in many things in actual practice fail to conform to it. Our schools rightly bestow much time and attention upon those qualities in reading which are really accomplishments, but they neglect entirely that which is most essential of all, rapidity. In whatsoever calling the educated man be, he must devote a great part of his time to reading, and he who is able to extract most rapidly the substance of an article or book, necessarily occupies a position of advantage. A study of the leading men of modern times will show very many of them to have been masters of this art. To seek out the gems from the labyrinthal caves of thought was for them a matter of ease and celerity.

In addition to the economy of time another advantage arises from this method of reading. A concentration of mind is required which is apt to be wanting where each word and sentence are carefully noted. He who reads with his eyes and not with his mind, may as

well, blindfolded, attempt to view a landscape, as far as any benefit to himself is concerned. It is possible to acquire the ability to read rapidly by a little practice, and any one taking the trouble would certainly find himself repaid many times. The moments are indeed golden, and, more rapidly than gold, have appreciated with the advance of modern civilization. Whoever disregards the fact, let him lay his failure at his own door rather than to the inexorability of fate.

PEOPLE criticise more often than they praise, and yet criticism seldom accomplishes its object. How easy it is to find fault, and how often criticism descends from its true position to the level of mere fault-finding! It seems to be a favorite amusement of some persons to search for the weak points of anything, no matter what it may be. But this is only a mark of a disagreeable and jealous disposition, and has no relation to criticism in its proper sense. The office of the critic is to discover the points of excellence, as well as the deficiencies. If he can only find fault, he himself is sadly lacking. It is said that criticism always gives the measure of the critic, even though it falls far short of the measure of the thing criticised. It requires real ability to recognize the signs of ability, and he who is inclined to sneer at anything should have a care lest he show his own deficiencies by a lack of appreciation. Again, criticism, besides being just, should be given in a kind and generous spirit. Unless given in this

way, it is almost certain to arouse a feeling of antagonism. Finally, the one criticised should receive the suggestions of his critic in a spirit of

candor, and with a sincere desire for self-improvement. When these conditions are fulfilled, the true object of criticism may be accomplished.

Literary.

RESPONSIBILITY.

BY J. B. HOAG, '94.

THERE was a time when Adam and Eve, new created, were free from sin. The first "Thou shalt not" was still unbroken. To obey this command was their sole duty. The temptation came. Upon the decision of that hour hung the weal or the woe of mankind. Methinks the whole heavenly concourse must have paused in their divine adorations to behold that scene,—the fate of humanity being determined by weak, fallible human decision. This was the first responsibility resting upon the first man. And yet, among all the multitudes who have lived from that day to this, there has not been one, man or woman, upon whom did not rest a greater responsibility than rested upon them. And the man of to-day leads them all. For what is he but a result of all the past, a cause of all the future, a factor now being introduced into the infinite geometric series of life universal? Others have gazed upon the world in its spring-time, have witnessed its budding hopes and its blossoming possibilities, but we are reaping something of the great world-harvest, whose period of growth has been six thousand years, whose fruitage is for the development and sustenance of the perfect man.

If we will but listen, Homer and Virgil will sing again their epic songs, Handel and Mozart will soothe or inspire us with their wonderful melodies. The Greek orator will come forth from his tomb and thrill us anew with that power which he caught from the tempest and the sea. The Athenian philosopher will teach us truth, and the self-sacrificing Nazarene will offer Himself again as an example of purity and love. We may gaze upon paintings and statues so life-like that they seem to breathe and to await only the command to stand forth as living realities. If we wish to understand ourselves, we may study Shakespeare, who wandered freely through all the mysterious avenues of the human mind. In short, men have labored in all the fields of thought and action, and we have garnered from those fields, till we are wiser and more powerful than the gods of song and story.

Are we responsible for the use we make of these advantages? Go stand before Napoleon's dishonored tomb; bid the man of destiny awake from his long slumber and repeat to you the story of his life and death. You will hear only of great opportunities, evaded responsibilities, and dismal failure. You will hear Nature's unalterable verdict.

The great scales of the universe are evenly balanced. For every pleasure, for every power, for every advantage, physical, mental, or moral, Nature exacts compensation, places upon us some responsibility. Am I rich, my neighbor is poor; strong, he is weak; surrounded by friends, he is lonely; educated, he is ignorant.

As we consider the vast proportions of the liquor traffic, the multitudes in this country still illiterate, the thousands suffering for food and clothing because there is nothing for them to do in this land of prosperous industry; as we contemplate the growing disregard for religion and the Sabbath, we stand amazed at the responsibility resting upon the man of to-day. He is like one caught by ocean tides. While he waits, while he considers, while he seeks avenues of escape, even while he flees, the waters rise upon him.

But ought we to lament the great responsibilities of the present? Far from it. "Responsibility is but another name for opportunity." Is there war in the Crimea? Does pestilence lurk in the camp and crawl among the barracks at night? Then become a Florence Nightingale. Is there a colony of lepers enduring a living death? Then become a Father Damien. Or is yours the more difficult task of bowing a proud and ambitious spirit to the humble duties of every-day life? Do that little well. Character is not quantity, and man's success is measured not by the magnitude of his achievements, but by his fidelity to the duties of the hour.

If there is anything in this world to be despised or pitied, it is the man upon whom there rests no responsibility. If there is anything to be envied or admired, it is the man whom God has loaded with responsibility. For responsibility is the seal of Divine confidence. It is the diadem with which Nature crowns her nobility. It is the royal apparel with which man clothes his brother man and acknowledges himself a subject.

A WISE CONSERVATISM.

By W. E. PAGE, '94.

THIS has been an age of itching ears. Men and women of all classes have been constantly on the alert for something new. In response to this desire, those who have wished to attract attention, have given to the public many strange theories of education, of government, and of religion.

Some of these theories have been disregarded because manifestly false or impracticable, others have been modified more or less and accepted as additions to previous ones. Nevertheless, many people regard a theory thus changed as entirely new because their attention is turned wholly upon what is strange in a system of thought or a method of government, failing to see that much has been retained that has been proved logical and beneficial. Wise conservatism has always kept the good of the past, adding the new only after trial or a careful consideration of the probable and possible results.

The example of the Church in this respect comes to mind. When Darwin first gave his remarkable theory to the

world, the leaders of Christian thought, with the great naturalist, Agassiz, did not accept it. They waited until it was modified by known facts, and then instead of finding it hostile to revelation their faith was strengthened by its principles. The same carefulness was manifested toward the Bible story of creation. Long before Geology gave its version of the world's history, a few thoughtful, pious men believed that the six days of Genesis meant six long periods of time, but instead of making their weaker brethren stumble, they wisely waited until the rocks told their story. The average layman would not have realized that this was but a different view of the creative power of God, and did not conflict with the purpose of the first book of the Bible. By the time Geology had become a science the common people were more generally educated and would receive no injury from the explanation now given to the first chapters of Genesis.

In the state, too, the leaders have been wisely conservative. Solon has been called the father of democracy, and yet Solon did not give Athens the peculiar democratical institutions for which she has been famous, but he retained the oligarchy, making some degree of popularity the condition both of entrance to political office and of safety and honor after leaving it. Kleisthenes (and I need not say that these two men are reckoned among the wisest statesmen), Kleisthenes, adopting Solon's principles, gave Athens her representative government.

In the beginning of our own history as a nation we find striking examples

of the wise preservation of the good of the past. Though the Frenchman's liberty, when Jefferson visited France, was merely nominal, Washington and his colleagues did not abandon all effort for civil and religious freedom, but, acting upon the suggestions of the past, gave to the next generation a glorious heritage. In framing our constitution the delegates did not disregard the articles of confederation, though the weakness and insufficiency of that document has been shown in the utter inability of the Continental Congress to meet the exigencies of the time. Instead, these statesmen saw where the difficulty lay and added the much-needed article, empowering Congress to impose and collect taxes.

The same has been true in education and social reform. While new theories have been accepted, enough of the old has been retained to give stability, and thus society has not drifted out upon the untried, treacherous sea of radicalism. All this warns us against a hasty rejection of what is old.

As we think of great statesmen, orators, and preachers, we notice their reverence for the past and their use of the wisdom handed down to them, and we are obliged to conclude that their greatness was largely due to this veneration and application. Following their example we should study the views of our opponents; not merely with the purpose of finding weaknesses and errors, but also with an appreciative spirit, ready to see whatever of truth and right there may be in that with which we cannot wholly agree. This may lead to a judicious modifica-

tion of our own plans and ways of thinking. The unsympathetic, ostentatious egotist is not likely to make advancement nor is the small influence he exerts likely to be beneficial.

There is also need of wise conservatism in applying general principles to particular cases. Disastrous results may follow from good principles, unless some modification is made with reference to special conditions. Moreover, we should not reject a principle, because, in some instances, it has proved an injury, nor should we accept a theory because a few beneficial, practical results have grown out of it. In both cases, there may have been other causes at work, entirely different from those of the present, or there may be forces at work now, strong enough to counterbalance those of the past.

Not only as private individuals, but as men and women who are more or less influential, we should be wisely conservative. The public speaker should take care lest he put too much stress upon new methods of thought and action. His hearers may be led to give up the old entirely and bring destruction and ruin upon themselves, and shame and disgrace upon him.

The writers of to-day have a duty to perform in this matter. In the race for wealth, contributors to periodicals and managing editors of newspapers and magazines are too often guided merely by the consideration of pecuniary results. Those who write should realize that their articles are read by thousands who never think for themselves, and should bring before the careless multitude the danger of being

driven about by every new wind of doctrine. Our editors should point out with equal care the benefits and dangers probable from acting upon a strange theory, and give their judgment as to results.

Both speakers and writers should always call attention to whatever harmony there is between the old and the new, that the latter may not destroy the former, and leave the mariner on life's sea with an untried barque and no knowledge of the route upon which he is sailing. Much has been done in this direction, and yet the tongue is often silenced and the pen stopped from the fear of losing a few paltry dollars or an unsatisfying reputation.

All honor to the leader of thought who unselfishly advocates the truth, and, while receptive to all that is wise and good, does not fling away principles and theories simply because they are old.

SYMPATHY AN ELEMENT OF POWER.

BY KATE A. LESLIE, '94.

IN nature we see power. The tiny seed unfolds slowly into the delicate flower, the waving grain or the vigorous tree. But the power to effect this great change lies not wholly in the seed germ. Nature's forces must work together. The earth which enfolds the germ must be warmed by the sun and moistened by rain. Without the sympathy of the kindly elements, these embryo organisms would wither and die; with it, they develop into the beautiful forms that clothe our Mother Earth with living verdure. In like

manner men must work together to produce the greatest effect. It is sympathy between man and man that clothes human life in a garb more beautiful than that which adorns our earth—the garb of peace and love.

There is something in man's nature akin to the seed germ; something that requires the warm rays and refreshing showers of other men's sympathy to develop and unfold its beauty. How many a person has been untrue to the best that is in him, because, when he needed encouragement from one that could earnestly sympathize with him, he failed to receive it! How many a heart has become cold and cynical from lack of sympathizing friends! He, then, who is sympathetic, meets a human want. There is an element in his nature that responds to a universal feeling. Such an element cannot fail to be a source of power.

To have the greatest influence over others, one must feel their grief and their joy; he must place himself on the same level with them; must be able to look at things from their standpoint. A man may see another in danger of drowning. If he merely stands on the bank and shouts to him, no matter how excitedly, that he is in danger, he will not save the man. He must plunge into the stream and struggle with him against the current that is bearing him down. Such is the spirit of a sympathetic man, and such is the spirit of those who have the greatest power over men.

It is sympathy that gives birth to the loftiest eloquence. Let a man have this quality, and every word he utters

will be weighty with conviction. He feels that he is speaking in behalf of the people, and his voice will have a ring of good-will that it could not have were his feelings lacking harmony with the sentiment he expressed.

It was sympathy, combined with other necessary qualities, that made Webster a great orator; Webster, whom nothing but the deepest feeling could have moved to utter that grand address to the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, especially that matchless tribute to Gen. Warren: "But, ah! him, the first great martyr in this great cause; him, the premature victim of his own self-devoting heart; whom nothing brought hither but the unquenchable fire of his own spirit; him, cut off by Providence in the hour of overwhelming anxiety and thick gloom, falling ere he saw the star of his country rise; pouring out his generous blood like water before he knew whether it would fertilize a land of freedom or bondage." Think of these words and then say, if you can, that they came from an unsympathetic heart.

Among novelists, we select Mrs. Stowe and George Eliot as types of those who have stirred our deepest feelings. It was Mrs. Stowe's great heart that enabled her to present the evils of slavery with so much power, that the hearts of countless others were stirred with sympathy for the suffering negro, and kindled with indignation against the accursed system that held him enslaved.

It was George Eliot's broad sympathy with man's imperfections and her conviction of the terrible hold sin has

on the world that gave to us those novels, unsurpassed for their insight into the ethical laws that govern human life.

The greatest generals have been sympathetic. Why is it that the memory of Washington is still sacred to the American, while the memory of the first Napoleon is becoming less sacred to the French? Both were great generals. Both acquired power. The power of one is influencing humanity to-day. Our hearts are filled with reverence for that noble devotedness to the country's welfare. Our hearts

are thankful for the great, sympathetic soul of Washington. But the power of the other began to wane before his death. And his influence on mankind is nearing its end. Napoleon's unworthy ambition and his lack of sympathy have proved fatal to the continuance of his greatness.

There remains one whose power is immeasurable; one who has moved the world as no other has done. Jesus of Nazareth entered truly into the sorrow of men. Sympathy was the great shining light of his soul.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

THE STARS OF FATE.

One summer night I watched the stars
Sail in their courses high,
As if God's hosts had lighted there
Their watch-fires in the sky;

The same bright stars that, all unchanged,
Through countless years had shone,
Since Adam in the world's fresh youth
Walked Eden's paths, alone.

As through the quiet fields I walked,—
The fields all hushed in sleep,—
And watched those peaceful, twinkling stars
Their silent vigils keep,

I thought how, in the times of old,
That ne'er can come again,
The wise men argued that the stars
Controlled the fates of men.

We would not wake those old beliefs
From out their dust and gloom—
Delusions that lie buried deep
In superstition's tomb.

And yet we cannot help but see,
In all things small or great,
In all the works of human minds,
The hidden hand of Fate.

Some secret, hidden influence runs
Through all the works of man,
All things for one grand purpose formed,
All parts of one great plan.

The little child that all day long
Plays in the flowery fields,
For whom each new returning day
Some new enjoyment yields,

May some day draw a bloody sword
And wade through slaughter deep
To gain a throne, its mighty price
The tears that mothers weep;

Yet when his work is done he dies
And mingles with the dust,
Nor heeds upon his idle sword
The all-destroying rust.

Thus Fate ordained that he should rise,
Thus Fate decreed his fall;
The beggar is his equal now;
The same fate comes to all.

And as with men, so nations have
Some mission low or high,
And when that mission is fulfilled
They fall, and falling, die.

Look where earth's mighty empires stood,
That craved an endless reign,
Till, helpless in the hands of fate,
They saw their glory wane!

Yet Truth and Justice, all unharmed,
Among their ruins stand,
As, lifting high their lofty heads,
They wander hand in hand;

For Justice, though it falls, shall rise,
And Truth can never die;
Twin sisters they, who wear a crown
Of Immortality.

What seems like evil to our eyes,
By human wisdom weighed,
Prepares the way where right shall come,
Though late and long delayed.

Say, do you hear the mutterings low,
Beyond our nation's sky—
The thunder of approaching storms,
A tempest hovering nigh.

Fear not the storms, but do thy work,
And calmly watch and wait.
What fortune comes, comes not by chance,
But by the hand of fate.

And know that Fate's strong chariot-wheels
Cannot be stayed by man,
Nor can the puny human hand
Change God's eternal plan.

When in the cloud of battle smoke
Our flag at Sumter fell,
To many a timid soul it seemed
Like Freedom's funeral knell;

But through the clouds of darkest gloom,
Unseen by mortal eye,
The hand that wrote Belshazzar's doom
Wrote Peace upon our sky.

The weapons aimed at Freedom's life
Pierced not her sacred side,
But the black demon, Slavery, felt
The fatal wound and died.

And thus the darts that traitors hurl
Fall harmless in the sand;
Right must prevail and wrong be crushed
By Fate's resistless hand.

O, Stars of Fate that never fail
While endless ages roll,
While History's mournful funeral bells
O'er nation's death-beds toll,

Move on in thine unchanging course,
And bring a better age—
A time of peace, a time of truth,
When wars shall cease to rage;

When Arbitration's stainless hand
All quarrels shall decide,
Shall close the cannon's murderous mouth,
And stop war's crimson tide;

Till all the world shall understand,
In every land and state,
That through the shadows and the clouds
God guides the Stars of Fate.

—L. D. T., '96.

SPRING-TIME.

Do you hear the sweet-voiced warblers sing?
Teach me their songs of gladness and love;
Read me a lesson of hope from above,
In the opening buds of spring.
Relief I crave, this beautiful day,
From the wearisome burden of care.
The spring-time of life should be as fair
As the sunniest hours of May.
And then, when Autumn the earth bereaves,
Snatching its beauty away,
I'll live in remembrance of brighter hours,
Of youth's sweet songs 'mid the blossoming
flowers,
Nor mourn the falling leaves.

—J. W. L., '94.

TO A FAVORITE BROOK.

Flow on in peace, thou earth-born crystal
stream,
As blithe thou art and free from toil and care
As feathered songster of the mountain air.
Thy fount is where Aurora's early beam
First vanquishes the shade. Her bright smiles
gleam
On thy young waters, breathing music fair
As Siren's song, or, such as Eden's pair
Awhile enjoyed. O tell me, dost thou dream
That in yon vale, where lordly river rolls,
Are men whose early life was pure as thine?
But just as thou thy virgin stream will stain,
So greed and jealousy have marred their souls.
They're rushing on to Life's Eternal Brine
Without a thought, as thou, to yonder plain.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

WIN A NAME.

My soul arise, spread out thy wings
And soar to heights untried,
This narrow earth is not for thee,
Defeat and death deride.

Why care for worthless praise or blame?
Spread out thy wings and soar;
The eagle not more free than thou!
Delay and doubt no more.

Win thou a name that shall not die,
And write it 'mid the stars,
There shall it gleam forevermore
Among their silver bars.

Ascend, my soul, the vaults are high,
Peal forth thy joy and sing.
In glory's air there's space for all,—
There's room for every wing.

Why fight for riches that decay,
And win but shameful scars?
He is a slave who's locked in wealth—
That cell with golden bars.

Then win a name for future days,
And write it in the sky.
The sun and stars shall fade away,
Thy name shall never die.

—J. B. H., '94.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

May baskets!

"Farnum, the acid expert."

"Everything but tea, please."

'Ninety-six had a class ball game.

"Sit down, you make me nervous!"

The Junior Class voted to have caps
and gowns for Ivy Day.

The second grand reception was held
in the gymnasium, April 30th.

Professor Howe supplied at Elm
Street Church, Auburn, recently.

We are glad to see Howard out again
after his long sickness at the hospital.

One of the rooms in Parker Hall has
been fitted up for the use of the botany
class.

Springer, '95, is proprietor of the
book-store. Go to him for a good
trade.

Base-ball! Three straight meals a
day, and lunches served at all hours.
Victory!

Cunningham, Misses Hewins and
Dunn, of the Freshman class, are out
teaching.

The Juniors went on an excursion,
April 27th. They found plenty of
may-flowers at Sabattus.

W. S. C. Russell, '95, has been en-
gaged to give instruction in elocution
at Maine Central Institute.

At the missionary meeting, April
25th, W. O. Phillips, '97, spoke on
"Night Sounds and Scenes in India."

J. B. Hoag, '94, has been engaged
to give instruction in elocution to the
graduating class of Gardiner High
School.

On Friday evening, May 11th, the
Eurosophian Society held a mock leg-
islature. The meeting was very suc-
cessful.

On Friday evening, April 20th, the
Latin School Union held a public meet-
ing which reflected great credit upon
the society.

A new and very handsome silver cup has been provided by the College Club as a trophy for Field Day. It is on exhibition in the library.

On the evening after the Bowdoin game the young ladies gave a reception to the college in the gymnasium. Everybody had a good supply of smiles.

The Theological School has received a present of a fine black walnut lecture room table from the King's Daughters of the Portland Free Baptist Church.

The late Rev. G. W. Howe, a brother of Prof. Howe, bequeathed a large collection of books to the Theological Library. There was also received recently a Century Dictionary and folding case for the same from Mrs. Mary B. Wingate, lately deceased.

The following are the locations of the Theological graduates for this year: Harris, Paige Street Church, Lowell, Mass. H. R. Purrington will go to San Francisco. H. S. Wilson will locate at Nottingham, N. H. H. A. Childs intends to spend two years in college and to supply at West Gardiner.

The STUDENT is very glad to report that we have had the opportunity to hear some very instructive and interesting lectures on modern history through the kindness of Rev. W. H. Bowen, D.D., for many years pastor of Main Street Church. The lectures, five in number, aimed to give a general outline of the most important events leading up to modern history. The first lecture was "A survey of Europe from the fall of Rome, 476, to the fall of Constantinople, 1453." Italy, Spain and France,

England, and Germany were the subjects of his other lectures.

The list of artists recently announced for Commencement Concert is especially pleasing to those who appreciate a high-grade musical programme. It is a rare piece of good fortune that the committee has succeeded in securing Felix Winternitz, that gifted young virtuoso who is rapidly replacing Marteau and Albertini in violinistic prestige. Hardly less gratifying is the prospect of hearing Miss Elizabeth C. Hamlin, one of the finest sopranos in New England, whose success in the leading rôle of the "Messiah" in the Handel-Haydn course in Boston the past season, has placed her in the front rank of oratorio singers. Miss Daisy Carroll Hoyt is certain to please the public as a reader, while all will prize an opportunity of hearing the Beacon Quartette.

The interest in tennis at Bates this spring is not of the kind that wins intercollegiate tourneys. We have a few good tennis players and should have many more. Tennis is a game in which almost any one can, with practice, acquire a considerable degree of skill, but this result cannot be attained by a half or three-quarters of an hour of careless practice, taken every two or three days. Proficiency in this line, as in all others, can be gained only by determination and hard work. If we are to continue to engage in the Intercollegiate Tennis Tournaments, something must be done to increase our interest in the game, that we may make a creditable showing. Our three best courts are being lengthened out;

we have the courts, we must have the interest. We should have a cup for tennis the same as for Field Day. The following men were chosen to take part in a preliminary tourney in singles to decide our representatives to Portland: Wakefield, Pettigrew, Hilton, Boothby, Norton, and Stanley. The playing has for the most part been listless. It has been difficult even to secure referees and linemen for the matches. Although the tourney is not yet completed there is little doubt that Bates will be represented at Portland this year by Wakefield and Pettigrew in singles, and the same in doubles, together with Boothby and Hilton.

BASE-BALL.

The base-ball season opened Fast Day, with a game between Bates and Lewiston. The following is the score. April 19th:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates,	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	—7
Lewistons, . .	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

April 22d:

	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Bates,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3		
Lewistons,	0	1	1	2	1	4	—9			

April 26th:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates,	2	0	0	4	0	1	7	2	1	—17
Boston Univ., .	0	0	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	—12

May 2d:

	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Bates,	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4			
Exeter,	0	1	1	0	1	4	—7			

May 3d:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates,	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	—5
Univ. of Vt., .	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—8

May 5th:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Dartmouth, . .	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	—7

April 28th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, 1b., .	5	4	2	7	11	0	2
Burrill, p., . .	5	2	1	1	0	3	0
Campbell, l.f., .	6	1	1	1	0	0	1
Pulsifer, 3b., .	5	2	2	2	1	0	1
Gerrish, c., . .	5	2	3	5	10	1	3
Brackets, s.s., .	5	1	1	1	1	3	1
Slattery, 2b., .	4	1	1	1	2	7	2
Berryman, c.f., .	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Cutts, r.f., . .	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals,	45	15	13	20	27	14	10

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoxie, 2b., . . .	6	1	2	3	1	3	1
C. Purinton, 3b.,	6	2	3	5	2	2	0
Latlip, l.f., . .	4	2	0	0	6	0	0
Patterson, r.f., .	6	2	2	2	1	0	0
Coffin, c., . . .	5	2	3	6	7	2	2
Whitman, p., . .	5	1	1	1	0	0	1
B. Purinton, s.s.,	5	0	0	0	0	1	2
T. Totman, c.f., .	4	1	3	8	3	0	2
Osborn, l.f., . .	5	1	1	1	7	0	2
Totals,	46	12	15	26	27	8	10

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bates,	3	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	—15
Colby,	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	—12

Earned runs—Bates 4, Colby 4. Home runs—Wakefield, Totman. Three-base hits—Wakefield, Gerrish, C. Purinton, Coffin, Totman. Two-base hit—Whitman. Stolen bases—Wakefield 2, Burrill 2, Pulsifer 2, Gerrish, Slattery, C. Purinton, Latlip, Coffin, Osborn. First base on balls—by Whitman, Wakefield 2, Slattery. First base on errors—Bates 5, Colby 5. Hit by pitched ball—by Burrill, Latlip 2, by Whitman, Burrill. Passed ball—Gerrish, Coffin. Wild pitches—by Whitman 4. Struck out—by Burrill, Hoxie, Latlip 4, Patterson 2, B. Purinton 3, Osborn 2; by Whitman, Slattery 2, Berryman 4, Cutts 2. Umpire—Kelley. Time—2 hours 15 minutes.

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, 1b., .	4	2	1	2	9	1	0
Douglass, 2b., .	6	0	0	0	3	2	0
Burrill, p., . . .	5	2	0	0	0	3	0
Pulsifer, 3b., . .	4	5	3	5	0	2	1
Campbell, l.f., .	4	2	0	0	5	0	0
Gerrish, c., . . .	5	2	2	2	6	0	1
Brackets, s.s., .	5	1	1	4	3	2	2
Slattery, r.f., . .	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Cutts, c.f., . . .	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Field, c.f., . . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals,	42	14	8	14	27	12	6

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fairbanks, r.f.,	5	0	1	3	0	0	0
Hull, s.s.,	3	0	1	1	2	2	1
Williams, lb.,	5	2	1	4	10	0	1
Plaisted, p.,	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Sykes, 2b.,	4	2	0	0	0	3	1
Chapman, c.f.,	4	2	1	1	0	1	1
Bodge, 3b.,	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
Haynes, l.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Allen, c.,	4	0	0	0	13	4	2
Totals,	36	6	5	10	27	14	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	2	0	0	1	0	3	5	3	0-14
Bowdoin,	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0-6

Earned runs—Bates 2, Bowdoin. Two-base hit—Wakefield. Three-base hits—Pulsifer, Fairbanks. Home runs—Brackett, Williams. Stolen bases—Wakefield 2, Burrill, Gerrish. Slattery, Fairbanks, Williams 2, Sykes, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Douglass, Haynes. Passed balls—Allen 2. Wild pitches—Plaisted 3. Hit by pitched ball—Pulsifer. First base on balls—by Burrill, Hull 2, Sykes; by Plaisted, Wakefield 2, Douglass, Burrill, Campbell, Slattery. Struck out—Hull, Chapman 2, Bodge 3, Hayes, Wakefield, Douglass 3, Burrill 3, Campbell 2, Brackett 4, Slattery 2, Cutts 3. Time—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpire—Kelley.

The two following games were very disastrous: In the first inning of the Maine State College game Burrill, our star pitcher, severely injured his knee in sliding to second base. We hope he will be able to play again in the course of a week or two, but it is doubtful. The score tells the rest of the story.

At Orono, May 15th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Douglass, 2b.,	7	2	4	5	2	1	0
Burrill, lb.,	6	3	2	2	8	0	0
Pulsifer, 3b., p.,	6	2	3	7	2	1	1
Campbell, l.f.,	6	2	2	3	0	0	3
Gerrish, c.,	6	1	1	2	7	1	1
Brackett, s.s.,	1	5	0	0	4	1	3
Field, c.f.,	4	2	1	1	0	0	1
Slattery, p., 3b.,	5	1	1	2	1	2	0
Cutts, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals,	45	18	14	22	24	6	10

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bass, s.s., p.,	7	2	3	5	4	4	0
Frost, l.f.,	7	2	1	0	0	0	0
Haynes, p., 2b.,	6	3	4	5	2	3	1
Palmer, c.,	7	4	2	2	10	2	2
Farrell, 3b.,	6	2	3	3	0	2	2
Gilbert, c.f.,	5	2	1	3	0	0	0
Cowan, 2b., s.s.,	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
DeHasseth, lb.,	3	3	0	0	9	0	2
Durham, r.f.,	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals,	51	23	17	21	27	12	8

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	1	1	0	1	5	2	1	0	7-18
M. S. C.,	7	1	2	0	5	5	0	3	0-23

Earned runs—Bates 2, M. S. C. 2. Three-base hits—Gilbert, Pulsifer. Two-base hits—Douglass, Pulsifer 2, Campbell, Slattery, Bass 2, Haynes. Double play—Bass and Frost. Base on balls—by Slattery 9, by Haynes 8, by Bass 1. Struck out—by Slattery 5, by Pulsifer 1, by Haynes 5, by Bass 4. Umpire—Keith.

At Waterville, May 16th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, lb., p.,	6	3	2	2	7	1	1
Douglass, 2b.,	7	2	4	5	6	2	0
Pulsifer, 3b., p.,	7	2	3	3	0	3	1
Campbell, l.f.,	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Files, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gerrish, c.,	5	2	3	3	3	1	0
Brackett, s.s.,	4	4	1	1	3	1	4
Field, c.f.,	5	4	4	6	1	1	1
Slattery, p., 1b., 3b.,	4	2	1	1	0	1	1
Cutts, r.f.,	4	1	1	1	1	0	2
Totals,	47	22	20	23	23*	11	10

* Whitman out, hit by batted ball.

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Purinton, 3b.,	7	4	3	3	5	0	1
Hoxie, 2b.,	6	5	2	2	5	4	5
Coffin, c.,	6	3	2	4	4	4	0
Whitman, l.f.,	3	3	1	1	1	0	1
Totman, c.f.,	6	4	3	5	1	0	1
Patterson, p.,	7	4	3	5	0	3	1
Latlip, s.s.,	6	4	2	4	6	2	5
Osborn, lb.,	6	3	3	9	4	0	1
Osgood, r.f.,	5	2	2	2	1	0	1
Totals,	52	32	21	33	27	13	16

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	1	4	2	0	0	3	10	2	0-22
Colby,	10	5	1	9	0	4	0	3	-32

Earned runs—Bates 3, Colby 4. Home runs—Osborn 2. Three-base hits—Field, Coffin, Tottenham, Latlip, Patterson. Two-base hit—Douglass. Double play—Purinton. Base on balls—by Slattery 6, by Wakefield 2, by Pulsifer 4, by Patterson 8. Struck out—by Pulsifer 3, by Patterson 2.

On May 18th the team played Maine State College on the home ground. The game was interrupted several times by rain and was called in the middle of the seventh. Berryman pitched, and did excellent work. The following is the score of six innings:

At Lewiston, May 18th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, 1b., . .	3	0	1	1	6	1	0
Douglass, 2b., . .	3	0	0	0	2	1	1
Pulsifer, 3b., . .	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Field, c.f., . . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gerrish, c., . . .	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
Files, r.f., . . .	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Brackett, s.s., r.f.,	3	1	1	1	1	0	3
Slattery, r.f., s.s.,	3	0	0	0	4	0	1
Berryman, p., . .	2	1	1	2	0	3	0
Totals, . . .	24	3	4	4	18	10	5

M. S. C.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bass, s.s., . . .	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Frost, i.f., . . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	3
Haynes, p., . . .	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Palmer, c., . . .	2	0	1	1	6	2	0
Farrell, 3b., . . .	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Gilbert, c.f., . . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cowan, 2b., . . .	1	0	0	0	4	1	1
DeHaseth, . . .	2	0	0	0	5	1	0
Durham, . . .	3	0	1	1	0	0	1
Totals, . . .	24	1	3	3	18	7	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bates,	0	0	0	0	2	1—3
M. S. C.,	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Berryman. Stolen bases—Douglass, Brackett, Haynes. Base on balls—by Berryman 4, by Haynes 3. Struck out—by Berryman 3, by Haynes 3. Passed balls—by Gerrish 2, by Palmer 1. Wild pitches—by Berryman 1, by Haynes 1. Umpire—S. Kelley.

STANDING OF MAINE COLLEGE LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Played.
Colby,	2	1	3
Bates,	2	2	4
M. S. C.,	1	2	3



THE Observer watched a game of ball one afternoon. He was interested in the game, but he was also greatly entertained by the remarks of a fair maid who sat amid a circle of admiring friends, eager to learn how the great and glorious game was played.

"Now what has W— got that bat for," she remonstrated. "The B. U.'s are playing now. Why doesn't some one make him sit down?" As no one replied she concluded that it would not be worth while to tell the players of this slight error.

The game progressed and the enthusiasm of the girls knew no bounds, for the home team was winning. Shouts of "Glorious! magnificent!" and adjectives by twos and threes arose from the grand stand, floated over the mountain, and faded away in the vicinity of Main Street.

"Oh! what are errand runs? It's better playing when you get lots of zeroes, you know. Home! Home!! Home!!! Why, the other day they

slid lovely. Did you see them? Got right down and slid."

Just here the conversation was so lively and animated on the part of the maid (she hardly having time to answer her own questions) and affairs were so interesting on the diamond, that the Observer was unable to divide his attention equally between the two, and devoted himself to the game.

* * * * *

He was suddenly recalled to the aforesaid group by the exclamation, "There comes G—. I should think those boys would be scared to death when he takes the bat." The fielders next received their share of praise. "That little fellow in the left field does finely. Is he one of our boys?" Some one said he was a Junior. "What does that man keep hopping around for, first, behind the pitcher, and then the catcher? They seem to get real mad at him sometimes, and I should think the policeman would put him off the grounds. Oh! He's an umpire, is he? And they want him there? 'Umpire, umpire,' I'll look that word up."

* * * * *

The Observer could keep on indefinitely, but will not, for reasons known only to himself. He does say, however, that he overheard the fair maid say that she had a better way of keeping score than any one.

* * * * *

The Observer has an eye for the beautiful and a taste for the artistic, but a view of the campus is offensive to both eye and taste. The campus, with its long avenues of magnificent

shade trees, can be made extremely beautiful with very little expenditure of money and muscle. Now it is used by everybody as public property. Students and citizens have been allowed to travel constantly in any direction suiting their fancy until, viewing the campus from the mountain, it has the appearance of a cattle pasture where narrow, crooked, beaten paths, crossing and recrossing, extend in every direction. All of this is offensive to the Observer's eye and can be easily remedied by prompt attention.

* * * * *

The damage does not stop here. Every hackman, water peddler, expressman, etc., deem the ground directly in front of Parker Hall to be a public highway and use it as such. Now that suitable walks have been prepared in front of this building it is *somebody's* business to see that all teams are kept in the driveway between Hathorn Hall and College Street, and that no team in any case shall cross or drive upon these walks or upon the space between the walks where grass will readily grow if given half a chance.

* * * * *

The Observer, when examining the campus, directed his telescope beyond the buildings to the tennis courts, and here he again saw the products of the hand of negligence. No college has a better place for tennis courts or ground laid out in any better shape, yet of the many courts here only two are fit to play upon. Hundreds of dollars have been expended upon the others and then left in their present useless condition. Thus they remain an eye-sore to pass-

ers-by, and a subject of regret to tennis players, simply for the want of a few hours work to put them in suitable condition.

* * * * *

The Observer finds himself in the midst of a co-educational institution. He believes it the duty of every educated man, wherever his circle of life may lie, whether his surroundings be pleasant or distasteful, to study his environments that he may obtain therefrom something of wisdom. One of the leading arguments that the Observer has heard advanced in favor of co-education is that it teaches young men a deep respect for woman and true courtesy toward her. Hence it was with extreme regret that he, a few weeks ago, noticed a young man, one, too, who has been in Bates nearly three years, and during that time has had unprecedented opportunity for learning courtesy, so far forget his native politeness and the influences about him as to descend to the perpetration of a low practical joke upon a fair classmate by palming off upon her a box of coal for a box of Vermont maple sugar.

The editor's sanctum is generally supposed to be a very neat and tidy place. There should be nothing but old and rejected manuscripts, a rusty pair of shears, numerous old clippings, a big dirty paste-pot, scratching pens, thick ink, and stub pencils. All these we have and a little more—a waste basket occupying the whole room, especially the floor, for a thickness of two feet. The janitor offers a big reward to the person who has the courage to sweep out the sanctum.

* * * * *

The Observer is not particularly active during the nocturnal hours, but, by chance, he took a glance over Lewiston and Auburn the night of our victory over our Brunswick friends. Here and there, in snug little parlors, he saw some of Bowdoin's truest braves entertained by some fair "Academy girls," so called. The Observer's eye dimmed with tears of compassion, and he involuntarily turned away, exclaiming, with all fervor, "Truly, O woman, thou hast charms to soothe the troubled head and heal the broken heart."

Alumni Department.

OUR SCHOOLS.

IN China the end of education is the establishment of paternal authority, of ancestor worship. In Persia, its object was to make every man a soldier. In Sparta, which was harrassed by foes from in and foes from out, the supreme end of all attainment was physical strength. In all of these

forms of education the individuality of the man was completely suppressed. The last man was to be made exactly like the first; every Chinaman at his birth is encircled by the ism-clad shroud of his primitive ancestor, and the Chinaman of to-day is educated as he was three thousand years ago.

It is the glory of the education of

our time that it puts in the front the individuality of the child and the complete development of the man. For the attainment of this the social conditions of our country are most favorable. On the one hand our government in its administrative and judicial functions is constantly making greater demands upon the intelligence of the people. On the other, our diversified industries, our rapid increase of inventions in mechanical implements, means of transportation and communication—as the electric motor, telegraph, and telephone—are making the widest and greatest demands upon a manifold individuality. To meet this demand we have established trade schools, business schools, schools of mining and electrical engineering; in short, technical and professional schools of every description. While our public schools are placing within the reach of all such a training as will prepare one not only for the duties of citizenship, but also for many of the higher enjoyments of life, as through music and the fine arts, yet above all these stands the true ideal of education. This includes the complete development and unification of man's powers in body, mind, and spirit, and it is reached when the individual has realized in himself the accumulated experiences of humanity as a whole; when, as Herbert would say, he stands upon the shoulders of the past, and with the resources thus at his command he recreates richer and more noble ideals of life for himself and the coming generations. For the better attainment of this ideal of education you have founded colleges and universities, and

have endeavored to so equip them as to surround the student with the highest and best influences of our civilization. As products of such institutions united with the higher education of practical life and self-culture, we refer with pride to a Washington, a Garfield, a Hopkins, a Beecher, and a Brooks.

Now in this line of institutions the Latin School, at Lewiston, stands at the portal. It looks backward to the public school and forward to the college. The school is owned by Bates College and is designed to fit students for its Freshman class. Its course of study extends over three years, and is arranged to meet the average requirements for admission to the New England colleges. The school for several years has had more students preparing for college than any other institution in the state. During this time our graduating class has averaged over twenty.

Yet the school is deserving of greater patronage, especially from Free Baptists. In the first place it is our duty to patronize our own institutions, that we may, by our influence and support, make them most worthy of our denomination. But, dismissing this issue, we would advance the first reason to be considered in the selection of any school—the qualifications of the instructors. Teaching with us has become a different thing than it was even twenty years ago. The man loaded down with a mass of encyclopedic knowledge is no longer called educated, and hence teaching to-day is much more than mere directing pup-

pies how to swim. If it means anything it means the formation of faculty, rather than giving information and imparting knowledge. And the public to-day is fast demanding of the teacher, as it does of the doctor, a professional training for his work. He is to know the end of education, and the right means and methods to accomplish it. He is a gymnast that understands not only what exercises to prescribe to strengthen your biceps and to expand your chest, but also how to promote in the symmetrical development of the whole physique the effectual working order of every function. Now it is not for me to say that we at the Latin School understand all this. But, with "malice toward none and charity for all," we would leave it for you to consider whether or not this school, being compelled by its position to take into an account the whole phase of education, would most likely develop her pupils according to pedagogical principles.

In the next place the influence of the Latin School itself is toward the highest attainment. About half of the students are Christians, nearly all come with a purpose for study, so that a scholarly and Christian spirit is the dominant spirit of the school.

Again, our class work is rendered most efficient in the fact that our pupils are all pursuing the same course. We have no conflicting interests to meet. In the class drill, therefore, the students are most helpful to one another. In addition, our recitations are one hour in length, and thus afford the teacher time to devote to the individual needs of the pupils.

Furthermore, the result of our work by disinterested authority has been classed with that of the best fitting schools of New England. We have had students from nearly every state east of the Mississippi, and from nearly every denomination in the country.

Moreover, the environment of the school is of the highest order. It is adjacent to the Theological School and Bates College. These institutions furnish examples of higher scholarship and are constantly a great source of inspiration to the pupils. The school is in easy access to the business portion of Lewiston and Auburn, which, combined, furnish many of the advantages, as lectures and concerts, of the largest cities.

Finally, in sending your children, and influencing others to come to the Latin School, you are fulfilling most completely your educational mission in the state. Students graduating from this school go to college, and most of them to Bates. For this institution, since I have been principal, we have prepared about two hundred and fifty students.

Now, an institution that meets the requirements of a denominational school so thoroughly as this, certainly should have the greatest patronage from Free Baptists. Although during recent years the number of students coming to the school through the influence of this denomination has increased, yet by far the greater number still come from outside influences, mainly by that of my pupils. Our denominational founders, either through lack of comprehension or funds, failed to establish educational institutions. To

relieve the losses thus accruing to this denomination, you, of this generation, have made every sacrifice in establishing Bates College, the Theological School, the Latin School, and similar institutions. Yet, unless they shall establish and extend Free Baptist principles through your children as students, they are largely, as far as any material advantage to this people, as if they never had been. If, therefore, we are in fact to retrieve the losses incident upon the mistakes of our fathers, if we are to take possession of the ground that the wisdom of the men of these times has planned for us to take, if in the great march of mind of the future we, as a people, are to stand in the work for Christ beside the strong and aggressive denominations, our churches now must be filled by such students as shall come either from the homes or through the influence of Free Baptists.

I. F. FRISBEE.

Latin School, Lewiston, Me.

PERSONALS.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin is joint author with Rev. Dr. Ward, editor of the *Independent*, of the paper issued by the New York, Baltimore and Washington Congregational Association, setting forth a basis of union in Christian work for the Congregationalists, Free Baptists, and other related bodies.

'73.—It is rumored that the trustees of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., of which E. P. Sampson is principal, have decided to build a gymnasium this summer and equip it with baths and all modern appliances for physical culture.

'73.—The alumni article in the last

number, entitled "The Second Year in Latin," was by E. P. Sampson. We are very sorry that his signature was omitted.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman has resigned his pastorate in Franconia, N. H.

'76.—Rev. J. O. Emerson, pastor of the Congregational Church, Pittsfield, Ill., admitted thirty-seven to church membership, April 1st. He has organized the boys of his parish into a club for the purpose of studying Natural History.

'76.—T. H. Stacey is giving a course of lectures on his foreign travels.

'77.—G. A. Stuart, superintendent of Lewiston schools, has been making a careful study of the public schools of Springfield, Mass., and is giving the results in a series of lectures to the Lewiston teachers.

'78.—C. E. Brockway has been elected superintendent of schools for the Dartmouth and Westport district, Mass.

'79.—R. F. Johonnot, pastor of Unity Church, Oak Park, Ill., is having brilliant success. His parish has nearly doubled since last fall and recently his salary has been increased. He expects his class letter soon, which has been circulating ever since his graduation.

'80.—W. P. Foster has a poem in the *May Century*.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes is in Washington, D. C., improving in health, and appears to be making a good beginning of the process of recovery, which, however, cannot be hoped to be very soon complete.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss has been re-appointed, by the East Maine Meth-

odist Conference, to Grace Church, Bangor.

'81.—Rev. B. S. Rideout, while climbing with a band of his people in the hope of saving his church from the late destructive fire in Norway, Me., fell and broke his shoulder.

'83.—O. L. Frisbee is pronounced, by the *Chattanooga News*, the best hotel man who has ever been in Chattanooga or on Lookout Mountain, and says that he will return to one of the famous hotels in the White Mountains, leaving "Lookout Inn" May 16th.

'83.—Rev. W. H. Barber has been reappointed, by the Maine Methodist Conference, to the church at Goodwin's Mills.

'85.—A. F. Gilbert, principal of Adams School, Newtonville, Mass., is receiving warm praises in the Boston papers for the coolness displayed by him in effecting the escape of hundreds of school children from his burning school building. His good judgment saved many lives.

'86.—C. E. Stevens, superintendent of schools, West Springfield, Mass., issues an interesting school report. The committee are very enthusiastic in his behalf.

'87.—Jesse Bailey, pastor of Congregational church, Watertown, N. Y., has recovered his health. He has recently received some seventy members to his church and the interest is unabated.

'87.—H. E. Cushman, who returned last month from his studies at Oxford University, England, is to continue them in the Department of Philosophy, graduate course, Harvard University.

While at Oxford he was under the instruction of the late Professor Jowett, Head Master of Balliol College, and famous as the best expositor of Plato.

'87.—J. R. Dunton's valuable services as superintendent of schools, Rockland, Me., have been recognized by an increase in salary, which makes his position one of the very desirable ones in educational work in the state.

'87.—Rev. Israel Jordan, pastor of Congregational church, Bethel, has received important accessions to his church lately.

'88.—C. W. Cutts is much esteemed in his position as teacher of Greek and Mathematics at New Hampton Seminary, New Hampton, N. H.

'88.—C. C. Smith's large and growing law practice in Pemberton Square, Boston, has been interrupted by a somewhat severe illness, from which he has now recovered.

'89.—A. B. Call, principal of Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt., is to receive next year an addition of \$300 to his salary. The seminary building has been recently burned, but it is thought that the trustees will vote to rebuild it without delay.

'90.—Rev. G. H. Hamlen, of Bala-sore, India, has an interesting letter relating to the mission work in India, in the *Morning Star*, April 12th.

'90.—Rev. F. B. Melrose is pastor of the Free Baptist churches in East Orange and West Topsham, Vt.

'90.—W. F. Garcelon recently came into town with a cargo of trophies won in America's best contests. He only wants to win three more first prizes.

'90.—T. M. Singer of Yale Theological School, has been licensed to preach by the New Haven Central Association of Congregational Ministers.

'90.—In Cumberland Supreme Judicial Court, C. J. Nichols was admitted to the bar April 16th.

'92.—A. D. Shepard, superintendent of schools, Burrillville, R. I., receives most gratifying commendation from the State Commissioners of Education.

'93.—A. P. Irving, principal of the North Anson Academy, has been unanimously elected superintendent of schools at Skowhegan.

'93.—L. E. Moulton, principal of Monson Academy, has decided to retain his position for two years under conditions that show how highly his services are valued.

'93.—Miss A. G. Bailey has also been re-elected for two years to her position in Monson Academy.

'93.—Miss M. J. Hodgdon, of the High School, Middleboro, Mass., has been elected a member of the New England Conference of Educational Workers. Miss Hodgdon remains at Middleboro next year with an increase of salary.

'93.—We find in the *Gazette* of Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, a very interesting and able communication from Prof. N. C. Bruce of Shaw University, respecting the condition of the colored people and the best methods for their improvement.

'93.—F. L. Hoffman, of Franklin School, Cincinnati, O., is to secure an addition of \$200 to his salary next year.

College Exchanges.

Nor private grief nor malice prompts my pen;
I hold but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

In the *Red and Blue* read the "Romance of a Flagstone."

In the *Mountaineer* read "Dante's Inferno and Purgatorio."

In the *Dickinson Liberal* read "The Condition of the American Ballot."

University Cynic: This paper keeps up its standard of excellence. Its poetry is excellent.

Bowdoin Orient: The *Orient* comes to us under a new management. We were in hopes when it changed hands that less space would be given to base-

ball and more to genuine literary productions.

Arcadia Athenæum: This is a journal from Wolfville, N. S., and is of high literary merit. Its article upon "Economy in the Educational Process" deserves commendation for its excellent thoughts and logic. We trust many may read it and profit thereby.

Tuftsionian: The exchange editor of the *Tuftsionian* seemed to be a wide-awake man last January, but has fallen asleep, we fear. He has contracted his department to a two-inch space, and half of that is copied from the *Harvard*

Monthly. This paper would be much improved by cutting and trimming the leaves before mailing it.

The Earllamite: This western magazine contains some good reading matter. It can be improved by a little care on the part of its editors in proof-reading, also in its arrangement.

Peabody Record: When we revised our exchange list last January, we invited the *Record* to exchange with us. We have received several copies, and are much pleased with it. We advise New England colleges to obtain the *Record*.

Kenyon Collegian: The exchange editor has asked us to exchange with him. We will gladly do so if he will write his department with the pen in place of the shears. We think the *Collegian* is an exceptionally good western exchange.

Oberlin Review: This is a constant visitor to our table. Considering the college from which it comes and its extra large board of editors, we must

say that it is a poor production. The paper upon which it is printed is not fit for a penny newspaper.

Dartmouth Lit: This is always a welcome visitor and always demands our first attention. It has but one rival in college journalism, and that is the *Nassau Lit.* The April number of the *Lit* was exceptionally fine. We would make special mention of "In Moosilauke." The author of the "Prince of India" might have done better had he been more familiar with Wallace's "Ben-Hur" and "The Prince of India."

Brown Magazine: The last number contains a very interesting account of college life in Russia, by a Russian student. He says that the men are not permitted to be away from their own rooms at night and that all of them are obliged to wear a uniform and are carefully watched by everybody with whom they come in contact. Such vigilance in American colleges might promote scholarship and lessen college disturbances.

Intercollegiate.

Professor Henry Drummond has been called to the presidency of McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

Lafayette has bought land for an athletic field, on which a grand stand and club-house will be erected at a cost of about \$10,000.

The O. S. U. Athletic Association reports \$208 in the treasury, and all debts paid. Not many of our colleges can give so good a report.

The University of Michigan has a fraternity which admits both sexes to its membership.

Caps and gowns will be worn by the graduating classes of nine New England colleges this year.

Each member of the Princeton football team has been presented with a silver cup, and each substitute, with a silver match box, by the New York alumni.

Italy has 21 universities with 600 professors and 9,000 students.

Henry L. Goddard, of Providence, R. I., who recently died in Colorado, left a fortune in mill shares to Brown University, the fund to be used for the paying of higher salaries to instructors if it is required to keep them when other colleges are bidding for them.

Professor Green, of Berkeley, has had printed, at his private expense, a "Manual of the Bay Region Botany," containing 350 pages of descriptions of all the species of middle and western California.

The public free schools of the United States are at present educating 13,250,000 children.

A New York lady, whose name is for the present withheld, has given Bishop Hurst \$102,000 for the American University at Washington to endow the chair of history.

Harvard discourages students from taking more than twelve hours of recitations a week, but the professors demand thorough preparation of each lesson:—*Ossarist*.

The University of Missouri has received from the state legislature since February, 1891, by direct appropriation and interest on its endowments, \$1,525,000.

Money donated to Chicago University by John D. Rockefeller amounts to \$3,209,000.

At the University of Illinois, the Senior class has challenged the Faculty to a game of base-ball, the proceeds of which are to go into the treasury of the track-athletic team.

Adelbert is soon to build a \$50,000 physical laboratory.

The average running expenses of Yale College is \$231 per year for each student above the cost of tuition.

In 1870, the first year the University of Michigan was open to women, there were 36 co-eds in the University—16 medics, 18 lits, and 2 laws.

The Amherst Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs will sail, on July 4th, for Southampton, England, giving concerts through England and Scotland, under the management of Mr. Charles Terry, a brother of Miss Ellen Terry. This is the first trip of the kind ever undertaken by an American college.

The Faculty of Johns Hopkins has passed a rule requiring the captain of athletic teams to hand in the names of candidates for athletic teams, and any one not in good standing will not be admitted.—*Polytechnic*.

The Faculty of Cornell University has decided upon a series of radical changes. After this term there will be no more examinations held at the close of each term. The student's knowledge will be decided by the character of his daily recitations and by short examinations during the term.

Cornell Seniors will not wear the cap and gown, there being 51 out of 187 voting who are unwilling to wear the costume. The class has decided to establish a 'Ninety-four Memorial Debate Prize.

Out of the 122,523 students attending colleges in the country 77,000 belong to Greek-letter fraternities.

—*Thielensicon*.

Magazine Notices.

THERE are several contributions to the May *Atlantic* worthy of more than common note. One of them, "From Blomidon to Smoky," is the first of a series of four articles by the late Frank Bolles. The papers represent his last studies of nature, and were the outcome of a summer excursion through Nova Scotia in 1893. The memory of Francis Parkman is honored by articles from his fellow-historians, Justin Winsor and John Fiske. Mr. Fiske's paper is the larger, and all the space at his command has been used to appraise and illuminate Mr. Parkman's work with extraordinary clearness. Gilbert Parker, the young Anglo-Canadian, whose stories are coming more and more into notice, contributes a tragic tale of the Hudson Bay Company—"Three Commandments in the Vulgar Tongue." The gaiety of the number is considerably enhanced by the appearance, in Sir Edward Strachey's "Talks at a Country House," of some hitherto unpublished rhymes by the delightful Edward Lear, of the "Nonsense Verses."

The complete novel in this month's *Lippincott's* has a very taking title—"The Autobiography of a Professional Beauty." This story, by Elizabeth Phipps Train, author of "Doctor Lamar," cannot fail to interest every one. The fifth installment of Gilbert Parker's serial, "The Trespasser," is second in point of interest. Short stories, poems, and papers on varied topics make up the rest of the contents.

Mark Twain, in the May *Century*, brings the story of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" to such a point of interest that one wishes the June number were already in print. The fiction of this number is particularly interesting, comprising "Flash-lights," by Lester Raynor; "Mr. Pate's Only Infirmary," by Richard Malcolm Johnston; "Witherle's Freedom," by Cornelia A. Pratt; and "Their Exits and their Entrances," by George A. Hibbard. An article which will attract as much attention as any is "Across Asia on a Bicycle," describing the journey of two American students from Constantinople to Peking, illustrated by pictures from photographs by the authors. In the American Artist Series, Dagnan-Bouveret is the artist whose pictures are criticised. For the second time this year we see the name of William Prescott Foster in the *Century*. This poem is entitled "The Heart of the World," and shows true poetic feeling.

One of the brightest educators in the country contributes to *Education* for May under the title, "The Critic at Sea," the first series of articles in criticism of Dr. Rice's strictures on American teachers and American schools. The poet for study in this series of "Outline Studies," is Henry W. Longfellow. College students will find it profitable to read "Should Examinations be Abolished," "The University Library," and "Difficulties of our Smaller Colleges."



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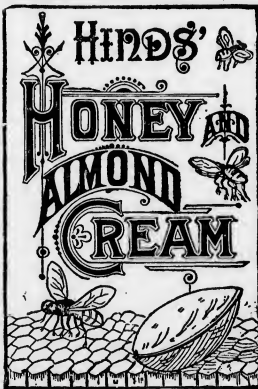
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismission will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

Those who are not graduates from College, previous to entering upon the regular course of study, must be prepared for examination in the common English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, Algebra, and in the Latin and Greek languages.

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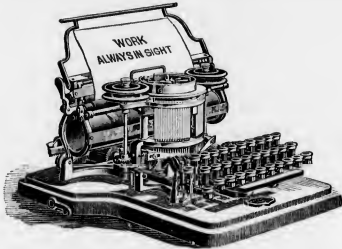
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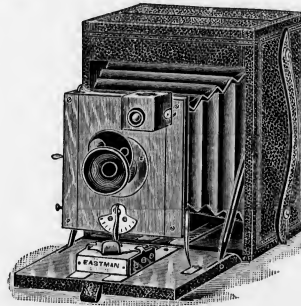
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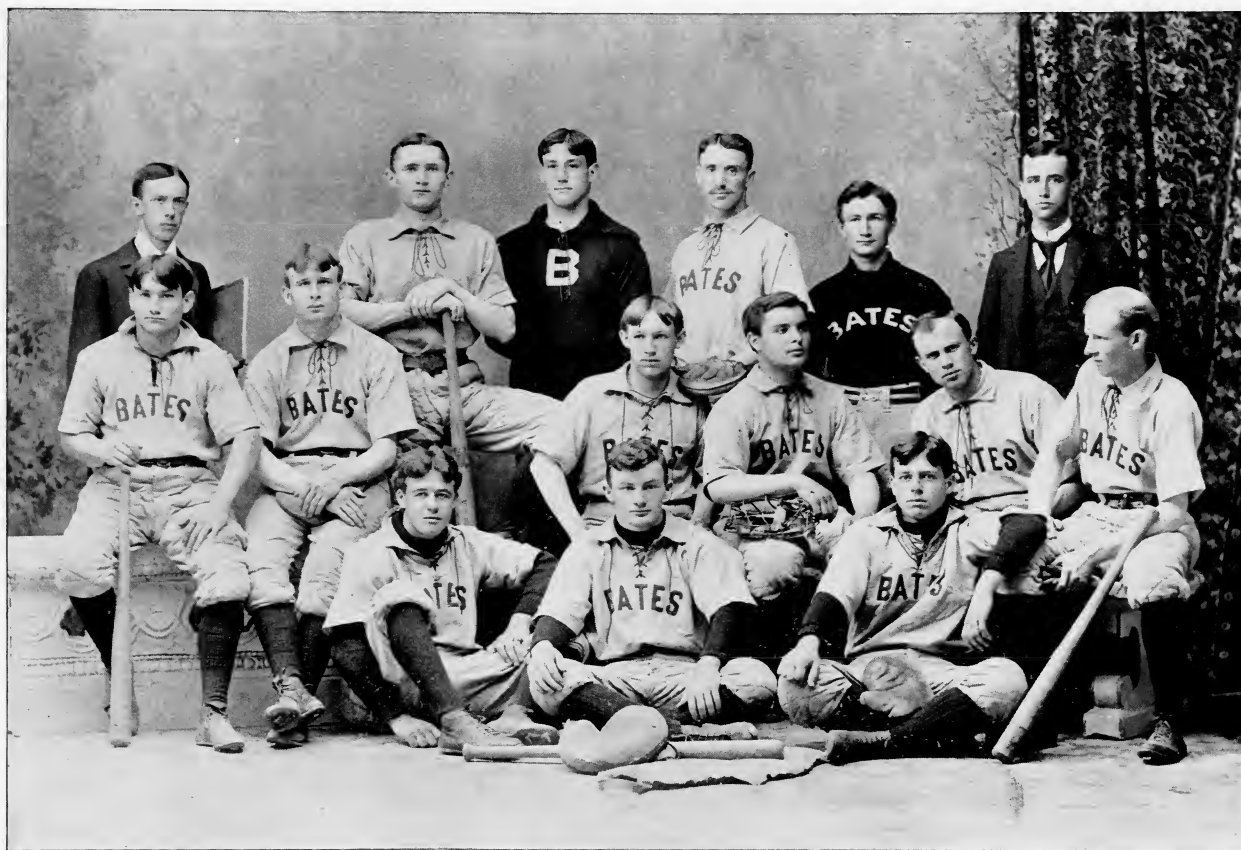
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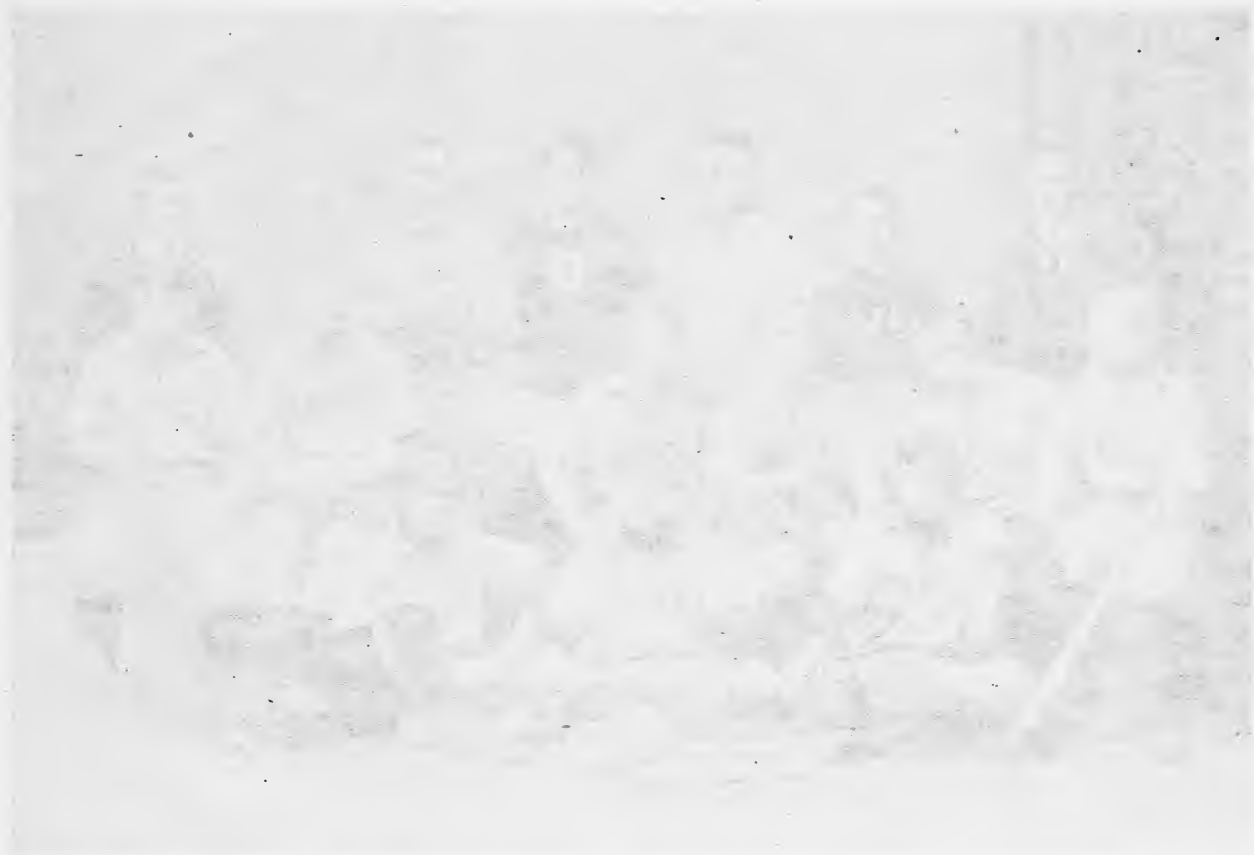
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THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

JUNE, 1894.

No. 6.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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B. L. PETTIGREW. W. S. C. RUSSELL.

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Editorial.

WHILE there may be nothing absolutely new under the sun, the experiences of life are as new and intense to each one as they could have possibly been to Adam, when man and world were fresh from the hand of the Creator. There are occasions whose frequent occurrence render them so commonplace as to deprive them of special significance to the

multitude of on-lookers, but to him concerned they have lost nothing of their momentousness.

As the time of college commence-
ments again draws around, while many
may ridicule its high-sounding oratory,
and decry the conceit of out-going
graduates, to us who are actually con-
cerned, it is laden with most serious
meaning, and brings with it a sadness

which the college man alone can understand. As we see the class of 'Ninety-Four leave the old halls for the last time, and go forth into the world whither we also must so soon follow, all petty strife and animosity vanish from our hearts and good-will alone remains.

As the recollections of the three years spent with them rise before us, class emulation which once seemed to divide, the striving side by side with them upon the athletic field to maintain the honor of our *Alma Mater*, friendships, all seem to bind us to them, and it is with a feeling almost of loneliness that we extend the hand and bid them Godspeed; but the world calls them and their exceptional abilities will find ample field for work, if they but rightly interpret the summons.

THE day of the spinning-wheel is past. The railway has superseded the stage-coach. The electric light sheds its radiance where years ago the candle faintly burned.

The nineteenth century, with its inventions and discoveries, has been an age of progress. It is in this century, too, that the higher education of woman has begun. Colleges have been founded for her, colleges already established have opened their doors to her, and even the oldest and most conservative of universities, Yale and Harvard, have offered her opportunities of instruction from their professors.

Woman may now become a lawyer, a physician, or a minister. But she has not devoted all her energy to men-

tal improvement. We see the young woman to-day who skillfully pulls an oar, who enjoys a game of tennis, and who takes long walks without becoming fatigued. She is a good horsewoman and an expert swimmer. It is a praiseworthy fact that this type of woman is now more admired than the pale, delicate maiden of yesterday who fainted on every possible occasion. The girl who engages in and derives pleasure from the out-door sports does not lose any of her womanliness and dignity. Consequently the world does not frown on her liberty, but encourages and applauds.

It was a surprise and a disappointment to the young women at Bates, when, a few weeks ago, they were refused permission to have a tennis tournament with the young women at Colby. The only reason made public was that they would be brought into too great prominence. But it is quite generally known that Bates is co-educational.

If the young women who are studying at this institution play tennis well, is it a fact to be lamented? It does not seem that a young woman would look more out of place on a Waterville tennis-court than on the chapel stage delivering a declamation or a debate.

PRIZE giving in schools and colleges is an incentive to induce students to make a harder struggle for first position. It is, in fact, a bounty placed upon honor.

A prize, as such, makes competition beneficial; for nothing develops a student more than to do his best; but

when the prize begets honor and distinction, and honor ceases to win the prize, then competition is degrading and injurious.

The awarding of a prize is the public announcement of first honor and so, many a time, honor is paid where honor is not due. In this case the man deserving the honor is degraded and at court it would be held that he was injured.

The only objection to prize giving is that sometimes the prize goes to one to whom it is not due. The mere fact that such a one should get the prize is not the objectionable thing, but the injury done the one to whom the honor belongs is the thing to be considered. To the fair-minded student, it is not a matter of dollars and cents; but it is the position free from ambitious motives that he values. He had rather have the candid opinion of a single critic who, at his leisure, had read the parts under question and had given them due deliberation, than to have the honor of receiving a prize publicly awarded by a committee from the mere hearing of the parts read, fifty in succession. Such a student would envy no one the prize, if the decision of a critic could be announced at the same time of the giving of the prize.

The critic must be silent. The voice of the committee is decisive. There is no appeal, and it matters not whether honor is paid where honor is due.

Prizes are good and in prize giving Bates is second to no Maine college. But whether the prize is given at Bates or elsewhere, there is no reason why the prize should not go where critics, after careful consideration, would give

honor. Indeed the prize should be awarded by critics and each critic should act independently, without knowledge of whom he is criticising and one member of this committee should be the professor of English whose work it is to criticise.

EVERY Commencement brings to Bates her sons and daughters from far and near. A very large per cent. of these are teachers. Each seems to be deeply interested in this college. Each recalls the four years spent within these walls with pleasure. Scattered throughout New England especially are those who hold high positions in the educational field. Honorable are their records; well may the college be proud of them and warmly clasp their hands at every reunion. These people are wielding a mighty influence for good. Think of the hundreds of young men and young women who daily receive instruction at the hands of these zealous Christian teachers. If the elevation of mankind, a stronger assault upon the fortifications of ignorance and a quickening of the youthful mind be of any value, surely the Bates faculty have been richly rewarded for their years of patient, self-sacrificing labor aside from what their pupils have accomplished in other fields. It is but a slight twist required to bend the sprouting twig. How many young and middle-aged men and women have some member of the faculty to thank, to remember for a kindly word, a generous act which gave to them a broader idea of life and a deeper consciousness of what life means.

NO feeling is more common than that of impatience at the regular and uniform recurrence of one's daily work.

To do almost the same tasks—and most of those commonplace—is likely to become irksome, and to give rise to depreciation of one's work.

But there is another and a brighter side to the matter. The daily task is one of the greatest blessings of life. One of the advantages of its regular performance is that it gives zest to our recreations and diversions. It makes the holiday or vacation a real boon, and enables the worker to reap the best results from its enjoyment.

But the moral value of the daily task is also clearly seen in its disciplinary effect upon character.

A regular employment has a great steadying power; it trains and directs the energies, and develops the habit of application and persistence.

A part of the discipline of student life is found in the daily recurrence of a set task.

But only those reap the truest benefits from the daily task who have learned to impose it upon themselves, or, at least, to comply cheerfully with its requirements.

No doubt every man's daily work is a good thing for him, whether he sees it to be so or not; but if he has arrived at that view of his work which enables him to apply himself every day in the spirit of appreciation and freedom, if he is able clearly to see its value and use as a means of success, the work has certainly assumed a new importance for his life which it could not otherwise have had.

THE present board of editors has experienced much difficulty in obtaining matter suitable for publication, and we understand that our experience is the same as that of our predecessors. We do not have an assortment from which to choose, but are compelled to publish anything we can get. The result is that we seldom have a short story or anything written especially for the *STUDENT*. Our literary articles are often good in themselves, but are invariably written to read before a society or as an exercise in rhetoric, and thus come second-hand to the *STUDENT*. There being no competition for space there can be no improvement. There will be no competition so long as the editors are chosen as they are chosen at present. Each board should choose its successor and each member should be chosen on the ground of pure literary merit, which is not always the case. Let the under-classmen compete for space in these columns and let the most successful competitors be the next editors. In this and in no other way will there always be plenty of material from which to select. In so doing the *STUDENT* must be improved and literary tastes will be cultivated instead of growing wild. We trust that those who are interested in having a good literary magazine to represent Bates in the college literature of America will think of this.

AS the listless summer days come, there seems to be the usual amount of water-throwing about Parker Hall, but the spirit shown seems to be entirely different from what it has been

in former years. There is something inexplicable about the fact that certain men in Parker Hall can not resist the temptation to throw water upon every unsuspecting person whom they see. This fact is all the more inexplicable and astonishing when it is found that these men belong in two classes so soon to be the first classes in the institution, that the victims of these insatiable water fiends are not students of the college but are members of the High and Latin Schools, alumni and visitors, banana men, peanut peddlers, and hand-organ grinders. It may be perfectly honorable and manly, it may be smart and "speedy," but it seems to be little appreciated by any one except by the perpetrators. There seems to be no

excuse for "ducking" friends of the college from either the Latin or High School, especially when they are around simply to show their enthusiasm and interest in the success of our ball nine. Again, it seems a strange way to welcome our college visitors and alumni. Still stranger, however, seems the meanness of those persons who will entice a peddler in to the hall or under a window by pretending to wish to make a purchase and who will then deliberately soak him and his goods with water. There is no harm in a little spirited throwing of water by lower classmen among themselves, but one naturally expects Sophomores and Juniors in the last term of the year to be a little above such low pranks.

Literary.

IVY POEM.

By NORA G. WRIGHT, '95.

Deep shadowed by the dim, far-reaching woods
There stands a crumbling castle gray with age;
The centuries, ever changing in their moods,
Have left their marks upon the high walls'
range.

But over all the ruin wrought by time
Spreads, fresh and green, a twining ivy vine.

There's many a tale upon the walls of stone
Of feudal days, with Norman baron's power,
When sounded forth full many a war-like tone
From moat and draw-bridge, battlement and
tower.

And on the field of combat, far and wide,
The dying friend and foe lay side by side.

The ivy, in those days of fief and vassal,
Was growing as a small and slender vine,
Striving to climb the steep wall of the castle
Higher and higher into the glad sunshine,
Its shining leaves hiding the walls so bare
And soft'ning their stern outlines everywhere.

To-day we read, above some window's arch,
A tale of pilgrims and the Holy Land,
Whence the crusaders turned their homeward
march
In many a broken troop and straggling band,
In vain their sacred vows to rescue there
The relics, still preserved with zealous care!

Again we read, upon some tower bold,
Of days of chivalry with brave deeds fraught,
And many a marvellous tale is told
Of knights who for the Holy Grail had sought,
With earnest purpose high and spirit pure,
To seek and search, to suffer and endure.

Through changing centuries stands the castle
gray,

Through changing centuries spreads the ivy
green,

The tender stem creeps on its upward way
Through many a dynasty of king and queen,
Till time at length on its swift-moving wings
Comes down the centuries to modern things.

Now towers and turrets stand as ruins old,
From out the walls some stones have dropped
away;

Yet where they fall still mounts, from out the
mould,

The ancient ivy, on its climbing way.
Preserves their memory, and with kindly care
Covers with leaves the places vacant there.

We all have castles which in dreams we see,
And which we fain would build, strong, high,
and grand.

Harmonious may these ideal structures be;
Fitted, through times' scarred years, serene
to stand.

Our castles differ in design and name,
But the green ivy covers all the same.

Some, perhaps, would rear a castle grand,
Of choice material from the realm of mind
Where intellectual towers and turrets stand,
Discoveries and inventions of the kind
That solve the problems of these later days,
And fill a nation's heart with love and praise.

But others still would rear their castles tall
Of music, or of art, or culture high,
In proud proportions raise the lofty wall,
With classic columns toward the arching sky.
Esthetic beauties in these castles blend,
And far and wide refining forces send.

But over all the castles which we rear,
Erected as the swift years hurrying fly,
There twines an ivy vine whose roots are here,
Whose tendrils, while we live, can never die.
An ivy vine of college memories wrought,
With helpful influence for a life-time fraught.

Through changing years we rear our castles
tall,

And some of them in symmetry shall stand,
While others, crumbling, into ruins fall,
Yet ever cherished by our little band,
The loving memories of these college halls
Shall twine, like ivy, over all the walls.

IS ENTHUSIASM DYING OUT?

IVY-DAY ORATION.

By B. L. PETTIGREW, '95.

IF the all-merciful Father, struck with
compassion at the misery of fallen
man, had granted him an attendant
spirit which should go with him to dis-
pel the darkness surrounding his path,

lighten his burdens, whisper consolation
in his hours of disaster and distress, and
finally restore him to the full glory and
splendor of his lost estate, we might
conceive that spirit to have been enthu-
siasm. It has been the inspiration of
the poet, the heroism of the patriot,
the zeal of the martyr. It has opened
the door to all advancement, and led
man upward to his present eminence.
With it, are light, hope, life; without it,
darkness, despair, death. Yet, in the
lives of all, there come moments when
they question if this spirit has not
found its task too great, if, in the course
of so-called progress, influences have
not been evolved which must neces-
sarily overwhelm and destroy it, and
leave the world in a darkness only more
dense for the transient gleam of light.
But are these gloomy forebodings the
product of knowledge and reflection, or
of narrow views and inborn conserva-
tism?

Man is an idealist. Whether he
carry a rod or sway a sceptre, his
ideals are good and great and noble,
and wherever among human deeds is
found aught of correspondence, absorb-
ing much that repels and detracts and
strengthening all that is admirable and
noble, they leave an image partaking
of their own purity and virtue. Thus it
is that out of the dim recesses of by-gone
ages, the good comes a living influence,
heightened rather than diminished by
time and distance, to cheer and inspire
the hearts of men; while the evil spends
itself and becomes lost in the gloom.
It is an idealized past with which we
must ever deal. Not so the present.
The physical present stands before us

in all its horrible deformity ; our vision does not penetrate to the soul beneath. We ever seek to compare the evil of our own age with the good of some other, and wonder at our disappointment. As if the good and the evil, though separated by an eternity of years, could ever bear comparison ! They are "the same yesterday, the same to-day, the same forever."

Our natural tendency to magnify the virtues of the past, causes us to revere and cling to many of its mistaken ideas. We hear much of perpetual peace and the brotherhood of nations, but Mars has imposed his crushing weight upon the world too long to be overthrown in an instant. With the crossing of swords have been associated our most sacred recollections, and the glamour cast by them over the picture of war, it will take the rising sun of civilization long to dispel.

He who is accustomed to observe enthusiasm only when it has burst forth into the fiercest flame of passion, will scarcely recognize it when it appears in its natural aspect. As vulgar minds observe nature only in her convulsions, so they mark enthusiasm only in its paroxysms. They can detect its workings better in the booming of the cannon, the rattle of musketry, the clashing of sabres, than in the blows of the hammer, the panting of the engine, the hum of busy industries. But does enthusiasm spring into existence at Sumter and vanish at Appomattox ? A little more than a century ago, and the streets of Paris thunder with the tread of many feet. The very walls take up and hurl back the cry of

"Liberty and equality." The grim old Bastile is consumed in the flame which it has so often smothered. Those who have toyed with the spark, perish in the conflagration. Enthusiasm enough now ! But it is enthusiasm gone mad, and in this condition cannot endure. Waterloo sees the end of its delirium. For the many devotees of the military idol, as the white sails, bearing away the "Child of Destiny" to his lonely exile, fade into the western horizon, the enthusiasm of France has departed ; but viewed in the calm, piercing light of dispassionate inquiry, it is but the restoration of enthusiasm from madness to sanity, the recovery by it of life and health and strength which have paid the enormous national debt, built the Suez Canal, and which are to-day demonstrating the practicability of a just and equitable government.

There are those who gladly cast off their moorings to the past, who push out gaily into the on-rushing tide of progress, and even strain at the oar to anticipate the current, as they catch sight in the distance of green fields and luxuriant foliage ; but blinded with the beauties of the enchanting vision, they see not the dangers surrounding the shore, and their craft goes down on the hidden reef or the merciless rock. But, happily, the idealization of the past causes the majority of mankind to cling tenaciously to it. They are borne along upon the tide of progress, but they do not dash madly on, lured to destruction by the song of the first siren. Their hearts are with the past, and they suspect the present. Do fairy lands lie upon either side ? they are suspicious

of them. Do the rocks gather about? they see them. Are the storm-clouds lowering upon the horizon? they are watchful. Is it strange that, as they look in upon these, the closing years of the nineteenth century, there should be awakened in their hearts, misgivings as to the present, apprehension as to the future? Little wonder that, as they behold the crumbling walls of ancient thought and tradition, they ask if, after all, mankind is not to be crushed and entombed in the falling ruins! As they view some mighty pile of brick and mortar under whose roof are gathered a thousand shops, formerly dotting the land, as they survey some gigantic monster which feeds upon masses of steel and iron, little wonder that they question if between those ponderous rollers something other than the visible substance has not passed, if between them has not been crushed something of man's individuality, enthusiasm, life! That they compare with regret the operative, so puny by the giant at his side, a mere appendage, waiting for some mechanical invention to displace him, with his forefathers, whose workshop was roofed over by the blue canopy of the heavens, and whose implements were their subjects rather than their masters!

But is enthusiasm a spirit which courts ignorance, but despises knowledge; which nerves the arm of the slave, but forsakes the limb of the free-man; which thrives upon sixteen hours of work a day, but pines upon ten; which inspires a poor, starving, oppressed peasant, because he lives in the heart of nature, but finds intolerable

his free, well-fed descendant, because he lives in a city made with hands? For him who can divest the past of its gay-colored garb of imagination and behold its naked self, who can penetrate with his vision the ugly exterior of the present and look into its very soul, who can dispel false conceptions of the spirit and recognize it in its true aspect, enthusiasm is triumphant. While it no longer proclaims itself in the roar of the cannon, it speaks in the voice of industry. Where it once destroyed, it now constructs. It arises from the fulness of the heart. It may err, it can never sin. Its presence gives to the good, life and invincibility; its absence renders the evil, dead and impotent. It erects above the ruin of ancient thought and tradition a structure, broader, grander, more beautiful, because designed after the model of nature, more stable, because built upon never-changing and everlasting truth.

But, of the incompleteness of this work, the world about us is only too plain a proof. Do we sometimes feel that we have come into existence, merely to swell a hopeless jumble of humanity? That we are, by some mischance, upon a planet, crowded and clogged by an already too vast throng? That the race would receive more benefit from our deaths than our lives? Never, since its creation, has the world cried out from its very heart for workmen as to-day. Morality, liberty, society, all good, all progress, all civilization are in the balance, and call not for workmen whose vision is blinded by a cynicism that distorts everything to its own ugliness, whose hearts are stagnant

pools of doubt and indecision, lighted
by no gleam of the beautiful without;
but workmen whose souls are radiant
with the fair and the hopeful, whose
hands pursue the vocations of their
hearts, whose entire beings are infused
and inspired with enthusiasm.

CLASS ODE.

By W. S. C. RUSSELL, '95.

We come from five New England States,
With flowers sweet, with garlands rare,
To crown three years at dear old Bates,
Three years to us so bright and fair.

We stand to-day upon a height
Where we can look for three years back;
The view from here is very bright.
Few fallen trees lie 'cross the track.

The debt we owe to youth now claims
One longing look upon the past,
But broader life and wiser aims
Forbid the backward glance to cast.

To coming years we turn our thought,
And ponder youth's ambitious aim.
We placed it lower than we ought,
To-day we raise it from the plain.

Our eyes were dim with mist in youth,
Which hung the hills and valley o'er;
Our three years' searching for the truth
Have placed us where 'twill come no more.

But just before us we discern
The surging clouds of active life,
Where each alone must error spurn—
Where each must stand alone in strife.

IVY ODE.

By W. S. C. RUSSELL, '95.

We meet, to-day,
On life's rough way,
To plant this ivy tender;
And may it run
For years to come,
O'er walls we'll long remember.

Around these walls,
Within these halls,
We daily have been gaining
In purpose pure,
In wisdom sure,
To grace the years remaining.

And whether here,
Or far, or near,
Thy children may be roaming,
Their hearts shall be
As true to thee
As dove its mate bemoaning,
And all shall know
How we'll bestow
Our praises on Bates College,
Where in our youth
We learned the truth,
That earnestness crowns knowledge.

Then bless to-day
Our work, we pray,
And keep our ivy growing,
In honor of
The sincere love
We're each to-day bestowing.

THE NEED OF MORAL HEROISM TO-DAY.

VALEDICTORY.

By J. C. WOODMAN, '94.

HEROISM has existed in all ages.
Celebrated by the wandering bards
and narrated by the fathers of his-
tory, it has excited the admiration and
reverence of every generation. The
heroism of the past has shown brightest
on the field of battle, at the stake, and
on the scaffold. Achilles and Hector
will never cease to be named as exem-
plars of heroic valor. Caesar, Pompey,
Charlemagne, and Napoleon have made
their centuries famous. From time
immemorial men have staked their
lives for their beliefs. Grand indeed
are the pictures presented to us by
Luther, Knox, Calvin, and the Cove-
nanters, ready to die for their faith.
Nor can we forget the Puritan Fathers
who dared to face death while seeking
freedom to worship God.

But the heroism required for war and
martyrdom is a thing of the past. The
bugle sounds the charge no longer;

the battle flags are furled. Our land smiles beneath the benedictions of peace. Tyranny, political or religious, will never again terrify a single soul. The rule of the people is now the only recognized power. But this new rule, far from making heroism unnecessary, calls for heroism of a nobler kind. No longer does it require us to face the monarch or the pope but that many-headed monster, the people. Custom, popular ideals, public opinion, hold a most rigid sway over their myriads of slaves. Fashion's devotees must have all their acts accord with her behests. Dress, manners, expenditure,—all are ruled by this tyrant. Everywhere men are living beyond their means because they are afraid of the social ostracism consequent upon non-conformity to the standards of others.

Again, men are slaves to their clubs, their class, their religion, or their party. Many a one is too cowardly to stand by his own convictions against that of his associates. In college, if you cannot conscientiously act or believe with your class; in religion, if you dissent from the accepted creed; in politics, if you disagree with the party leaders,—the cry is, "The majority rule and you must submit." Here is the field of action for the hero of to-day. Though all forces operate to bind him to follow others, yet however great the cost, he must maintain his own individuality. Let custom, party, or class ties coerce him as they may, he must obey his own code of right, even if it compel him to stand alone against such tyrant dictates. On every hand we witness the growth of corporations, monopolies, and labor

unions. Thus the assimilation of the individual to the mass is becoming more complete. To resist this tendency, to think for himself, to be himself, to-day, requires moral heroism, requires it of every man.

And there is yet another form of servitude to resist, the degrading servitude of self-indulgence. The life of pleasure, love of gold, ease, and power have a terrible fascination. All sorts and places of amusement have their crowds of pleasure lovers. Liquor saloons and loathsome dens of vice are filled with degraded slaves of self. Habits of wrong-doing hold countless victims under their yokes. Much easier is it to yield to foul appetites and base passions than to cling unswervingly to the right. Doubly true in our age is the old saying, "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." Nor is he any common hero who, maintaining full possession of all his powers, gives obedience solely to the right required to-day.

Yet this heroism seems at first sight dull and prosaic. Vanity here holds no place. The love of prominence that made heroes out of common men in the past plays no part in the heroism of to-day. The fascination of danger is absent. No one to-day imperils his head for his opinion. But if you call it heroic, for the sake of admiration and praise to give up life,—what is it, for the sake of right, to live one's life in the face of social scorn and hate? Is not this the truest, the highest form of heroism?

Its inspiration comes not from regard for others' thoughts, but entirely from

the heroic soul. To-day the hero's incentives are his own best impulses, prompting him to do right. Let this heroism of the soul become contagious and it would give the world an era of great men. Garrisons and Sumners, daring social exile for right principles, would win for their time eternal fame. Not only would the character of individuals be exalted, but society would gain both stability and moral elevation. A generation of sincere, truthful, independent men—this would be the result of moral heroism. To take up the cross daily is just as hard now as it was eighteen hundred years ago. But in the example of our Saviour, enduring taunts and curses on the cross, we have an inspiration to moral heroism which eternity itself cannot exhaust.

THE MAJESTY OF THE COMMON-PLACE.

SALUTATORY.

By E. F. PIERCE.

A MAN stood on the border of a wind-swept sea. Before him and beyond the utmost limit of the eye stretched a mad waste of angry waters. The deafening boom of warring billows rolled to the sky in mighty cadences. And as the man beheld, his soul was filled with rapture. Never, he thought, had mortal eye looked upon aught so grand. But as he turned and went his way, he crushed beneath his foot a tiny shell. The shell was rude and unattractive. A thousand such littered the beach on every hand. Yes, it was exceeding commonplace. So thought the man. He did not think that it was wrought by years of constant toil. He

did not think that it had long preserved a humble life. He did not think that it fulfilled its end most perfectly. He did not think that its creation was a miracle mysterious as that of any world. Ah no, these things he did not think. The picture of the deep he partly understood; for it was large, and loud, and painted in bright colors. The picture of the shell he could not understand; for it was small and humble, and it was painted in harmonious browns.

And yet this man was but a type of the great genus, man. Forever we are seeking the majestic, the sublime. Forever we are striving to accomplish something grand. The sameness of the world, humanity, its aspirations and attainments, bitterly we lament. "Alas," the cry, "all is so commonplace." But is there in the commonplace no majesty, no grandeur? O blinded mortal, all the earth is full of greatness. The tiniest bud unfolding to the genial sun, the lightest cloud that ever floated in a summer sky, are mighty with a power which no man understands. But though he comprehend not, may he not feel the power? Must he to blunted intellect add blunted sensibilities? Surely he must be mad who dwarfs his nature thus.

There lived long centuries ago a grand old bard. He told the story of a mighty war; he sang the deeds of gods; he sang the deeds of godlike men. His hero was a Greek, bold, beautiful. And of that hero's wrath and prowess, his bloody conflicts and his bloody death, the poet tells the tale with burning words. Ah, Homer, thou

wast great. Thy striving hosts and fierce, contending, vengeful men stir the heart's blood like trumpet call. Humanity has felt the ardor of thy genius for thirty centuries. But there has lived another man of genius in our own time. He too has told of passion and of power, of conflicts and of sin and blood. But he has made his heroes of poor, common clay. He has held up for the inspection of a thoughtful world the picture of a man most ordinary; a weak, unstable man, slave to a vicious appetite, who yet could meet the guillotine without a tremor to save a favored rival from that dreaded death. And still we depreciate the littleness of modern thought. Why, there is more of grandeur in a Sidney Carton or a little Nell than in the grandest hero Homer ever dreamed of.

And so it is with men. The common, largest, noblest souls we often fail to see, because indeed they are so common. There was a Macedonian youth, son of a warlike king. In the due course of time the father's mantle fell upon him, and like the father, he began a life of conquest. Greece, Tyre, Egypt, Persia, and the vast East beyond, all yielded to his might. He was invincible. At thirty-two he found himself the master of the world. Then, having conquered all the world, he sighed for other worlds to conquer. His pride became inordinate. At last he cried, "Behold a God!" He died. From that day unto this people have called that man "the great." Thirty-five years ago there was a traitor hung at Charleston. He was a rude, unlettered man, stern and inflexible of purpose.

Yet he was tender-hearted. He loved humanity; and he abhorred oppression with a divine abhorrence. At length a monstrous wrong aroused that soul to frenzy. Indignant pity overstepped discretion. He sought to free an injured people, and he failed. Well, men have called John Brown a traitor and fanatic. Perhaps he was. But to my mind a grander, more Godlike spirit breathed in that humble man than ever ruled the breast of Alexander. And yet we blindly grope for the majestic. Nature and thoughts and men we search in vain. But while we seek to find, a thousand varied forms of grandeur pass without note our sightless eyes, because indeed they are so common. O blindness, foolish, willful, shameful blindness, that sees not in the commonplace the majesty which God has wrought.

THE EXILE'S FATE—A SECRET OF THE SEA.

CLASS-DAY POEM.

BY J. W. LEATHERS, '94.

When the sea gives up its dead
At the last grand trumpet note,
Never story, fancy fed,
That the pen of genius wrote,
Can be found to equal those
Hid thro' centuries of gloom,
Which the waters will disclose
When they open up their tomb.
Secrets of the mighty deep
In a ponderous book are sealed,
And the waters closed shall keep
All its pages unrevealed,
Till the great Judge gives the word
For the volume to be read.
Listen now, for I have heard
One sad story of the dead.
How came I the tale to hear?
There another secret lies.
Subtle the receptive ear

Strained to softest harmonies.
 Tinklings of the mystic bells
 To most ears are undefined ;
 But the magic music swells
 In the imaginative mind,
 Till the soul its song outpours
 And the unknown is revealed,
 'Tho' upon mysterious shores
 Hidden still the book is sealed.
 Scion of a noble race,
 Born of Denmark's proudest line,
 To the westward turned his face,
 Alfred, son of Ethelstein;
 Banished from his childhood's home
 By a father's stern decree,
 As an exile he must roam
 Homeless over land and sea.
 Crime of crimes! that he should dare
 Woo a maiden lowly born.
 Tho' indeed she were so fair
 She might put a queen to scorn!
 O the misery pride has made!
 Broken hearts and broken homes!
 Morning sunlight turned to shade
 Ere the time for shadows comes.
 But the star of hope is bright
 When the heart of youth is strong;
 Men will trust that somehow right
 In the end will conquer wrong.
 Alfred crossed the western sea,
 Sought the distant favored shore
 In the New World of the free,
 Fortune's smiles to court once more.
 But the way was hard and steep
 For one noble born to tread;
 Oft he had no place to sleep;
 Often knew the want of bread.
 Thus the weary months passed by,
 Hoping still he struggled on,
 Till at last he thought to die.
 Sickness came and hope was gone.
 Gone? Ah, no! Hope seemest dead
 In the darkest hours of night;
 But the spark we thought had fled
 Soon may kindle into light.
 Thus a message o'er the sea
 Came to Alfred's dying ears:
 "Son, return again to me,
 Comfort my declining years.
 I have wronged both you and one
 Whom I since have learned to know.
 Come and wed her now, my son,
 That on both I may bestow
 Blessings ere the lamp of life
 Flickers and goes out for me,

As already for my wife,
 Thy fond mother, mourning thee."
 Hope, the almost broken threads
 Caught up with her magic hands,
 Binding round the tattered shreds
 With Love's cord of silken strands.
 Ah, the sirens' song, alas!
 Ever lures us on and on,
 We the golden gates ne'er pass;
 Ere we reach them, they are gone.
 But the reefs of death are there,
 And our little ship goes down
 'Mid the mockings of despair.
 In the cruel waves we drown.
 Neptune now, his trident waves
 Chuckling in demoniac glee,
 Counts another score of graves
 Underneath the sullen sea.
 O what solace can be found
 For the aged man who weeps,
 Sitting close beside the mound
 Where his wife in silence sleeps,
 And a maiden sad and grave
 Comes and sits beside him there.
 Common loss a kinship gave
 To the aged and the fair.
 Gently on his silvered brow
 Her fair hand in pity laid,
 Tells of wrongs, forgotten now,
 Pride its bitter debt has paid.
 And the sullen, angry sea,
 In its depths the secret keeps,
 Ne'er to them will be revealed
 How he died or where he sleeps.
 Till at last the future fails,
 And Eternity begun
 Shows that one great end prevails
 For which all is planned and done.

REVERENCE FOR THE PAST.

CLASS-DAY ORATION.

By W. W. HARRIS, '94.

THERE is a tone in speaking of other
 ages and of great men as unwise
 as it is self-complacent. To despise
 our ancestors by boasting of the fan-
 cied achievements of the unaided
 present, were base ingratitude.

There are centuries which we call
 dark; but the term most indifferently
 describes them; nay more, so far as

it concerns their spirit, their life (for they surely had life), their state of bodies and their state of souls, the term is absolutely worse than nothing. It not only gives us no true idea of the character of those ages but one positively false.

We call them dark, as Coleridge suggests, because we are in the dark in our knowledge of them. It were better, however, to endeavor calmly and patiently to comprehend the mingled good and evil of those days than to excuse our ignorance by bringing them under one opprobrious epithet. If we studied closely we might find in them germs of institutions which even in this nineteenth century have not attained their full growth. Doubtless there were disturbances, confusion, a semi-chaos, while the old elements of civil and social life were dying out or transforming into the new ideas which form our present civilization; but he studies history unwisely who separates the present from the past.

There were creative centuries, when the earth was formless and void, when raging internal fires were upheaving vast ranges of mountains and wild currents were sweeping across the face of the earth; but without them we might have had no majestic rivers, no broad and luxuriant savannas, no sunny hill-sides, no sweetly-scented valleys, no heaven-reflecting lakes. Without the darkness and shadow where were the beauty of light?

We are prone to forget that as a part of our great birthright we inherit the wisdom of the ancients; and that

the ages are bound together by ties the holiest and most vital, so that one cannot attempt to sever the chain but the jar of the audacious blow will quiver along every separate fiber of existence.

In those very ages which we so bravely despise lay the germs of how many grand reforms and discoveries? In those very ages were produced poems which no mean critics have compared with Homer. In those ages music and sacred hymns were produced, with which the hearts of the devout will be thrilled and inspired till the end of time. In those ages originated that singular, sublime religious architecture, misnamed Gothic, of which it is no extravagance to say that it ranks among the most marked and astonishing creations of human genius. All over Germany, and the north of France and the Low Countries, and in England, rose as if by magic those complicated structures, massive and graceful, their foundations as firm as the hills, their spires shooting heavenward, a delicate fairy-like framework of stone, the admiration of generation after generation. And yet their builders are as little known as are the builders of the pyramids.

In those ages occurred some of those all-embracing movements of the masses which seemed to break up society as an earthquake breaks up the strata of the earth, and which to some extent remain as problems even now; but certainly they present to us incontestible proofs of the energy of the central forces which impelled them.

Reverence for the past is a necessary

element not of the peculiarly imaginative mind alone, but of every mind that would understand the present.

It is needful for the harmonious culture on which the beauty of character depends.

"The intelligible forms of ancient poets,
The fair humanities of old religion,
The power, the beauty and the majesty
That had their haunts in dale or piney mountain,
Or forest by low stream, or pebbly spring,
Or chasm or wat'ry depths: all these have
vanished."

Antiquity has indeed passed away, but it is not wholly dead: beauty, truth, and knowledge can never wholly die. Let not, then, him be despised who turns with reverent eyes towards the past and holds with conservative grip the faith of his fathers. Between an irreverent and a superstitious mind it is hard to choose. The line that divides them is not very broad; one is sometimes the product of the other. Both lead to intellectual barrenness, to bigotry, to tyranny, to the inquisition or to the guillotine. Freedom from superstition is not always obedience to reason.

The errors of the past should make us humble, not vain, since we are of the same nature with those whose mistakes we plume ourselves on avoiding. The star-gazer when he falls into the ditch, will neither get out the easier nor be laughed at the less because he flatters himself that he was avoiding the errors of those dull souls who, he fancies, never saw anything but the dust beneath their feet. Let him that is without a host of blunders cast reproach upon the grave of his father.

Let us rather use the treasures of

ancient wisdom than bury them for fear of base metal some may fancy they contain. We will read the old books, we will wander among ancient ruins, we will meditate in the sombre cathedrals, we will rest in the dim cloisters; not to dream away our lives there, not to congeal our minds under the immutable forms of antiquity; but that all of the past which is beautiful and good and true may clothe our spirits, that we may be able to wisely estimate the contests of our fathers—that we may not have to fight over again the battles which they fought with fearful cost—that we may enter the inheritance with a filial and grateful spirit into which they have left us, that the little present may not wholly engross our thoughts, and the dust and din of this workshop may not blind and deafen us to the sights and sounds of harmony which fill the universe.

"Room for the dead! Your living hands may
pile

Treasures of art the stately tents within,
Beauty may grace them with her richest smile,
While genius here, spontaneous plaudits win;
But yet, amid the tumult and the din
Of gathering thousands, let me audience crave;
Place claim I for the dead, 'twere mortal sin
When banners o'er our country's treasures
wave,

Unmarked to leave the wealth safe garnered
in the grave.

The fields may furnish forth their lowing kine,
The forest spoils in rich abundance lie,
The mellow fruitage on the clustered vine
Mingle with flowers of every varied dye;
Swart artisans their rival skill may try;
And while the rhetorician wins the ear,
The pencil's graceful shadows charm the eye.
But yet, do not withhold the grateful tear
For those, and for their works, who are not
here!

Not here? Oh yes, our hearts their presence
 feel,
 Viewless, not voiceless. From the deepest
 shells on memory's ocean
 Harmonious echoes steal,
 And names which in the days gone by were
 spells,
 Are blent with that soft music. If there dwells
 The Spirit here our country's fame to spread,
 While every breast with joy and triumph
 swells,
 And earth reverberates to our measured tread,
 Banner and wreath should own our reverence
 for the dead.

Look up, their walls enclose us; look around;
 Who won the verdant meadows from the sea?
 Whose sturdy hand the noble highways wound
 Through forests dense, o'er mountain, moor,
 and lea?
 Tell me, whose works they be,
 The busy marts where commerce ebbs and
 flows?
 Who quelled the savage; who spared the tree
 That pleasant shelter o'er the pathway throws?
 Who made the land they loved to blossom as
 the rose?

Who in frail barques the ocean's surge defied,
 And trained the race that live upon the wave?
 What shore so distant, where they have not
 died?

In every sea they found a watery grave!
 Honor, forever, to the true and brave
 Who seaward led their sons, with spirits high,
 Bearing the red-cross flag their fathers gave.
 Long as the billows flout the arching sky,
 They'll bear it still, to venture or to die!

The Roman gathered in a stately urn
 The dust he honored, while the sacred fire,
 Nourished by festal hands, was made to burn
 From age to age. If fitly you'd aspire,
 Honor the dead; and let the sounding lyre
 Recount their memories in your festal hours,
 Gather their ashes higher, still higher!
 Nourish the patriot flame that history dowers,
 And o'er the old men's graves go strew your
 choicest flowers."

BACCALAUREATE HYMN.

By J. W. LEATHERS, '94.

AIR—*Serenity.*

We may not know what future years
 For us shall have in store.
 Teach us, dear Lord, thro' smiles or tears
 To trust thy goodness more.

One glorious harmony pervades
 The pictured walls of Time,
 Thro' all the mingled lights and shades
 One purpose shows sublime.

May we that purpose keep in mind,
 Our wills with thine be one,
 Enough reward our souls shall find
 In hearing thy "Well done."

Now, as we breathe our parting prayer,
 Give us of strength divine.
 The future years of toil and care,
 With all their fruits, are Thine.

CLASS ODE.

WORDS BY J. W. LEATHERS, '94.

MUSIC BY F. L. CALLAHAN.

Hail the beautiful morning!
 Breaks the light of day
 O'er Life's eastern hill-tops,
 Calling us away.
 Long we've been together
 Arming for the strife,
 Tender ties we sever
 In this morn of life.

Bless us, dear *Alma Mater*,
 E'er we part from thee,
 Be our kindly guardian
 Over land and sea.
 Gently thou hast led us
 In the paths of light,
 Till the goal we sought for
 Now appears in sight.

Forth at the call of duty
 Gladly now we go;
 For Life's final harvest
 Seeds have we to sow.
 Father of mercies, follow
 To each chosen field,
 May our spring-time labors
 Golden fruitage yield.

No men are allowed to train as candidates for the University of Pennsylvania crew unless they weigh over 165 pounds.

On the petition of over 400 Harvard students, Jarvis field will be cut up into tennis courts. No more football games will be played there.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

TO HOMER.

“τάων οὐ ποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται οὐδ’
 ἀπολείπει
 χεῖματος οὐδ’ ἔλκευς, ἐπετήσιος· ἀλλὰ μάλ’
 αἰεὶ
 ζεφύροφ’ ἐπνείουσα τὰ μὲν φύει, ἄλλα δ’ ἐπ’
 ἐσσει.”

Charmed isle of Scheria! Almost could I
 pray
 To have battled Fate on sea and savage shore
 With staunch Odysseus, were it mine in store
 To find that blest Phæacian land some day
 And quaint sea-folk, 'mid fadeless beauty stray
 In that rare garden, count the marvels o'er
 Of good Alcinous' palace, meet, e'ermore
 To haunt my dreams, Nausicaa's kind eyes
 gazing.

O wondrous Homer! our Phæacian land
 Is in thy magic song; o'er barren seas
 Of our vexed life sometimes may wanderers
 steer
 To peaceful harbor by thy far, calm strand,
 Where free forever blows the western breeze,
 And fair fruits ripen ceaseless all the year.

—G. M. C., '93.

THE TWIN FLOWER.

I know a lovely spot in woodland lone,
 Where moss-grown logs are lying,
 And summer winds are sighing,
 Where cradle-knolls with vines are over-
 grown,
 And silver beams are flick'ring
 On rocks with water trickling,
 Where flowers shed their sweets to birds
 alone.

'Midst vines and moss that form the carpet
 green,
 There blooms a dainty flower,
 A queen in Flora's bower.
 From slender stem in pairs with humble
 mien
 It droops in garb the neatest,
 With perfume full the sweetest
 Of any flower of field or wood, I ween.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

THE PHILOSOPHY.

By F. L. PUGSLEY, '91.

[Read before the Alumni, June 27th.]

Out of the ceaseless, clattering din
 Of city streets, whose countless throng
 From early morn till late at night
 Rush in bewildering haste along,

I steal away to rural scenes
 Upon Mount David's rugged side,
 Where all my thoughts 'mid songs of birds
 And rustling leaves the Muse may guide.

Before my view the city lies;
 Its smoking chimneys, lofty spires,
 Tell of its industry and wealth,
 What man by hand and brain acquires.

And so my thoughts are led to dwell
 On man and what he is to be;
 For man is still a mystery
 Whatever of his works we see.

Hear then my thoughts, and be prepared
 To reason well on what you hear,
 For though I think on what I see
 Confess me neither saint nor seer.

The prospect vast and grand which here is
 shown,

Is all of this the work of man alone?
 A child indeed who might by chance survey
 Such scenes would meditate and answer, nay,
 And to the mind prepared for riper thought
 With force resistless one great truth is taught.
 It is that first of all the great First Cause
 Hath wrought according to his great first laws.
 The earth itself must be e'er man could be;
 But back of earth and all that man can see,
 Beyond the moon, the sun, the stars that shine,
 Must be the Uncreated, the Divine.

And yet again, behold these rolling hills
 Whose beauty all the verdant landscape fills,
 So lately clothed in winter's dazzling sheen,
 But now re-clad in wondrous living green.
 Behold this vale between, with fertile fields,
 Where in abundance every harvest yields,
 Through which the Androscoggin pours its
 tide

Whose power hath built twin cities by its side.
 At nearer view behold this greenwood shade,

The rugged rock in living forms arrayed,
With graceful ferns and wild flowers to adorn,
That with their fragrance fill the breath of
morn.

And hark! from yonder thicket's depth
resound

A score of warbling bird-notes—heavenly
sound!

Hear and behold and answer, if you will,
From flower and rock, from river, field and
hill,

If finite reason here can fail to find
Abundant proof of the Eternal Mind.

But why thus far, since this is not the theme
And utterly irrelevant may seem?—
Be patient, and its fitness will be found
When we have well surveyed remaining
ground.

What, then, is man? Alas! I know not what.
'Twere easier far to say what he is not.—

Out of the mystery of ages gone,
Into the mystery of endless dawn,
This is the *lot* of man; he does not *know*
Whence he hath come or whither he shall go.

He but *believes*, while mysteries like a wall
Surround his own, the greatest of them all.
He lives his life, but knows not what it is;
He simply knows that for a time 'tis his.

And yet not his, 'tis simply his to use
For his own good or ill as he may choose.
Here then does *knowledge* end:—Man knows
his lot,

And knows the end of living as he ought,
And knows that throughout all the vast
domain

Of heaven and earth doth law and wisdom
reign.

All else is but *belief*, and here we rest:
Who best believes is he who reasons best.

But this great truth, alas! how few receive,
For most declare they know, when they
believe.

Belief is first, as all their habits show;
They first believe, and therefore think they
know.

Believe, believe, man ever says believe,
Falseness for truth, if falsehood but deceive;
And hence, by Bigotry ensnared and bound,
He gives to Ignorance the vantage-ground;
While Logic stands amazed, with bated breath,
To see him fight for dogma to the death;
For Logic knows that reason must abide,
And be to man's belief his only guide.

Let *reason* then, begin where *knowledge* ends;
Let man *believe* when reason comprehends;
And when his reason can no further go
Be honest and confess he does not know.
For cursed is the man who, holding fast
Some grin and senseless doctrine of the past,
Condemns without restraint the better view
Of him who solves a mystery anew,
Or laughs with scornful laugh if it be found
That reason answers not when fools propound.

Who questions this need but the record scan
Which gives in part the history of man,
Where he himself has writ his own misdeeds,
The blind result of ignorance and creeds.
And why should history again repeat
And Wisdom sit at Superstition's feet?
It has repeated, as the record shows,
And still repeats, as every thinker knows.
Why not accept the past with due respect,
And let experience guide us to select
Out of the monstrous mass of creed and crime
The simple truth, untarnished and sublime?
And then, with faces to the future turned,
Seek only what by reason may be learned,
Contented with such laws and creeds to live
As reason only has the right to give;
For man is just so far above the brute
As is his power to reason more acute.

If this we do, at last may be revealed
The depths of knowledge from our vision
sealed,

And walls of mystery may melt away
As morning mists before the king of day.
So man at last may know himself, and find
That God hath reasoned through the human
mind,

That man is not this perishable clod,
But is indeed the very son of God.
And yet one step beyond he then may see,
And find by reason what he is to be,
That when from out this tenant house of clay
His soul set free shall Godward speed its way,
When Earth shall pass and Heaven, like a
scroll,

Shall from remotest space together roll,
When moon and sun and stars shall cease to
shine

Before the unveiled face of the Divine,
Then man who has his highest gift obeyed
May know himself redeemed and perfect
made;

May with his spirit's eye, no longer dim,
Behold his Father's face and be like Him.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Anthony have a son, Alfred Y., born June 1st.

Prof. Chase gave a reception to the Juniors on the evening of Ivy Day.

Prof. Hartshorn took the Seniors on a geologizing ride one fine day early in June.

Campbell, '95, has been to Pittsfield to give instruction in elocution to the Seniors of M. C. I.

Prof. Howe entertained the Senior Class of the Divinity School Thursday evening, June 14th.

Professors Stanton, Hartshorn, Chase and Rand have tendered receptions to the Senior Class.

For the last weeks F. E. Robertson, A.M., of Boston, has been teaching elocution in the Theological School.

W. W. Harris and H. R. Purinton were recently ordained at the Bowdoin Conference of Free Baptists, held at Gardiner.

Professors Rand and Hayes have given receptions to the Sophomore Class, while Prof. Stanton gave them a ride to Sabatis.

A much-needed improvement has been made on three of the tennis courts by setting back the netting and grading up so as to make the courts some twenty feet longer.

The Divinity School is to have visitors appointed by the various state associations of Free Baptists to attend the final examinations.

The Senior Class of the Latin School recently presented, before the school, to Prof. Frisbee a very handsome reed rocker as a token of regard.

Brown, '95, who has been teaching in Eastport since January 1st, has returned to Lewiston. He has earned \$325 and has an offer of \$800 to stay in the same place next year.

The *Latin School Echo* of recent issue is a very creditable number. It contains several articles from the alumni. The graduating class numbers about 20, among whom are three young ladies. The *Echo* says the next Senior Class of the school will be much larger.

On Friday evening, June 15th, the graduating exercises of the Latin School, consisting of prize declamations, took place at Main Street Church. Good music was furnished by the College Band and the selections were rendered unusually well. The committee of award, Rev. H. R. Rose, Miss Angell, and Mr. Pugsley, gave first prize to Mr. T. L. Bruce and second to Mr. A. T. Hinkley.

In the interscholastic Field Day between the Latin School, Lewiston High and Edward Little High Schools to contest for a shield offered by the College Club, the points were divided as follows: L. S., 49; L. H. S., 44; E. L. H. S., 33. As one of the Latin School men was entered under protest, the result is contested by the Lewiston High School, and the matter is to be

decided by a committee from the College Club.

The College Band, assisted by Miss Carrie M. Douglass, reader, gave a concert at Mechanic Falls, June 7th. The programme was well rendered throughout, and enthusiastically received by a large and appreciative audience. The band is in the best condition it has been since 1891, when, numbering twenty-two pieces, it went on a week's tour. Last fall, when Dutton, ex-'93, returned and assumed control, only seven members could be found. The organization, which now numbers twenty pieces, has been under the vigorous drill of Mr. Dutton for the past year, and bids fair to regain its former excellence.

The Ivy-Day exercises were held Tuesday afternoon, June 19th. The programme :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Oration—Is Enthusiasm Dying Out?

Bertrand L. Pettigrew.

MUSIC.

Poem.

MUSIC.

Nora G. Wright.

PRESENTATIONS.

SINGING CLASS ODE.

MUSIC.

Planting Ivy. Singing Ivy Ode.

Odes by W. S. C. Russell.

Music by Wilson's Orchestra.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

Tourist—Spurs.

Warren M. Dutton.

Broker—Bank.

Rufus R. Springer.

Compound—C₂ H₄ (Ethylene).

Ethel E. Williams.

Representative—Certificate.

Elwyn G. Campbell.

Pedestrian—Cane.

Helen M. Willard.

Jack-of-all-Trades—Awl and Compass.

Charles S. Webb.

L. L. D.—Black Stone.

Mabel A. Steward.

The Junior Exhibition took place Monday evening, June 25th, at the Main Street Church. The following is the programme :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

True Americanism.

Nathan R. Smith.

Accuracy an Index to Character.

Dora E. Roberts.

College Athletics a Factor in Education.

William W. Bolster, Jr.

MUSIC.

Modern Idolatry.

Emily B. Cornish.

The Order of Merit.

Alice W. Collins.

New England in the Twentieth Century.

Bertrand L. Pettigrew.

MUSIC.

The Religion of the Present.

Mabel A. Steward.

Where there's a Will there's a Way.

Frank T. Wingate.

Tyranny of Public Opinion.

Rufus F. Springer.

MUSIC.

The Disenchantment of the World.

Waterman S. C. Russell.

The Philosophy of Crime.

* Frances A. Wheeler.

A Question of Expediency.

Ethel E. Williams.

MUSIC.

* Excused.

The programme of Class-Day exercises, Tuesday afternoon, June 26th :

MUSIC.—PRAYER.—MUSIC.

Oration—Reverence for the Past.

W. W. Harris.

Address to Undergraduates.

Ethel I. Cummings.

Poem.

MUSIC.

J. W. Leathers.

History.

L. J. Brackett.

MUSIC.

Address to Halls and Campus.

A. J. Marsh.

Prophecy.

MUSIC.

D. F. Field.

Parting Address—"Nothing Now is Left but a Majestic Memory."

Cora B. Pennell.

SINGING CLASS ODE.

PIPE OF PEACE.

MUSIC.

(Music by Callahan's Orchestra.)

We give below the artists and programme of the Commencement Concert at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, June 26th:

ARTISTS.

Miss Elizabeth Hamlin, Dramatic Soprano.
Mr. Felix Winternitz, Violin Virtuoso.
Miss Daisy Carroll Hoyt, Reader.

Beacon Male Quartette:

George J. Parker, First Tenor.
George W. Want, Second Tenor.
A. B. Hitchcock, Baritone.
D. M. Babcock, Bass.
Miss Fannie C. Berry, Accompanist.

PROGRAMME.

Quartette—Cheerful Wanderer.—Mendelssohn. Beacon Quartette.
Violin—Pirata Fantasic.—Ernst.

Mr. Winternitz.
Songs—Ecstasy.—Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

I Love and the World is Mine.—Clayton Johns. Mr. Parker.

Recital—Sunshine.—Sharp. Miss Hoyt.

Soprano Aria, from the "Queen of Sheba."—Gounod. Miss Hamlin.

Quartette—The Owl and the Pussy Cat.—Ingraham. Beacon Quartette.

Violin—*a* Romanza.—Winternitz.
b Scherzo.—Winternitz.

Winternitz.
Song—The Young Mountaineer.—Randegger.

Mr. Babcock.
Recital—The Same Old Story.—Arr. for Miss Hoyt. Miss Hoyt.

Duet—The Fishermen.—Gabussi.
Mr. Want and Mr. Hitchcock.

Soprano—In Seville's Groves.—Van Lennep.
Miss Hamlin.

Quartette—Italian Salad.—Genee.
Beacon Quartette.

Recital—The First Christmas Eve.—Lew Wallace.

Miss Hoyt, assisted by Miss Hamlin.

BASE-BALL.

The following are the scores of the ball games since the last issue.

At Brunswick, May 21st:

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates, . . .	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0—8
Bowdoin, . . .	1	0	4	0	0	6	6	7	2—26

At Lewiston, May 26th:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates, . . .	2	3	2	0	5	1	0	0	0—13
M. C. I., . . .	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

May 30th:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates, . . .	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—8
Tufts, . . .	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	5	0 x—11

At Portland, June 2d:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, 3b., . .	6	0	1	2	1	0	0
Douglass, 2b., . .	5	2	1	1	3	2	0
Pulsifer, 3b., . .	6	3	1	4	0	4	0
Campbell, l.f., . .	5	2	2	2	2	0	0
Field, r.f., . .	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Gerrish, c., . .	3	1	1	1	5	0	1
Brackett, s.s., . .	5	2	1	1	2	1	2
Files, c.f., . .	2	1	0	0	0	1	1
Slattery, p., . .	4	1	1	1	3	7	0

Totals, . . 40 13 9 13 26* 15 4

BOWDOIN.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Fairbanks, 3b., . .	5	0	1	1	4	2	3
Hull, l.f., . .	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, r.f., . .	4	1	0	0	1	0	1
Chapman, c.f., . .	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Plaisted, p., . .	6	2	1	1	0	2	0
Sykes, 3b., . .	2	2	1	1	1	2	0
Anderson, 1b., . .	4	1	0	0	8	0	2
Leighton, s.s., . .	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Haines, c., . .	3	1	1	1	10	0	1

Totals, . . 32 10 5 5 27 8 8

*Leighton out for running out of line.

Earned runs—Bates 2. Home run, Pulsifer. Two-base hit, Wakefield. Stolen bases—Wakefield, Douglas 3. Pulsifer, Campbell, Brackett 2. Hull, Leighton, Haines. Passed ball—by Haines. Wild pitches—by Slattery 2, by Plaisted 2. Base on balls—by Slattery 9, by Plaisted 6. Struck out—by Slattery 5, by Plaisted 6. Hit by pitched ball—Gerrish, Chapman. Double play—Slattery and Wakefield. Umpire—Kelley.

At Lewiston, June 5th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wakefield, 1b., . .	5	1	1	1	16	0	2
Douglass, 2b., . .	5	1	0	0	1	7	1
Pulsifer, 3b., . .	5	0	1	2	3	5	0
Campbell, l.f., . .	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gerrish, c., . .	5	0	1	1	7	0	0
Field, r.f., . .	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Brackett, s.s., . .	4	1	0	0	2	3	0
Berryman, p., . .	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Slattery, c.f.—p., .	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Files, c.f., . .	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals, . . 43 5 5 6 32* 18 4

*Winning run made with one man out.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bass, p.,	6	1	1	1	1	3	0
Frost, 1b.,	6	2	1	4	10	0	0
Haynes, 2b.,	4	2	1	1	2	1	0
Gilbert, c.f.,	5	0	0	0	1	0	2
Farrell, 3b.,	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
DeHaseth,	5	0	1	1	16	0	0
Cowan, s.s.,	5	0	2	2	2	3	0
Dalot, r.f.,	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Durham, l.f.,	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Totals,	44	6	8	11	33	9	5

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bates,	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-5
M. S. C.,	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1-6

Earned runs—M. S. C., 2. Two-base hit—Pulsifer. Home run—Frost. Stolen bases—Wakefield 2, Field, Brackett, Slattery, Frost, Haynes 2, Farrell, DeHaseth. Sacrifice hits—Douglass, Pulsifer, Frost. Base on balls—by Berryman 3, Slattery 1, Bass 1. Struck out—by Berryman 2, Slattery 3, Bass 12. Double play—Pulsifer and Wakefield.

Umpire—Kelley.

At Waterville, June 13th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Field, 1b.—r.f.,	6	1	2	2	8	0	4
Douglass, 2b.,	5	3	2	2	4	3	3
Pulsifer, 3b.—1b.,	6	2	2	2	4	0	1
Campbell, l.f.,	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Gerrish, c.,	5	2	1	1	3	3	0
Brackett, s.s.,	4	1	0	0	4	1	2
Berryman, r.f.,	3	1	2	2	0	0	0
Slattery, p.,	5	1	2	4	0	4	1
Files, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton, 3b.,	2	2	0	0	2	2	2
Totals,	45	12	12	14	27	13	13

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Purinton, 3b.,	6	0	1	1	2	0	1
Hoxie, 2b.,	5	1	1	3	1	3	0
Coffin, c.,	5	0	0	0	9	1	2
Whitman, l.f.,	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totman, c.f.,	5	1	2	3	2	0	0
Patterson, p.,	4	1	1	2	0	2	2
Latlip, s.s.,	5	1	1	1	2	3	3
Osborne, 1b.,	5	2	1	1	9	1	1
Osgood, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	1	1	2
Totals,	44	7	7	11	27	11	11

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bates,	0	1	4	5	0	0	2	0	0-12
Colby,	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1-8

Earned run—Colby. Two-base hits—Totman, Patterson. Three-base hits—Hoxie, Slattery. Stolen bases—Douglass, Campbell, Slattery, Whitman, Totman. Sacrifice hits—Pulsifer, Campbell, Brackett, Purinton. Passed balls—by Gerrish 1, by Coffin 3. Base on balls—by Slattery 2, by Patterson 2. Struck out—by Slattery 4, by Patterson 9. Umpire—Kelley.

The intercollegiate series left all three teams tied, and another series of three games was arranged. The following game gave Colby the championship, Colby having previously beaten M. S. C.

At Waterville, June 20th:

BATES.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Field, r.f.,	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Douglass, 2b.,	4	0	0	0	1	2	1
Pulsifer, 3b.,	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Burrill, 1b.,	4	0	1	1	6	1	2
Wakefield, c.f.,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Campbell, l.f.,	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Gerrish, c.,	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Brackett, s.s.,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Slattery, p.,	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Totals,	30	0	2	2	24	6	5

COLBY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoxie, 2b.,	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Coffin, c.,	5	0	0	0	8	1	0
Purinton, s.s.,	5	1	2	2	1	1	0
Totman, c.f.,	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Patterson, p.,	5	1	2	2	1	4	0
Latlip, l.f.,	2	1	2	2	4	0	1
Whitman, 1b.,	3	1	0	0	6	1	0
Osborne, 3b.,	4	0	1	1	0	1	1
Osgood, r.f.,	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	38	6	9	9	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colby,	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	x-6

Stolen bases—Campbell, Burrill, Hoxie. Sacrifice hit—Burrill. Struck out—by Slattery 3, by Patterson 6. Wild pitches—Slattery 1. Bases on balls—by Slattery 3, by Patterson 2. Umpire—Kelley.

THE AVERAGES OF THE PLAYERS.

	Games played.	Times at bat.	Hits.	Per cent.
Field, . . .	11	43	15	.349
Pulsifer, . .	18	71	24	.338
Douglass, . .	17	76	22	.289
Gerrish, . .	18	73	20	.274
Burrill, . .	10	41	11	.268
Berryman, . .	6	19	5	.263
Wakefield, .	16	62	16	.258
Campbell, . .	17	73	15	.205
Slattery, . .	16	59	12	.202
Brackets, . .	18	62	11	.177
Cutts, . . .	8	29	4	.138
Files, . . .	7	18	1	.055

ANNUAL FIELD DAY.

The Annual Field Day was held Monday, June 4th, and was won by '95. '94 scored 12 points; '95, 78 points; '96, 27 points; '97, 12 points.

Three records were broken, as follows:

Running Broad Jump, won by Bolster, '95; record, 20 ft. 6½ in.

220 Yards Dash, won by Wakefield, '95; record, 24 sec.

440 Yards Dash, won by F. H. Purinton, '96; record, 58¾ sec.

The following are the events and winners:

Running Broad Jump—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Douglass, '96; 3d, Hayes, '95.

Putting Shot—1st, Cutts, '96; 2d, Morrell, '95; 3d, Pulsifer, '95.

Pole Vault—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Berryman, '96; 3d, Douglass, '96.

Throwing Hammer—1st, Morrell, '95; 2d, Small, '94; 3d, Pulsifer, '95.

Running High Jump—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Woodman, '94; 3d, Hamilton, '95.

100 Yards Dash—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Wakefield, '95; 3d, Douglass, '96.

440 Yards Dash—1st, F. H. Purin-

ton, '96; 2d, Wingate, '95; 3d, Stanley, '97.

220 Yards Dash—1st, Wakefield, '95; 2d, Douglass, '96; 3d, Hayes, '95.

Half-Mile Run—1st, Stanley, '97; 2d, Small, '94; 3d, Wingate, '95.

220 Yards Hurdle—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Hamilton, '95; 3d, Douglass, '96.

Mile Run—1st, Wingate, '95; 2d, Small, '94; 3d, Wakefield, '95.

120 Yards High Hurdle—1st, Bolster, '95; 2d, Hamilton, '95; 3d, Pulsifer, '95.

Bicycle Race—1st, Carr, '97; 2d, Norton, '96; 3d, Gilman, '97.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament was of interest this year chiefly because it demonstrated that Bowdoin's mortgage on all the honors is outlawed. While she carries off the two first cups this year—one to remain—it was her experience which did so quite as much as her skill. Hereafter she must step down to a level with the rest of the colleges in respect to experience. All indications point to the most hotly contested tourney next year that the Intercollegiate Association has yet seen, with any one of the colleges a possible winner. Bates did not make a remarkable showing at Portland this spring. Juno's or some other angry deity's wrath, which pursued us so vindictively in base-ball, followed us also into tennis. Our first man in singles was in poor health and totally unfit for a tourney; our second representative was laid up at the last moment and a substitute had to be sent; while our first

pair in doubles, owing to a slight misunderstanding, were ignominiously forfeited by the Bowdoin manager of the tourney whom they had drawn, and who persisted in his decision in spite of the sentiment that the match should be played, expressed by the representatives of the disinterested colleges.

But putting aside all personal reflections either upon fate or elsewhere, Bates did not deserve to win a cup at Portland. The interest manifested in the game the past spring was not of the kind that wins anything. Solid work and hard training and nothing else in the world will gain trophies for us next year. Either the reward is, or is not, worth our while. The following is the score of games:

First round.—F. Dana, Bowdoin, vs. Hayward, M. S. C., 6-4, 8-6. Pettigrew, Bates, vs. Foss, Colby, 10-8, 6-2. P. Dana, Bowdoin, vs. Hilton, Bates, 5-7, 6-1, 6-2. Berry, Colby, vs. Gibbs, M. S. C., 10-8, 4-6, 7-5.

Second round.—F. Dana vs. P. Dana; Pettigrew vs. Berry, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Finals.—F. Dana vs. Pettigrew, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5.

For second place.—Hayward vs. P. Dana, 6-0, 7-5. Hayward vs. Pettigrew, 5-7, 6-2, 7-5.

DOUBLES.

Dana and Pickard (Bowdoin), vs. Pettigrew and Stanley (Bates), default. Boothby and Hilton (Bates), Randlett and Smith (M. S. C.), default. P. Dana and Fogg (Bowdoin) vs. Second Colby team, default. Hayward and Gibbs (M. S. C.) vs. Berry and Foss (Colby).

Second Round.—F. Dana and Pickard vs. P. Dana and Fogg. Hayward and Gibbs vs. Boothby and Hilton.

Finals.—Dana and Pickard vs. Hayward and Gibbs.

*Winners given first.

The University of the City of New York has rejected the proposal of Columbia for consolidation.

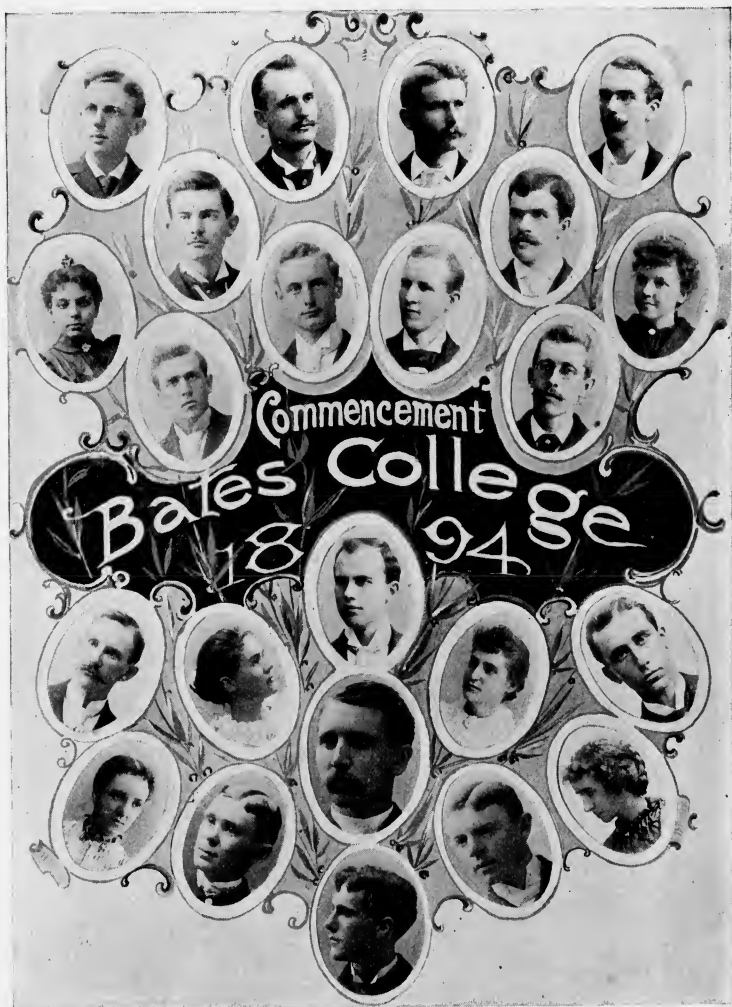
STATISTICS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

M. R. L. J. BRACKETT, the historian, in reviewing the four years' work of the class, devotes his time largely to the pleasant social gatherings and the many interesting and amusing incidents with which the four years have been filled. Their eventful and hazardous career as Sophomores is graphically described. However, even more emphasis is laid upon the mental awakening which the class has enjoyed during the last two years. 'Ninety-four boasts of no remarkable geniuses (as far as developed), but prides itself in its general integrity and ability and in the unusually high average of scholarship which it has maintained. In athletics they have made no special effort as a class, but have contributed a good share of material to the college teams. Deep regret is expressed at the loss of so many former members. Throughout the history, the dignity and importance of the class is sustained, but the historian refrains from any unnecessary harshness toward the other classes. The following statistics may be of interest:

Brackett, Calvin Cressey, Lebanon: Fitted at Nichols Latin School; age, 23; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, 150; favorite study, Sciences; favorite author, Poe; religious preference, undenominational; politics, Prohibitionist; intended occupation, physician.

Brackett, Ledru Joshua, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.: Fitted at Nichols Latin School; age, 21; height, 5 ft. 10½ in.; weight, 125; favorite study, English Literature; favorite author, Hawthorne; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, Republican; intended occupation, journalism.

Cook, Howard Matthews, Newport: Fitting School, Hebron Academy; age, 29; height, 6 ft. 1 in.; weight, 150; favorite



Pierce, Edwin Francis, Lewiston: Fitting school, Lewiston High School; age, 22; height, 5 ft. 8 in.; weight, 130; favorite study, Latin; favorite author, Oliver Wendell Holmes; religious preference, Free Baptist; politics, Republican; intended occupation, teaching; earnings, \$500.

Small, Alberto William, Lynn, Mass.: Fitting school, Nichols Latin School; age, 26; height, 5 ft. 10½ in.; weight, 175; favorite study, Physics; favorite author, Scott; religious preference, Congregationalist; politics, Republican; intended occupation, physician.

Thompson, Frank Clifford, Lewiston: Fitting school, Lewiston High School; age, 22; height, 5 ft. 10 in.; religious preference, Congregationalist; politics, Republican; intended occupation, law; earnings, \$600.

Woodman, Julian Cushing, Melrose, Mass.: Fitting schools, Melrose High and Nichols Latin School; age, 21; height, 5 ft. 10½ in.; weight, 140; favorite study, Mathematics; favorite author, George Mac Donald; religious preference, Congregationalist; politics, Republican; expenses, \$1,300; earnings, \$512.



THE Observer told us the other day that he had always supposed the quarter-of-eight bell rang for morning recitation, and had been well pleased to notice the surprisingly large number of students who flocked to Hathorn Hall, there to imbibe knowledge. Lately, however, he thinks that this must be

the breakfast-bell, as he sees the inmates of Parker Hall and neighboring dwellings one by one answering its summons by going down across the campus to their respective boarding-houses.

* * * * *

On Ivy Day, the Observer was greatly taken with the caps and gowns of the Juniors.

When Class Day came and he saw the Seniors clad after the same fashion, he eagerly made inquiries to ascertain if that was to be the customary garb of the collegians. Learning it was not to be, he expressed the desire that he might see the Seniors, during the next spring term, wear caps and gowns about the college grounds.

* * * * *

The Observer has had his station upon Mount David but a short time. He had no knowledge, being a stranger to college life, of the many funeral pyres erected there from which year after year the form of Anna has winged its upward way in smoke in the small hours of the night preceding Ivy Day. He knew naught of the yearly return of the shades of the departed to this consecrated ledge to welcome to their band with solemn ceremonies one more sister who had finished her work upon this conic section.

* * * * *

Last year the silent, ghostly band gathered at the appointed hour for the receiving of a new companion. Alas, by some unknown (?) chain of circumstances the sister did not appear. Probably because the placid waters of Lake Auburn opened to swallow up her earthly remains.

This year at midnight, the Observer, all unconscious that he was treading on hallowed ground, took his station upon the mountain to obtain the weather forecast for the *Lewiston Sun*. The sight he was fated to behold was awful enough to unsteady nerves of steel. A band of shades gathered on the mount, and not finding there at the expected time a sister from '96, they named the "ineffable name." Straightway at their summons three forms emerged from Parker Hall laden with a barrel of shavings saturated with kerosene to kindle a fire for the sisters, that they might commemorate with honors that sacred midnight hour. Like Vergil's shades this band are compelled to wander upon this side of Styx for a term of years and are grievously troubled. To his amazement the Observer, from his retreat behind a pine, saw an evil spirit which had been playing hide-and-seek with three boys among the trees upon the campus hasten to the summit bent on mischief.

With no considerations for the feelings of the persecuted shades, the evil spirit indignantly kicked the blazing barrel far out over the cliff. The Observer has no hard feelings against any human being and he certainly holds in profound respect the shades of the departed. He can not understand why this evil spirit holds such malice in his heart as to go out of his way to persecute this harmless band, especially when busy with their sacred rites.

* * * * *

The Observer, possessing, as he does, a full view of the courts, has come to be quite a tennis enthusiast. It is seldom that the courts are vacant and, the other day, when such was the case, he was quite alarmed for fear that the tennis interest in the college was dying out; but, upon second glance, he saw that the cause of the desertion was merely the erection of a back-net by a few workmen, and was much pleased to see the courts immediately filled as soon as the work was performed.

Alumni Department.

COLLEGE SONGS.

IN the March issue of the *STUDENT*, your exchange editor makes a plea for better work in the "Poets' Corner," with special reference to sonnet writing. May I also make a plea through your columns for college songs—some that shall be distinctly, Bates.

I know of nothing so helpful, so restful, withal, as music. If one is in a joyous frame of mind, music intensifies his happiness. If one is sad and

depressed, music brings hope and rest. I believe this is true in life. It is especially true in college life. It is a recreation which neither the gymnasium nor the ball-field can offer. Nor can the reading of books produce that restfulness which comes with music. If, then, I am right in my conclusions that music plays so important a part in life, I believe we should encourage its practice and enjoy its results.

There has always been a lamentable

lack of interest at Bates in college song, at least, since I have been connected with the college. I say a lack of interest; for it is hardly supposable that out of, say one hundred and fifty students, a chorus of twenty voices could not be found, which, with a little practice, would acceptably render the college songs of to-day; and glees and part-songs, also.

We have our band, have had it for years. It has made an enviable reputation for itself, and we are justly proud of it. I believe that there are always enough voices in college to form a glee club, one that alumni and undergraduates alike would be proud of, if discretion be used in selecting its members, and society differences be thrown aside. How much pleasure the club, itself, would derive from regular practice in singing together! How much pleasure would be given to the other students in college; to those living in the vicinity of the campus, if the club would occasionally get out on the chapel steps of an evening, and sing college songs! Have a concert on the campus after Ivy Day exercises, and another one during the promenade concert in the evening of Commencement Day. I know of nothing that would give so much pleasure to alumni next to being back to *Alma Mater*, and meeting classmates.

Given a glee club, what shall it sing? Not its own college songs, for there are none, so to speak. It must content itself with learning the songs of other colleges, which lack the interest and sympathy inspired by anything relating to *Alma Mater*. Can we not,

then, have some songs of our own? In the article above referred to, the editor says it is not from lack of ability in its contributors that the "Poets' Corner" is not up to the standard of college magazines. Neither is it from lack of ability in the alumni and under-graduates that we have no college songs.

I have seen but four published songs of Bates. And I venture to say that the majority of us know of but one. And what is still worse, but few when I was in college knew the words to that one. It is like singing "America." How many of us can repeat correctly the words of the four stanzas of this well-known (?) hymn? Of these four songs, the music to three of them is original; while the fourth, the most familiar one of Bates, is an adaptation of "Hurrah, for Old New England."

Now if we have the words, I believe we can have some original settings, also. Besides, there is a large supply of music from which we can draw, if we have to adapt a tune to fit the words. And if our first efforts seem crude and unsatisfactory, that, in itself, together with the fact that we are trying to represent in song and story our own loved college, should be an incentive to better effort, and consequently, better work.

That we have no college songs is a fact, and the only assignable reason I can think of is, that the students' attention has not been directed to this field of song writing. I think I have shown that there is a large field for this kind of college verse. I trust that those who *can* write, will get out their ploughs and cultivate this field, and

that we may reap a goodly harvest of
Bates songs.

Oh student songs! no mimic arts
Your inborn charm can gain;
Ye cheer our thirsty, dusty hearts,
Like chiming drops of rain.

—*J. N. Eno, Brown, '83.*

F. S. PIERCE, '90.

NATURE'S VOICES.

WHAT can be more grateful to
one's ear, after months of winter
weather, than to be awakened by the
soft twitterings of the bluebird.

"For when I hear thy song, I know
That soon the robin, too, will sing,
And all the leafy woods will ring
With spring-time's well-remembered song;
That flowers will wake from slumber long
And raise their fragrant offering."

The voice of the turtle-dove may
not be heard in the land, but from the
neighboring oak tree, these spring
days, comes the clear, shrill quaver of
the flicker; and for us that is just as
good; for

"We lack but open eye and ear
To find the Orient's marvels here."

One need not be much of a poet nor
even a sentimentalist in order to love
the birds. It is natural to take interest
in animals; and the birds, on account
of their grace, melodiousness, and
beauty, appeal to us more than does
any other class of the animal kingdom.
But with how many these voices sound
on deaf ears. Thoreau says: "You
can sleep near the railroad and never
be disturbed. Nature knows very well
what sounds are worth attending to
and has made up her mind not to hear
the railroad whistle." But I fear that
many people are unlike Thoreau, and
prick up their ears at the sound of the

steam whistle and never hear the
thrush nor the bobolink.

But the singing of the birds forms
but a small part of Nature's voices.
There are the hum of bees, the chirp
of cricket, the shrill cry of the cicada,
the chatter of the squirrel, the thou-
sand voices of animate nature; voices
of the fresh morning, of the hot noon,
of the evening twilight. To these we
must add also the voices of inanimate
nature, the winds that whistle through
the tree tops in clear and stirring notes
like a bugle's blast, or anon soothe
with soft lullabys, now moaning and
shrieking through the gorges of the hills
or over the wide prairies; now whis-
pering tender fancies in the tremble
of the poplar leaf or the rustle of
the maple. There are the brooks and
rills that sing on their way to river or
sea, babbling over the rocks, purling
through the meadows; the mellow
voice of distant thunder and the appall-
ing crash of the levin bolt that strikes
the neighboring tree; the ripple wash
of the water on the lake shore, and the
thunder of the ocean surge in its rocky
caverns or against the jutting head-
land.

Nature has also her inarticulate
voices, heard only by the inner ear.
The very beauty with which she clothes
every landscape speaks to us. The
flower that opens to us its crystal cup,
the gentle swell of upland pastures,
the shaggy forests, the proud hills, the
mighty mountains, all speak a language
more full of meaning than words.

"Two voices are there—one is of the sea,
One of the mountains, each a mighty voice,"
sings Wordsworth; and the most pro-

saic soul stands awed in their presence and feels the spell of their power and sublimity. So the full moon of a summer's evening, the radiant sunshine of the clear day, the stars in their inaccessible heights, all have their language. Job speaks of the time "when the morning stars sang together," and the Psalmist cries, "Day unto day uttereth speech." Now call up some time when you have listened to these voices; some night, perhaps, when you wandered forth under the quiet stars, and they seemed to have a voice which fitted the questionings of your troubled spirit and whispered peace. Have you not stood upon the swelling of the hill-top, and as the eye rested on farm, river, and forest beneath, have you not heard the voice of beauty causing an unspeakable exhilaration? Wandering into some forest whose darkness was shot through here and there by the yellow arrows of the sun, have you not heard the voices of dryads and sylvan sprites wooing you to come and live with them? Who does not recall the charm of some evening in the country, when all the country-side was resonant with peaceful sounds? Here is the scene as Whittier describes it:

"With home-life sounds the desert air was stirred:

The bleat of sheep along the hill we heard,
The bucket plashing in the cool, sweet well,
The pasture-bars that clattered as they fell;
Dogs barked, fowls fluttered, cattle lowed;
the gate

Of the barn-yard creaked beneath the merry weight

Of sun-brown children, listening while they swung

The welcome sound of supper-call to hear:

And down the shadowy lane, in tinklings clear,
The pastoral curfew of the cow-bell rang."

These are some of the voices with which Nature is speaking to us, and blessed is he that hath ears to hear. The poet alone hears all her voices and catches their full meaning; and to rightly interpret nature one needs the poetic instinct; but we all have this in some degree, even those of us who affect to despise poetry. Says Hamilton Mabie: "While the days come to us in such radiance of dawn and depart from us in such splendor of eve; while flowers bloom, and birds sing, and winds sport with the clouds; while mountains hold their sublime silence against the horizon, and the sea sings its endless monotone, we shall be poets in spite of ourselves and whether we know it or not."

But we need the right spirit and must be in the fitting mood to interpret Nature's voices aright. The outer ear may hear the sound of the wind in the branches and the outer eye may see the landscape, but if the mind be filled with care or money-making, or worldly ambition, Nature will sing her songs in vain. "If thou fill thy mind with Boston and New York," says Emerson, "with fashion and covetousness, and wilt stimulate thy jaded brain with wine and French coffee, thou shalt find no radiance of wisdom in the lonely waste of the pine woods." Only the pure in heart and the simple in tastes are admitted to the secrets of Nature. But, to such, every bit of wood, every stretch of prairie, every wooded hill, even a waste of scrubby plain, has its

pleasant secrets to tell. No coldness of the winter's day nor dreariness of fog or rain can still for him the voice with which Nature speaks.

R. F. J., '79.

Oak Park, Ill., April 27th.

PERSONAL.

'67.—A. H. Heath, D.D., has resigned his pastorate of the Plymouth Church, St. Paul, to accept a call to the Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, of Bath, recently gave an illustrated lecture upon Italy at the Pine Street Free Baptist Church in Lewiston.

'68.—Prof. Chase gave a very interesting lecture on "Hamlet" at Professor Anthony's house, before the Senior Class of the Theological School.

'71.—A. N. Marston, M.D., is engaged in his profession at Belle Vernon, P. Q.

'72.—G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have just published a volume of poems, "Balder the Poet and Other Verses," by George Herbert Stockbridge.

'73.—N. W. Harris, Esq., is counselor for the college in a suit against the Farmington Water Co.

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, pastor of the Essex Street Church, Bangor, is having large additions to his church.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman of Franconia, N. H., has accepted a call to Littleton, N. H.

'74.—Hon. F. L. Noble, of Lewiston, gave a Memorial Day oration at Greene.

'75.—Hon. A. M. Spear, of Gardiner, gave the Memorial Day oration at that place.

'76.—T. H. Stacy will give a memorial address of Prof. Rich and will at the same time present a picture of Prof. Rich given by the alumni.

'76.—Mr. R. J. Everett, chairman of the Poland School Committee, has arranged a series of meetings with his teachers and other members of the board, in order to discuss the leading educational questions of the day, and for mutual improvement.

'78.—Rev. F. D. George, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Gardiner, will dedicate his new church edifice on June 13th.

'80.—At the Republican County Convention in Auburn, June 14th, W. H. Judkins, Esq., was nominated for County Attorney.

'80.—Principal I. F. Frisbee has recently presented a thesis on Greek in Secondary Education before the University of the City of New York, and has received from that institution the degree of Ph.D. On Friday evening, May 25th, Prof. Frisbee gave before the "Latin School Union" a very interesting and instructive lecture upon the "Elements of Oratory."

'81.—W. P. Foster has a poem in the *June Century*.

'81.—Rev. B. S. Rideout, of Norway, gave the Memorial oration at Garland.

'81.—Rev. E. G. Pitts is pastor of the Congregational church, Everett, Mass.

'85.—Rev. E. B. Stiles will deliver the anniversary sermon Commencement week before the Cobb Divinity School.

'85.—W. D. Fuller is pastor of the Morgan Park Baptist Church, Chicago.

'85.—At the annual meeting of the Medical Association in Portland, June 13th, W. B. Small, M.D., was elected to membership, and read a paper.

'86.—C. E. Stevens has resigned his position as Superintendent of Schools, West Springfield, Mass., to take the Superintendency at Stoneham.

'86.—Prof. and Mrs. J. N. Goff, of Madison, South Dakota, have a son, born June 5th, Charles Sheldon.

'87.—E. C. Hayes gave an admirable address at the Bowdoin conference, held at Gardiner.

'87.—U. G. Wheeler has been elected Superintendent of Schools for West Springfield, Mass.

'87.—F. Whitney has accepted the Superintendency of Schools for Granville, Mass.

'87.—Rev. and Mrs. Israel Jordan of Bethel have a son, born May 28th.

'87.—F. Whitney, who has been principal of Greeley Institute at Cumberland Center for seven years, succeeds U. G. Wheeler as superintendent of schools for the towns of Agawam, Southwick, and Cumberland, Mass.

'89.—Isaac N. Cox, advertising manager of the *Lewiston Journal*, has resigned his position on the *Journal* to accept a similar position on the *Mirror and Farmer* at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Cox has been engaged by the *Mirror* for four years at \$300 per month. He has been five years on the *Lewiston Journal*.

'90.—Rev. F. B. Nelson delivered the alumni oration at Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Centre, Vt., June 20th.

'90.—E. W. Morrell has been elected for another year at the Methodist Seminary, Vt.

'91.—W. B. Cutts expects to sail from New York June 20th, for a summer vacation in Europe.

'91.—F. L. Pugsley, now spending a part of his vacation in Lewiston, contemplates a three months' visit in Europe.

'91.—F. S. Libbey, principal of the High School at Camden, delivered the Memorial Day oration at that place.

'92.—C. N. Blanchard is a student in the law office of Judge Holman in Farmington.

'92.—W. B. Skelton, Esq., was married May 21st to Miss F. L. Larrabee, of Auburn, by Rev. L. J. Thomas.

'93.—A. P. Irving, recently principal of the High School at North Anson, delivered the Memorial address at that place.

'93.—It is said that Prof. E. W. Small, '93, Bates, and recently principal of Monmouth Academy, has been offered the position of sub-master of the Newburyport (Mass.), High School, at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

An expedition for college men to Greenland and the Arctic regions this summer is being formed at Yale.

The University of Michigan sends out a class of 731 this year, the largest ever graduated from an American college.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the annual boat race. This is the twenty-eighth contest won by Oxford since 1843. Cambridge has won twenty-two.

Magazine Notices.

A CHARMING romance of Virginia is "The Wonder-Witch," in the June *Lippincott's*. The title refers to a ring, which had a strange story of its own, and the supposed power of keeping its wearer constant to its giver. "The Rumpety Case," by Anna Fuller, tells how justice was done upon a domestic tyrant by the joint action of Providence and an honest farmer, after the forms of law had failed to reach the case. The rest of the fiction includes the last chapters of "The Trespasser," and "Two in the 'Other Half,'" by E. Ogden Hays. J. Macdonald Oxley writes of "The Northwest Passage to the Orient." Dora E. W. Spratt, under the heading "Sea Island Cotton Respun," tells how those islands, with their simple population, passed under northern care in war times. R. H. Stoddard supplies in "My First Literary Acquaintances" one of those pleasant semi-biographical sketches.

As befits the season, the June *Atlantic* has a restless air about it. A record of a summer spent in the Scillies by Dr. J. W. White, the eminent Philadelphia physician, is followed by a shipwreck-suggesting poem, "The Grave-digger," by Bliss Carman. Mr. Stoddard Dewey writes of "The End of Tortoni's," the famous Parisian café, closed a year ago. Mrs. Cavazza gives a bright account of the Marionette Theatre in Sicily. Professor Manatt completes his excursion "Behind Hymettus," while Mr. Frank Bolles continues

his wanderings in the Provinces. The fiction, besides Mrs. Deland's notable novel, is contained in one of Mrs. Wiggins's graphic stories, "The Nooning Tree." A group of Carlyle's letters not before printed, and reports of his conversation, are given by his friend Sir Edward Strachey. A Western writer sounds the note of alarm in a paper on "American Railways and American Cities," and another Western professor treats of "The Scope of the Normal School."

Mark Twain's most entertaining story of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" is finished in the *Century* for this month. The second part and conclusion of "A Loan of Half-Orphans," by Thomas A. Janvier, is exceedingly amusing. The reader sympathizes with the young man and his wife left in charge of eight half-orphans and sixteen friendless cats. In this number appears the first part of "A Cumberland Vendetta," a tale of the Kentucky Mountains, by John Fox, Jr. "The Magic Egg," by Frank R. Stockton, and "The Loosened Cord," by Alexander W. Drake, complete the fiction. Here is an account of "Edison's Invention of the Kinetograph," by Antonia and W. K. L. Dickson with an introduction by Edison himself. John Burroughs, in *Field Notes*, gives us the benefit of his great knowledge and study of nature. The two American students make an ascent of Mt. Ararat in "Across Asia on a Bicycle." Will H. Low gives a

sketch of the life of the young French artist, Maurice Boutet DeMonvel, accompanied by many of his pictures. Low-says of him, "In the truest sense he is an impressionist."

Education for June contains "The Curriculum for Secondary Schools," by

William T. Harris; the second part of "The Critic at Sea"; "The Friendship of Shakespeare with Mr. 'W. H.' and the Dark Lady," by Prof. Leverett W. Spring, and "Voice Culture in Schools," by Dr. Z. Richards.

Intercollegiate.

The largest scholarship given by an American college is Princeton. It is given triennially for excellence in Greek and Latin, and amounts to \$1,500.

At the University of Indiana class distinctions have been abolished, and hereafter a student will be known by the number of credits, thirty-six of which will entitle him to a diploma.

More than four thousand American college men are now preparing for the ministry.

The American University at Washington has received \$102,000 to endow the chair of history.

Of the three thousand students enrolled at the University of Berlin, eight hundred are Americans.

The Italian government has ordered English to be added to the list of studies of the colleges of that country.

Latest law in physics: The deportment of a pupil varies directly as the distance from the professor's desk.

President Andrews, of Brown, has declined the offer of chancellor of Chicago University and head professor of philosophy with a salary of \$10,000 and six months' leave of absence, and intends to remain at Brown.

Out of the 122,523 students attending colleges in this country, 77,000 belong to Greek-letter fraternities.

The Junior hop of the University of Michigan was conducted at a cost of \$1,400, which was covered by the sale of tickets at \$6 each.

The American School of Athens, working on the site of Argos, has laid bare a large marble building, which is supposed to be the gymnasium, and have uncovered many very early tombs like those which Schliemann found at Mycenæ.

The intercollegiate Y. M. C. A., started at Princeton sixteen years ago, has now a membership of 30,000 from 450 American and Canadian colleges, and also has its agents promoting the work among the colleges of Europe and Asia.

Philadelphia will soon have a Hebrew college. The college is to be established next fall with the income of a fund left by Hyman Gratz nearly forty years ago. The new college will not teach Hebrew theology nor establish a regular collegiate course, the idea being to confine the lectures principally to Jewish history and literature.



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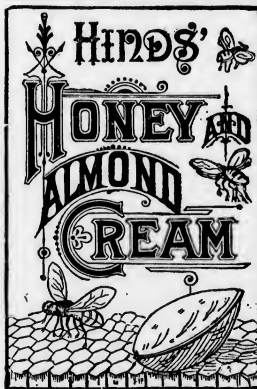
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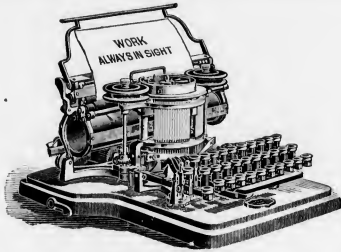


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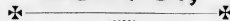
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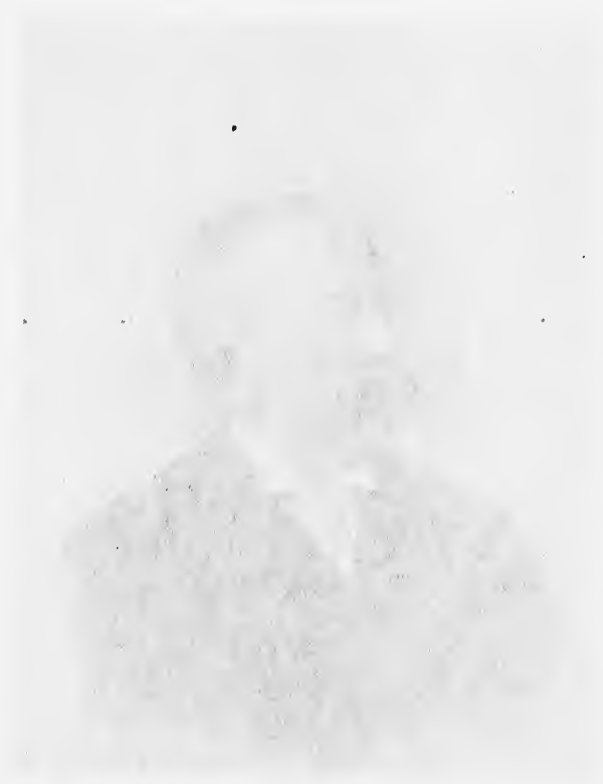
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VOL. XXII.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

No. 7.

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Editorial.

OUR sister at Brunswick has recently witnessed an occasion such as has been possible to but few institutions in our country. What a sublime moment was hers, as upon the centennial of her birthday, she stood surrounded by her sons, and read in their faces the success of her past; as she looked back through the vista of an hundred years, and recalled others whose bodies

have returned to dust, but whose voices will re-echo through all time to cheer and inspire mankind; as she turned from these magnificent testimonials of a work well done, and beheld, opening before her, a future of which the past seemed but the mere inception!

Our own institution, also, has just passed an epoch in its history. While we cannot claim for it so proud a past

as Bowdoin's friends can claim for their institution, yet we believe that, in its humble way, it has already accomplished something for humanity, something for God. Bates has graduated no popular statesmen, no great masters of literature; but she has produced a large number of live, energetic, able men, many of whom can trace their prosperity directly back to the benevolent influence of their *Alma Mater* as its source. Their loyalty testifies to their recognition of the obligation. In her struggle for development, Bates has need of the united support of her officers, alumni, students, and friends, and, knowing that she will receive this, we have the brightest hopes for her future. As we see the keys pass from the founder to his successor, we have faith to believe the ceremony symbolic of the transition from the period of struggle for existence to a period of growth and prosperity, which ever follow the wise beginning.

HOW refreshed we are after the summer vacation! We come back to college with new hopes and aspirations for the work of the term before us. We know in the weeks to come we shall find opportunities to profit by our previous failures and be more successful in our efforts. In short, we see the world in its brightest aspect.

When such interest is manifested at the beginning of a term, it is a deplorable fact that it should lessen as the term draws to a close. Recreation and pleasure should be so intermingled with study that at no time should our work seem a

drag. And the majority of students do take a proper amount of recreation. But we all have noticed how our work accumulates at the end of the term. There are few of us who have not found ourselves two weeks before vacation with an essay to complete, a part to prepare for the society meeting, and the dreaded examinations to "plug" for, in addition to the daily recitations. That we may neglect none of these duties we curtail our pleasures, and when the term is over, instead of realizing the benefit we have derived from it, our feelings are of relief at being set free from study. Why should not the final examinations be supplanted by a written review every few weeks? In many of the fitting schools it is now done with good results. As the examinations are now, they are of little benefit. With an advance lesson each day, a great deal of ground is covered in a term's work, so that a final examination necessitates very hard study of a kind well expressed by the word "cramming." Such an examination is not so much a test of what a student has accomplished during the term as of how well he can remember the topics recently studied in preparation for this examination. But supposing every three or four weeks a written review were required, then very little time would be needed to prepare for it, if the daily recitations had been carefully studied. In such a case, the end of the term would be no harder than the beginning, and what is perhaps of more importance, the true progress of each student would be clearly shown.

THE college catalogue is supposed to state accurately the advantages of the college and give truthful information. Should a merchant advertise a certain article for sale and, not having such an article, try to palm off an inferior one for it, a candid man would unhesitatingly pronounce that merchant a falsifier. The present catalogue advertises to have work done in "Evidences of Christianity," followed by "Lectures on the Bible." The present classes have never been asked to do anything of the kind. Under the title "Gymnasium" we find the following: "Individual exercise is a part of the prescribed college work, and regular attendance is required." We hope this will be stricken from the new catalogue or else enforced. Under "Zoölogy" we find this statement: "Individual and class excursions are made to collect and identify the lower forms of life." One would naturally think that this study came in summer time, but as it is authentically reported that the Senior Class will take Zoölogy during the coming winter it would be a good thing to change this sentence; otherwise one may presume that snow-shoes will be provided and that 'Ninety-five will make "individual and class excursions" for the purpose of collecting snow-fleas and hibernating ants. "Rank bills are sent to the parents or guardian of each student at the close of every term." We know of Seniors whose "parents or guardians" have never received the rank bills. Again we read, "No special students are admitted to any of the college classes." Nearly every class within our memory has had its para-

sites, who have enjoyed every privilege of matriculated students, with the enviable exceptions of paying "incidentals" and taking tests. Contrary to the method of the dishonest merchant we expect to see the coming catalogue contain this clause: "Hereafter special students will be admitted to any of the college classes," and some other changes made. Should the above clauses remain in the catalogue we trust they will not be dead letters.

WE hear varied comments on the new arrangement of the recitations and rules of attendance. The general body of students express themselves as well pleased, but, as usual, it is hard to please every one. It seems to us that the new order of things is a marked improvement in several ways, and that there is no objection of serious consequence. There is no doubt that the student may have a little more work in the course of the term, and may have to exercise some self-control in regard to his study hours. But surely we are here to make the best possible use of our time, and not to do as little as we can. As to the self-control involved, the habit of doing one's work methodically is a valuable accomplishment, and one, moreover, that is none too common. The rules for attendance certainly fill a long-felt want. There has been in the past much carelessness among the students about attending recitations. The result has been a tremendous amount of "plugging" at examination time, and a very superficial knowledge of the study. By this course of action the student loses the

benefits of instruction. If there is no need of attending recitations, a man might as well buy the necessary books and take his college course at home. On the whole, it seems to us that the new arrangements will raise the standard of scholarship in Bates, and give our *Alma Mater* a higher place among the colleges of the country.

THERE are a few things which we would like to say to the incoming class about joining the various societies. The Athletic and the Reading-Room Associations, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have been established for the common good of the student body. They need and ask your support. There is no choice; you should join them as soon as possible, not "with indifference, and as a matter of custom," but to enter heartily into the spirit of their work and thus to gain much pleasure and profit for yourself, while you also contribute to that of your fellow-students.

Again, there are the two literary societies. You doubtless have already had many invitations to join each of them. Here is a chance for you to exercise your personal choice. Both are good societies. In the past both

have been of inestimable value to such of their members as have entered earnestly into their work. Ask any of the alumni or alumnae, and if they were faithful society workers they will tell you that in the name of their society lingers the memory of the most pleasurable and profitable work, the most practical cultivation of any part of their college course; and if they were not, they will tell you of their regrets for their own loss and admonish you not to make the same sad mistake. Join one or the other as soon as you can make an unbiased and personal choice. Join for your own good, and work earnestly and faithfully for that end. Whichever society you join, begin to work immediately. If you feel that you cannot do as much and as well as some of the older members who have had several years' experience, remember that they once felt the same way, and do everything that you can. Join one of these societies, then, to assume the ever-increasing responsibilities and to receive the ever-increasing advantages which it offers; and when four short years have rolled quickly by you will have no regrets for your action.

Literary.

THE DISENCHANTMENT OF THE WORLD.

BY W. S. C. RUSSELL, '95.

OUT of chaos the world was created. Changing, evolving, progressing for æons under infinite laws it has reached its present condition. We

have seen the tremendous forms of cyclopean strength groping through the hazes of the primeval world surrender to man. As with the physical world, so with the mental. We have seen the human mind, with acuteness surpassing the brute sufficiently to kindle a flame,

drift with the smoke of that first fire until it encircled the world and explored the realms of space.

How enshrouded in superstition was the world of Homer! A deity presided over everything, demanding universal homage. All this has changed. Zeus no longer thunders. Apollo speaks no more at Delphi. So with Rome; Mars has ceased to protect; Vesta's fires have been extinguished. The myths and superstitions, formerly mingled with wisdom, have surrendered to Reason. Reason says there is but one God, that He is omnipotent, eternal; and civilization acquiesces. Step by step this change has been accomplished. The unreal has surrendered to the real; the finite has merged with the infinite; the moral and intellectual have drawn nearer to the Divine.

Civilizations reach their zenith and decline, but Phoenix-like from their ashes rises a higher, to conform with the law of universal progress. By every new transparency, every stripping off of a veil, wisdom has gained positively, infinitely. In the Dark Ages when it seemed that the primitive reign of ignorance would return, lo, the advent of Luther, Shakespeare, and Newton. Following swiftly in their footsteps came freedom of thought, literary culture and a deluge of scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions. New continents were discovered and settled. Steam, water, and electricity no longer sported with the elements but became harnessed to man's will. The physical world has evolved, keeping in advance of thought, a wonderful preparation for man's progress.

Unremitting has been the contest between truth and error. In every instance where a victory has been obtained, error has been eternally defeated. All along the line it has been a contest stubbornly waged for the supremacy of truth. The Pope fought Galileo with rack and thumb-screw and compelled him on bended knee to retract. But his rising words were, "*The world moves just the same.*"

So chaos is ever tending towards cosmos. The Luthers and Galileos persecuted yesterday are revered to-day. Their persecutors are forgotten. Scientific prophets of the past became disenchanted before their contemporaries and were ridiculed and scorned. To-day we perceive the truth they taught and enroll their names upon the scroll of fame.

Ever progressing, man has used the achievements of others as stepping-stones to loftier heights, until to-day he stands on the mount of a myriad years and beholds the world of enchantment receding like a dream. The height to which he has attained is but a foothill of the *mountains* of wisdom. With the telescope of the world's knowledge, he beholds still more glorious triumphs painted upon the curtain of the future.

By examining the past, man may attempt to comprehend infinite purposes respecting the destinies of mankind. Careful examination reveals a higher order of being towards which humanity surely tends. The silent forces of nature have been, and are, toiling for man's good. Encircle the globe to-day and at every degree you find man better developed, morally and

intellectually, than yesterday. He acknowledges that truth is universal, eternal, upon which error has no enduring influence.

With man's present knowledge, his intense desire to solve mysteries, remove doubts, and unmask fraud, with the healthful uplands of universal literature where his intellect may graze, man will step boldly out across the plateaus of the future and so far ascend the mountains of wisdom that scientific and literary men of present distinction will dwindle into insignificance.

When we see Nature ever tending towards perfection may we not conclude that man will ultimately travel the same highway? We have no Agassiz to-day, no Michael Angelo, but just as coal was ages in preparation and discovered in man's dire need, so there are families whose generations are being developed preparatory to the advent of a genius at the critical time. Infinite laws are operating for perfection. So slowly do they act that three-score years are insufficient to see results. The occurrences of a few years cause men to cry, "degeneration." Glance backward ten thousand years and you find no argument for degeneration.

Nature's laws are all correlated; their action is progressive, infinite. Then shall not Nature reach her ultimate aim, universal harmony, the complete disenchantment of the world?

The first record we have of tennis is found in the Bible in these words: Joseph served in Pharaoh's court and Israel returned out of Egypt.—*Ex.*

EVOLUTION.

By J. G. MORRELL, '95.

ONLY thirty-six years ago Charles Darwin gave the word evolution a new signification. It was another thought for the world; and like every new thought, "Darwin's Theory of Evolution" was questioned, denounced, and ignored. To-day Darwin is dead, but Evolution is living.

Indeed the dullest eye sees evolution at every turn. In the vegetable kingdom we observe evolution in the germinating seed, in the newly-growing sprout, and in the unfolding of the buds. We find the fittest parts of each individual surviving, the strongest individual becoming the chief representative of the family, the fittest family the overpowering growth of the kingdom. And so it is in the animal kingdom. Here the strongest individual lives on the life of the weakest; pestilences and famines spare only the fittest; and so the ablest family becomes the master of the world. Thus it always has been and so it will be forever.

Stroll back into the realm of geology. Stop here or linger there in ages of another time. Everywhere we find the petrified remains of extinct growths of unknown life, unchanged in form and preserved for our contemplation. These were the weakest and they perished. The fittest has survived, and is still growing, still evolving.

Compare these forms of ages gone with those of our day. Seek for a demonstration, something to satisfy the yearning and longing of that ever-restless inner being; and you will find repose in evolution. Nor have we yet

traversed all the domain of evolution. For, since we trace the same law of development in an endless number of lower species, we must believe the same true in the case of man, a being of untraceable origin. And more than this, since we see the same law of development existing everywhere in the earth and in things of the earth; and since we know the earth to be of the stellar system, occupying a definite position and yet in sympathy with the other orbs, we conclude that the same law is co-extensive with matter.

Search the starry heavens. Apparently, the restless eye gazes upon a mighty arch all of jasper built, studded with glittering gems divine. Go still further, beyond all you now see, out into the depths of space. Around you will stretch clusters of every form, some apparently solid globes, but made up of an endless number of brilliant stars, condensed into one luminous and magnificent center. Go still further, away into the depths beyond, and behold that hazy belt of light, an apparent luminous bulk fading in the distance. Pierce deeper still; and lo! this too dissolves into a multitude of stars, making another system. Go into the Milky Way, beyond the reach of the telescope; and behold yet another system, glittering with beauty, flashing with splendor, and sweeping a course of most tremendous outline. And so we wander on, from planet to planet, from sun to sun, and from system to system.

Now fades a single gem; but still the others move on, shining the brighter because of the loss of their companion.

And so here, too, is illustrated the survival of the fittest—evolution out in the mysterious ocean of fathomless space, shoreless and boundless.

Evolution, then, is everywhere and in everything. It began with time and it will continue till time shall be no more. From the beginning to the end of time, what an expanse! Did Evolution begin, and will it end? How strange!

But question evolution once more, its beginning and its end. Have these glittering stars been indeed shining through all eternity? Did all the various forms of matter that now exist, instantaneously spring into being? Such a creation would contradict the formation of the earth and things of the earth; it would destroy the harmony of the spheres.

But is the universe the work of chance? No. It is the work of that God who made heaven and earth, who unites the beginning with the end, and holds evolution in His palm. He alone, I believe, comprehends the limit in time and space; and I believe, too, that in His temple, amid these stars, suns, and clusters that rise around us and above us, the hymns of praise, the anthems of glory and the symphony of heaven, reverberating from cluster to cluster and from realm to realm, are heard by Him, the Omnipotent, across immensity and through eternity sounding His plan of plans, Evolution.

No college in all England publishes a college paper. This is another illustration of the superior energy of America, where about two hundred colleges publish periodic journals.—*Ex.*

Posts' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

TO A WILD ROSE.

Here, where the stifled breezes bear
From lane and crowded city street
Their load of dust and noise and heat,
Here do I find thee, blossom fair.

Thy petals wear no dust nor stain,
But pure as when the morning light
First fired the changing dew-drops bright
On bud half-opened, they remain,

Perfect as if some shady nook
In distant fields thy fragrance knew,
Where soft airs cool should ripple through
Thy image in a green-rimmed brook.

—G. C., '93.

A YEARNING.

Grim, hoary woods that shelter beast and bird,
Clear streams, wherein the speckled beauties dart,

Huge rocks, festooned by Flora's tasteful art,

Wild dells, with echoes yet by man unstirred,
Bright tarns, with strands by human foot unblurred,

Sweet perfume rare, unknown in city's mart,

But best of all, to soothe the troubled heart,

Sweet music such as Eurydice heard:

In spot like this my soul now yearns to be.

What welling transport, thrill of blissful joy,

To see unfolded Nature's mystery,

To delve in truth profound without alloy.

O bear me then where vales with music roll,
To find the alabama of my soul.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

ON THE LAKE.

Gently float,

Fairy boat,

O'er waters crystal clear;

Slow and still

Drift at will,

For Love lies sleeping here.

O cool the shade
By thickets made,
That fringe the lonely lake;
O softly falls
The wood-bird's call,
Bidding dear Love awake.

O warm and bright
The red sun's light,
That falls on waters deep;
And warm the glow
That fond hearts know,
When Love awakes from sleep.

O sunset sky,
Thy glories die,
The long day fades too soon!
Nay! say not so,
For yonder, lo!
The upward climbing moon.

O wondrous night!
O pale, pure light,
Shine clear on lake and hill!
Each throbbing breast
Is hushed to rest,
And peace each heart doth fill.
—N. G. B., '91.

TOO FAST, OR TOO SLOW.

Too fast the blissful hours glide on
From rising tide to setting moon,
Till autumn's gold has glowed and gone,
And winter comes too soon.

Too fast the charms of childhood fade,
Youth's visions all too soon are past,
Earth's meed to man is quickly paid,
And age creeps on too soon.

With eye that scans the future years
A glory long foretold I see;
Beyond the east the dawn appears
Of new prosperity.

Across the darkened sky a gleam,
A soft and ever-deepening glow,—
O night of life! O troubled dream!
O day that dawns too slow!

—WINSLOW, '93.

College News and Interests.

INAUGURAL DAY AT BATES

THE inauguration of George C. Chase, A. M., as President of Bates College, took place at College Chapel, Saturday, September 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M. If there be aught of omen in the weather, fortune certainly smiled upon the occasion. The platform was handsomely decorated with flowers and ferns, and upon it were seated the Overseers and Fellows, Faculty, President Hyde of Bowdoin, Professor Hall of Colby, and Professor Harris of the State College. Hon. A. M. Spear presided. Music was furnished by the College Band. The order of exercises was as follows:

	MUSIC.
Prayer.	Rev. C. F. Penney, D.D.
	MUSIC.
Address by the retiring President.	Rev. O. B. Cheney, D.D.
	MUSIC.
Address, with presentation of the keys in behalf of the corporation.	Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr.
Address.	President George C. Chase.
	MUSIC.

President Cheney, in his introduction, spoke in vindication of the smaller religious sects. He said that the church and the college are forces for the same end, and that hence the connection of the one with the other is fitting. He spoke regretfully of the early mistakes of the Free Baptist society. He then outlined the history of the college, told of its struggles, reverses and triumphs which he alone knows so well. His closing words were few, and

only those acquainted with him knew the pain of which they were born. President Cheney's address was an able one and showed his faculties to be wonderfully well preserved.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., in behalf of the corporation, received the keys from the retiring President and presented them to his successor. He expressed the regret of the corporation at the necessity of the resignation of Dr. Cheney, and its appreciation of the services which represent the greater part of his life work, and pronounced an eloquent eulogy upon his life and labors. Calling upon President Chase, he mentioned the confidence with which they intrusted the institution to his care, spoke of the responsibilities of the position, paid a glowing tribute to Bates' past work, and expressed bright hopes for her future. Mr. Dingley's address was an eloquent effort, and the STUDENT regrets its inability to print his speech entire.

President Chase's address was as follows:

PRESIDENT CHASE'S ADDRESS.

Honored Sir, Gentlemen of the Trustees, Alumni, Students, and Friends:

I COUNT myself happy in being permitted to receive these symbols of responsibility from one who, both in public and in private life, so worthily exemplifies the meaning and uses of a collegiate education. For what is the function of the college save to prepare for the benefit of society a body of men fitted to exemplify the right uses of life? That the college exists for

the sake of a better community, a better commonwealth, a better society in the broadest sense of the word, is manifest in every step of its development from the crude beginnings of the Middle Ages to the elaborate and comprehensive equipment of the typical institutions of to-day. Society needs guidance. The ideal life which each wise man would gladly live is forbidden to the many by the hard necessities of this exacting world. What cannot be attained for each and all may be made accessible at least to the few, and these shall exemplify to the less favored the meaning and the uses of life at its best; shall be the guides and leaders of mankind in its steady march of conquest over nature, its never wearying search for truth, its infinite aspirations for excellence. Such was the half-conscious thought of those benefactors of the Middle Ages who laid the foundations of the first universities. Such was the origin of Oxford and Cambridge in old England and of Harvard and Yale in New England.

"That the commonwealth may be furnished with knowing and understanding men and the churches with an able ministry" is the language in which the first appeal for aid to Harvard College sums up the deep-felt needs of the time for instruction and leadership in the most vital concerns of that age. Almost identical is the language employed in the original charter of Yale College in stating the purpose of its founders: "An institution wherein youth may be instructed . . . who through the blessing of God may be fitted for public employment in church

and civil state." And in some such aim every college in our country, from the first to the very last, has had its origin. The state colleges and universities of the West were all born of the popular conviction that the state must have its picked men upon whom it can rely in all questions of the public weal. The later colleges of New England are the gift to society of Christian philanthropists who were seeking to give in the lives of cultured men blessings to the community, to the nation, which had never been granted to themselves. The history of nearly every one of these institutions may be read in sacrifices, struggles, and in strong cryings to God for His blessing and aid. Such was the origin of Bates College. Its founders are worthy to be associated with those earlier names which we utter with the hushed breath of reverence. To the end of time let it never be forgotten, as buildings and equipments grow more elaborate and wealth flows in ampler tide to continue and adorn and complete a work often begun in poverty, that the college exists, not to gratify the selfish instincts of the more fortunate, not to nourish the haughtiness and arrogance of a false aristocracy, but to develop men who shall be fit exponents of that spirit of philanthropy to which the world will always owe its increasing "sweetness and light."

But while all higher institutions for the promotion of culture have their origin in the purpose to promote the general welfare of humanity, the conception of the ends to be attained and of the means by which they might be

accomplished has naturally varied with the changing life of the ages. The founders of the first universities of Europe were faithful adherents of the social, political, and religious systems under which they lived. In their thought the scholar in the university was preparing to serve the pope, the king, the powers then dominant, in the maintenance and improvement by wise measures of existing institutions. The university gown was in due time to be exchanged for the robes of the priest, the judge, the privy councilor. The openings for public service were few, and in spite of spasmodic irruptions of student hordes into the barracks of Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, the number of scholars was relatively small, the curriculum narrow, and the standard low. Down to the present century, and, indeed, far into it, Oxford and Cambridge were monopolized by nascent lords, embryo clergymen of the Church of England and gentlemen commoners, with here and there a sprinkling of charity students in whom rich patrons had discovered (or thought they had discovered) signs of genius. It is from the founding of our own Harvard that we trace the rise of a more democratic spirit in learning. The conception of civil and religious liberty which the colonists brought to Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay required for its realization a body of intelligent freemen; and, as they clearly saw, this necessity could not be met without the college. Harvard was founded not only to supply the churches with able ministers but the grammar schools im-

mediately to be established with competent teachers. And its founders were wiser than their descendants have sometimes been; for they saw clearly that the stream of knowledge could be kept flowing only so long as it has a full fountain head.

But the first century in Massachusetts witnessed only the beginnings of that democratic spirit and rule which are so rapidly transforming the modern world. If the colonists brought with them new ideas, they brought old customs and traditions. The ruling elements in early Massachusetts were not so much democratic as aristocratic. In that peculiar wedlock between church and state the minister and the magistrate maintained easy pre-eminence. Moreover, the simple industrial, social and intellectual life of the time made few demands upon the scholar. In an almost purely agricultural community, with no great centres of population, the pulpit, the school-room, and occasionally the judicial bench, were the only places where the college graduate could give account of his acquirements. Modern science was yet unborn; literature consisted of sermons and psalm-books. The two first attempts to establish newspapers were suppressed by the government of Massachusetts, and when the *Boston News-Letter* was first published in 1704, its news from Europe was, according to its first editor, thirteen months behind the time. Fifteen years later he congratulated his readers that the thirteen months had been reduced to five. Of course the telegraph, the telephone, and the numberless applications of

electricity, so familiar to us, were undreamed of. Even the steamboat did not arrive till a century later. When we contemplate the hard facts, we shall wonder at the breadth rather than the narrowness of the Harvard curriculum, and shall cease to marvel at that rule in the first list of regulations for the institution by which "all Juniors and Seniors are required publicly to repeat sermons in the hall when they are called forth." The course of study and the discipline seem to have been admirably adapted to the chief end sought—to furnish the churches with an able ministry. The college was true to its function in contributing to society men trained to meet its higher needs, but the recognized needs were painfully few, and the functions correspondingly limited. In our age how great the contrast presented! Instead of the simple agricultural life of our fathers, a society so complex that its numberless and ever-varying elements, with their incessant action and reaction, dizzy the clearest brain and baffle the subtlest power of analysis; a society so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of democracy that it is pushing the boundaries of popular rule to the verge of socialism. Think of the varied industrial interests that centre in the life of our age. Think of the applications of the physical sciences to the ordinary processes of toil; of the part that chemistry and physics and mineralogy are taking in our every-day work. All save the very rudest kinds of manual labor are making incessant demands upon the student of the forms and forces of nature,—mineral, plant,

animal,—and the scholar is hourly supplying the inventor with new data for organizing and directing the multiplying machinery of a working world. Meanwhile we are constantly extending and sub-dividing the already numberless trades, callings and professions that distinguish this specializing age. Think, too, of the infinite range of science, pure and applied. With an ever-widening universe before him and ever-increasing means for exploring it, the scientist of to-day finds an ocean in each drop of water, a world in each grain of sand. And yet, so wonderfully is all knowledge correlated that would we know the structure and elements of the commonest mineral we must send messages of inquiry to suns and stars, must ally with the microscope both the telescope and the spectroscope. Or if we limit our study to the life of man, through what cycles of time must we retrace his footprints before we arrive at the fathomless mystery of his origin. And would we know anything of man's history as a thinker and an organizer of the processes by which he has through slow ages been evolving the splendid civilizations whose beginnings must be sought in instincts so primitive that we can scarcely identify them as human, with what patience, and with what insight, must we question mounds, pyramids, sepulchres, the shattered and vanishing relics of races long extinct. And the same diligent, comprehensive scholarship is necessary everywhere. We find the origin of our jurisprudence and our government in the marshes of northern Germany no less than in

elaborate systems (themselves an evolution) of Imperial Rome. To understand the full significance of court and legislature in America to-day, we must know their origin and their development. Every part of our multiform life is at many points hopelessly obscure save in the light of the past. Nor is there any people on the globe in whose living customs, traditions, and institutions we may not find interpretations of our own. The same truth is emphasized in our art and in our literature. We are finding that even our cherished Christian religion, even our sacred Scriptures, can be fully understood and appreciated only when compared with other religions both of the past and the present. The word scholar in this 1894 ought to mean far more than in any preceding year of the world's history. Life has a thousand noble uses that our fathers never dreamed of, and it is the business of the college to furnish men who shall worthily exemplify them. Think of the possibilities offered in our social and our home life. With our great public libraries, our art galleries, our lecture halls, our University Extension methods, our command of the best in all that art and science have to offer, how can any but the disciplined and cultured mind appreciate these transcendent opportunities, how in any degree exemplify their use to others? It is a wonderful opportunity and an awful responsibility that rests upon the colleges of our time! But it is in the home that the peculiar gifts of any age yield their best results. Here the blossoms of our wonderful civilization

exhale their freshest and rarest fragrance. What opportunities for the college graduate to illustrate in his home the richness and beauty of a complete life,—a home into which science, art, literature and religion are pouring their choicest treasures; a home reflecting at every angle the light of disciplined intellect, refined tastes and ennobling pursuits. What more hopeful, more manifestly providential fact of our time than that the presiding genius of the true home, the wife and mother, equally with the husband and father, may bring to it the grace, the refinement, the intellectual and moral culture which it is the function of the college to impart.

But the feature of our age that gives to the work of the true college its starting, its almost overwhelming significance, is the all-pervasive and well-nigh universal influence of democracy. For good or for evil, and it must be for ultimate good, the rule of the people is extending itself into every sphere of thought and action. It is the assertion by each member of society of his absolute right, in virtue of his membership, to take a part in shaping every interest of humanity. In our political life the fact, of course, has lost its novelty. We have become accustomed to see government in the entire range of its theory and practice reflect the wishes of the voting majority. It matters not that written constitutions have put restrictions upon the popular will or the popular caprice. The power that makes constitutions can change them. Hence it has come about that there is no principle of government, however funda-

mental or time-honored, that is not to-day on trial. Radical theories of taxation, ownership and administration are broached without apology. There is no part of our life, however guarded heretofore, that is secure against changes wrought by legislation. Our property, health, morals, lives, are under the supervision of the majority. If we look beyond government and its functions, we find the popular will attempting to assert itself at every point. The majority are beginning to tyrannize over the individual, and unless the minds of the many can be liberalized, the last vestige of respect for individual rights will soon disappear. How shall good sense, good taste, intelligence and conscience triumph over a mere show of hands, unless we can substitute for the discarded authority of tradition and precedent the authority of right and reason? And how can reason and the will of God, which Matthew Arnold makes synonymous with light and sweetness, prevail, save through the example of that body of men and women whom our colleges are preparing to be guides, teachers, and apostles to those less favored.

Happily colleges and college students are multiplying. Democracy is instinctively providing itself with safeguards; or rather Providence is shaping it to better ends than it dreams of. Hence not only the increase of young men in college but also the entrance of young women upon their long withheld inheritance. It is but an axiom of true democracy that the human intellect is its own vindication of its full title to all that it is prepared to appreciate and

to use for noble ends. The power to think invests the thinker, man or woman, with all the privileges that belong to the thinking mind. If woman can make wise use of the college, she is equally entitled to it with men. The how and the where are mere matters of expediency.

But what should the college of our age be, in order to respond to the demand of society for a worthy exemplification of the right uses of life in this vanishing nineteenth century? By common consent the old curriculum has long been inadequate. What should be the courses of study in a well-equipped college? If we have arrived at a correct definition of the function of the college, namely, to prepare its students to exemplify the right uses of life, then the college of our day should, so far as possible, anticipate in its curriculum that world in which its students are to live. Its aim, first of all, should be to produce the well-balanced, the symmetrical man,—the man whose rounded education shall have prepared him to live in every chamber of his being, to be at home in the world as the world presents itself to-day, to be master of himself, his environment, and the opportunities that the many-sided life of our age may offer.

It must be a generous curriculum, one that will give appropriate exercise and nourishment to all his powers of body, mind and soul. It must make provision for all the student's faculties. He should be trained to observe, to classify, to feel, to reflect and to act. It should open to him every enjoyment proper to a well-ordered life. It should

prepare him to meet his responsibilities as a member of society with fidelity, wisdom and reverence.

Such a course must have breadth. It must not be narrowed to the wants of the specialist. It should not look too largely to what is falsely called the practical. For the work of the true college is not to make doctors, lawyers, engineers, ministers, but to make men who, whether one, another, or none of these shall, vindicate the beauty and dignity of life, who, whatever the calling they may follow, shall be impressive exponents of the worth of manhood and of the richness and variety of God's gifts to his creatures. Such a man is Gladstone. Such, though less conspicuous, are many of the graduates of our American colleges.

We cannot, therefore, exclude from the true college that choicest flower of ancient thought and life, the Greek language with its embodied literature, its pervading and educating sense of harmony, its mirror-like power of reflecting the art, the philosophy, and the practical wisdom with which it has illumined all lands, all ages. Nor can we exclude its companion, the less attractive but ever useful Latin—the imperial tongue of which several of our most studied modern languages are scarcely more than shattered fragments. These ancient classics still have a place, but no longer a privileged place in our scheme of liberal studies.

That the modern languages sustain an important relation to modern life goes without saying. Mathematics is constantly giving new proofs of its utility. Its disciplinary value has never

been questioned. It is indispensable to scholarly work in a dozen of the most important arts and sciences. Nor do the physical sciences need to be vindicated here. Their development has been the most striking feature of modern progress. President Eliot's test of an educated man,—his ability to use his own language with clearness, force and elegance—is so reasonable as to seem almost axiomatic. The English language and literature are at length receiving the attention they deserve. The studies dealing with the nature of mind, the problems of existence and the laws and forms of thought, are not likely to be neglected. The principles that govern the development of the human mind, the order of studies in harmony with these, the best methods of awakening and exercising the intellectual powers of children, and of forming good character and right habits,—all these are so related, not merely to the school but to society and life, that they deserve a place not yet accorded them in most colleges. Common prudence requires familiarity with the teachings of history, with the sphere and offices of government, the laws of economics, and the facts and principles that underlie society. Ethics and religion are the soul of civilization. Without them man sinks into animalism. Such are the essentials in any outline of studies intended to prepare men for complete living. Some of them have long been taught in the college. All of them should be taught in accordance with the wisest and most progressive methods.

The range of studies sketched is

large, but scarcely too large to be presented in clear outline in four years preceded by adequate preparation for college. Original research in the subjects indicated belongs to the university rather than the college. But even advanced college work requires the introduction of electives.

At what period and to what extent electives should have a place in college work are questions that have provoked much discussion. Should not the answer to be given these questions vary with the conditions to be met? Were it possible to increase materially the quality and quantity of work done in the fitting school, the student might properly choose a part of his studies early in his college course. The generous preparation afforded at most fitting schools for Harvard perhaps warrants that institution in making even the studies of the Freshman year to some extent elective. The limited general culture and the meagre preparation of the great majority of students entering most of our colleges make it wise to defer the period of choice till they have gained the well-balanced mind and the breadth of view essential to wise selection. In few colleges do the mass of the students meet this condition much before the close of the Sophomore year. When the plans of our leading educators for more and better work in our fitting schools shall have been realized, electives may be introduced earlier.

Nor can the question to what extent electives should be permitted, be answered in unvarying terms. Certainly not to the extent of defeating the fundamental purpose of the college itself, the

production of the well-balanced man, ready to take his place in the world as an exponent of the value of liberal culture. There seems to be a limit from the very nature of things to the application of the doctrine of equivalents. If, for instance, languages be substituted for mathematics, or vice versa, there must result unseemly gaps in the man. Chemistry cannot develop the literary taste or the historic imagination; nor can physics acquaint the student with the laws of his own mind. Evidently, the course should have sufficient breadth to bring out the full man and to make him a good citizen, even if it also make him a specialist.

Yet electives, undoubtedly, have an important part to perform in securing this very result. We must recognize the individual if we would develop the man. When the student has gained sufficient culture to make him at home with himself, and to place "the world all before him where to choose," then he should be permitted to indulge his own individuality and to feel the inspiration of those studies that most appeal to his tastes and arouse his ambition. The latter part of his course may fitly serve as a transition period between the pervasive influence of general culture and the eager specialization of business or the professional school.

Electives introduced at the right time have another distinct advantage. They increase and strengthen the ties between the college and the world. They attract students who might otherwise enter the various callings with no appreciation of the higher uses of life. They thus increase in the occupations where they

are most needed, the number of men and women who live not for bread, or money, or fashion, or fame, but for truth and beauty and righteousness. We need college graduates in Wall Street, at the head of our great corporations, on the newspaper staffs of our leading dailies, in the offices of our architects and engineers, in our vast mercantile establishments, above all in that pivotal place of human thought and action, the home. Thus we may hope that our democracy will issue in a general application of the golden rule, instead of in anarchy or the compulsory virtues of state socialism.

I have thus far made no reference to a feature of college life which is sometimes asserted to have become in our age the dominant one. College athletics get more attention from the newspapers than college libraries and lecture rooms. The champion pitcher or kicker awakens more enthusiasm than the honor man or the valedictorian. Muscles seem to be esteemed more than brains.

I admit that in some colleges athletics receive too much attention; and that no college is exempt from the danger of excess in physical sports and exercises. Everybody can gauge the merits of the first baseman or the "sprinter." Few can appreciate and none can observe the slow processes by which the crude boy develops into the scholar. Valuable things always require fine scales, and the most valuable cannot be weighed at all. Yet I believe as firmly in the gymnasium and the college field as in the class-room and the laboratory. The sound body is

essential to the sound mind. Health conditions all progress. Muscles must be mixed with brains. Base-ball and foot-ball impart their own special discipline of the intellect as well as of the body. The enthusiasm kindled by healthful rivalry is a good safety-valve for animal spirits. Held subordinate to the mental and moral culture which the college should afford, gymnastics and athletics are valuable factors in student life, and should have ample scope. They should never be allowed to become an end, but should be made tributary to scholarship and character. If they are actually found in any college to make students less gentlemanly, less refined, less studious and honorable, the fault lies not in the use but the abuse of what ought to be a valuable auxiliary to college work. Rightly employed they will raise rather than lower the standard of attainments in mind and morals, and help to send out men with vitality enough to stand the strain of a laborious intellectual life.

My endeavor has been to show that the aim of the true college is to develop ideal men for the sake of an ideal society. Its success in attaining this end must depend quite as much upon its life and spirit as upon its courses of study. If its students are actually to prepare themselves to exemplify the right uses of life in a society where standards are low, where the mean, the selfish, the brutal too often prevail, then the entire spirit and life of the institution should be such as to promote these ends. The professors in such an institution should not be merely

scholars but well-balanced, generous Christian men. The motto of faculty and students should be truth, purity, sympathy, service. So far from being a place where vice may be tolerated because the student has special privileges and immunities, a place where vulgarity and profanity and the beast may indulge themselves, it should be the very temple of consecrated manhood—consecrated to the service of truth and humanity. To defile such a temple, a temple reared by self-denying men and women for the glory of God and the good of man—is worse than sacrilege, it is blasphemy.

The college of the last decade of the nineteenth century is educating the men and women who shall shape the character of the twentieth. Shall the next century be selfish, sensual, and materialistic? or altruistic, refined, and spiritual? Shall it lose its way amid the fogs and mists of error? or follow the truth straight to the goal without once letting go its hold on God? Shall it see our boasted free institutions topple into anarchy? or ascend to new proportions of strength and beauty? Shall it confess that universal brotherhood is a myth? or demonstrate its reality? Shall it witness greater purity in the home, patriotism in the land, and reverence in the sanctuary,—and all these while maintaining its ceaseless quest for truth and bringing new lustre to art, science, and letters, and finding a larger meaning for philanthropy,—then the college of our day must teach its students the grace and the power of studious, helpful, and sincere lives.

For where can we expect to find truth absolute except in the college? The lawyer naturally asks, "How shall I win a verdict?" The secular editor, "How shall I make the paper pay?" The religious editor, even, can scarcely be unbiased. He asks, "How shall I show the superiority of my denominational creed?" The political orator, too, asks, "How shall I get votes?" Even the minister is likely to ask, "If I present this unpopular truth, shall I not lose pew-holders?" The college and university alone are bound by their very nature to ask always and solely, "What is the truth?" It will be a sad day for the people when even these shall accept their ideals, their customs, their spirit, their social usages and standard of conduct, from fashion and popularity instead of from unequivocal truth. And under what inspiration save the life of the great founder of Christian civilization, of Him who declared Himself "the truth" can our institutions of learning maintain their inviolability? To quote the language of Principal Fairburne of Oxford: "It is the people that now rule, and unless God lives in and rules through the people, the end of all our struggles, the good of all our boasted progress, will be chaos."

How far does the institution beneath whose shelter we are gathered to-day exhibit the essentials of a true college? Humbly but gratefully we call the roll of her alumni. Few, indeed, of her nearly six hundred graduates have failed to vindicate her full title to her chartered privileges. They have exemplified the true uses of life in all

the professions and in many callings. In the professional schools, in the graduate courses of universities of Europe and America, in the service of the church and of the state, in scientific research and in the world of letters, they have commanded respect for themselves and their *Alma Mater*. That Bates sends out scholarly men and women is the unsolicited testimony of the schools, colleges, and universities of our country, in which so many of our graduates have won distinction. Probably Bates contributes to the profession of teaching a larger percentage of graduates than does any other college in our country. Her breadth and catholicity are illustrated in the seven or more influential denominations to which she has furnished more than one hundred able ministers. Her moral and religious character is the subject of favorable comment wherever her graduates are known. No sensible man or woman need blush to say in any company of scholars on the globe, "I am a graduate of Bates College."

All honor to the courageous man under whose leadership such results have been achieved! All honor to the memory of the noble man whose name our institution bears and whose wonderful gifts called her into being! All honor to that little group of men, her earliest professors—some dead and some yet living—whose wisdom, scholarship, and tireless devotion set the standard of culture and character so high at the beginning! All honor to the Christian people to whose peculiar care Bates College has been committed! All honor to you, her trustees,

and to your predecessors for constant counsel and aid! All honor to alumni, patrons and friends for their generous and helpful interest! Not a few of those who have blessed our institution with their loving thoughts and their timely assistance have gone to their reward. But there still remain faithful friends who will not forget her ever-growing needs.

What are the most pressing needs of our college to-day? First, an endowment yielding income enough to meet our current expenses. I doubt whether any other college in America is carrying on so much good work at so small cost; and yet the cost exceeds the income by some thousands of dollars annually. Second, a library building and a fund for increasing our library and employing a skilled librarian. To emphasize this want I need but refer to the fact that some thousands of the nearly twelve thousand volumes now in possession of our college are wholly inaccessible. No one addition to our present resources could afford so general gratification to faculty and students as a library building and fund. Third, we are every day reminded of that great gap in our curriculum which can be closed only by the endowment of a professorship of history and economics. Fourth, imperative duty to the young women of the college requires the erection as soon as possible of a hall for their exclusive use. This hall should contain a gymnasium, public parlors and reception rooms, and should be presided over by a cultured woman to whom the young ladies could look for sympathy and

counsel. The first college in New England to admit young women, Bates is the only one receiving them that has for them no home arrangements whatever. We rejoice in the beautiful building rising upon our campus for the use of the Cobb Divinity School. Such a hall, dedicated to such a purpose, is a blessing in its very presence, and with the new facilities, the new patrons, and the new influences that it is to bring, will not only strengthen its own important work, but will enrich and ennoble all our associated interests. I would like to emphasize the value to a college sending out so many educators of a professorship of Pedagogy and Sociology. I cannot forbear to point out our sad lack of direct instruction in that book on whose teachings rests the entire framework of our free institutions. But I pause lest the consciousness of our needs overshadow our satisfaction in what we possess.

Let me rather indulge in bright hopes for our future. I can see in my mind what, God willing, shall yet be translated into substantial reality, a vision of the Bates to be. I can see her beautiful campus (made thrice beautiful by the skill of the landscape gardener) dotted with a score of graceful but substantial buildings dedicated to the service of art, literature and science, and proclaiming her growing usefulness and fame. I can see her gymnasium, not the humble one of to-day, but a solid structure of brick and stone, furnished with all the appliances that develop strength and evolve the model man. I can see her long-coveted

observatory crowning our beautiful Mount David and taking nightly counsel with the stars. I can see her corps of professors in full ranks keeping step with the van in the onward march for truth; and I can see her students gathering for morning prayers in a chapel larger than this and dedicated solely to the worship of God. I see them, earnest, pure, reverent, simple in their habits, frugal in their lives, democratic in their sympathies, eager in their pursuit of knowledge—their brows touched with the light of Heaven, and their faces aglow with a holy enthusiasm for humanity—each of them a destined exemplar to his age of the noble and inspiring uses of life revealed by the new learning and the old faith.

Trustees, alumni, students, friends, you have entrusted to me the sacred responsibility of leadership in the new crusade upon which we enter to-day. I can hope for success only as, inspired by a higher wisdom than our own, we unitedly resolve to hold our college true to the high ideals that have made her rich in her poverty, and strong in her weakness.

SKETCH OF LIFE OF PRESIDENT CHASE.

GEORGE COLBY CHASE, son of Joseph and Jane (Dyer) Chase, was born in Unity, Me., March 15, 1844. He belongs to the branch of the Chase family from which sprang one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and also Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's

Cabinet and afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

His father, Joseph Chase, a hard-working farmer, was a man of such integrity as to be recognized among his townsmen as a model of uprightness, being popularly spoken of as "the honest man." He was also a great lover of books, and his knowledge of the Bible and of general history surpassed that of most professional students.

The mother of George C. Chase was a woman of great energy, of decided ability, and of high aspirations for the well-being of her family and of the community. It was largely due to her influence and encouragement that her three children persevered, amid many difficulties, in their attempts to secure a generous education.

The Bates professor had the usual experiences of a country boy in Maine—hard work on the farm with, until he was twelve, a term at the district school in the winter and a somewhat broken term in the summer. After he was twelve, his school privileges were limited to the winter term, with now and then a few weeks in the old-fashioned country high school. When he was sixteen his mother's entreaties won for him a term in the Maine State Seminary, where he studied Latin under the instruction of Principal, afterward, President Cheney. Notwithstanding a special letter to the boy's parents from the teacher of the class in behalf of its leader, circumstances forbade, for more than two years, his return to the seminary. During a part of this time the severe illness of his father threw the

entire care of the farm upon him, a mere youth of sixteen. At twenty years of age, after four more years interrupted by farm work and teaching—the latter begun when he was seventeen—he graduated from the preparatory department of the Seminary at the head of his class, and in the fall of 1864 entered Bates College. His college course was pursued amid the difficulties presented by poor health, and the necessity for earning as much, and spending as little, money as possible. He was active in the religious work of the college and was a leader in the debates of his literary society. He received the prize for the first Sophomore public debate held in the college. He graduated in 1868 at the head of his class.

On leaving college, he found himself much perplexed by questions of duty. His friends had always expected that he would enter the ministry, but he had never been confident that he ought to preach. Wishing to be free to obey his convictions when he should more clearly see his duty, he declined the opportunity presented for remaining as a teacher at Bates with the prospect of a permanent position in the college. He also declined, for the same reason, the principalship of the Maine Central Institute, and another good position in Rhode Island. He accepted, however, the position as instructor in Greek, Latin, and Mental and Moral Philosophy in New Hampton Literary Institution, feeling that he could honorably retire from it, should he find it his duty to enter the ministry. At the end of his second year at New Hamp-

ton, the examination of his classes was attended by President Cheney and Professor Stanton, with the result that he was once more solicited to return as a teacher to his *Alma Mater*. Still fearful lest he should be diverted from what might prove to be his appointed life-work, he decided to go to Lewiston, enter the Theological School, and at the same time act as tutor in the college. Accordingly for a year he was a theological student and tutor in Greek to the Freshman Class. When, at the end of the year, he was invited to take the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in the college, his perplexities were gone, and, having received a unanimous election, he spent the next year in post-graduate work at Harvard University, preparing himself for his professorship. At Harvard, he studied under the direction of such men as Professors Child, Sophocles, Ezra Abbott and James Russell Lowell.

In 1872, he entered upon his work at Bates. His department was a distinct addition to the work of the college, almost nothing having been previously attempted in it. Whatever may be the value of the work in English at Bates, the credit of it belongs wholly to Professor Chase. The plan that he first formed for that department was the basis of all that has since been attempted in it. His work, during those early years, was laborious in the extreme.

It often included not only his recitations and lectures, but the correction of every theme written by students, and the care of all the speaking in class and in public exercises. Profes-

sor Chase, during several years, gave declamation drill each term to every student in college. His hours of labor were longer than those of almost any unskilled workman in the state. Moreover, the exigencies of the college required that he should assist in other departments, and, sometimes, that he should give over to tutors and instructors a large share of his own work. For some years he taught the Freshman Greek. In 1873-74, during the absence of Professor Hayes in Europe, he taught the latter's Divinity School class in Exegesis of the Greek Testament and his college class in Botany.

In 1874-75, during a like absence of Professor Stanton, he taught all the Greek and Latin in the curriculum except the Freshman Latin, meanwhile carrying a large share of his own work.

Released at length from teaching in other departments, he gave his entire energies to his own. But in 1881 the college had suffered so many reverses and met with so many losses, that as a result of a conference between the trustees and the faculty, it was thought advisable to associate Professor Chase with President Cheney in the endeavor to increase its funds. Professor Chase had already given his attention to increasing the college library, and as a result, it received in a single year an addition of more than one thousand choice volumes. Beginning in the winter of 1881-82, he gave for ten years nearly all his vacations to the work of raising money for the college. During this time, he was also absent two entire terms for the same purpose. After completing the work of a term,

he would leave Lewiston on the first outgoing train—not a few times taking with him scores of essays to be corrected during his leisure moments, or even upon his journey. He has secured for the current needs of the college and for its funds about \$140,000.

So quiet has been his method of work that few of the students, even, have been aware of the objects to which he has given his vacations. He has made many friends for the college, not only among people of wealth, but among eminent public men; and to this the college owes not a few of the lectures it has enjoyed during the last ten years, from such men as the late Phillips Brooks and Edward Everett Hale.

President Chase has been a diligent and comprehensive student of education and educational methods. His two years' experience at New Hampton, where he fitted students for Bates, Dartmouth, and Brown gave him an insight into the working of secondary schools. No student whom he fitted for college was ever conditioned at admission, and Dartmouth gave him the credit of furnishing to a class of eighty some of its best prepared members.

He has for twenty-one years been a director of the Latin School in Lewiston. For sixteen years he was a member of the Lewiston School Board, and for two years its president. He declined a re-election to the Board in 1891. During his long term of service he contributed in many ways to the efficiency of the Lewiston schools. He was almost continuously a member of

the committee on teachers and instruction and was repeatedly chairman of the committee. It was while he was on the Board that it dealt with the most important and most exciting question ever presented to it. His action in that connection was such as won the ultimate approval of all the citizens of Lewiston, without distinction of race, religion, or party. It also won for the college a substantial gift from one of the foremost philanthropists of America—a lady who had read in the Boston papers an account of the position that he took.

President Chase's continuous and exhausting labors had made so great demands upon his strength that the trustees of the college sent him abroad with Mrs. Chase, in the summer of 1891, to obtain much-needed rest. They spent some six months in general travel—including about six weeks given to a thorough exploration of the English Lake district—and about three months in London, chiefly in attendance at lectures in London University College and in study in the British Museum. While on the continent, he also gave some attention to German educational methods.

A life so busy leaves few opportunities for general public service. President Chase has given his energies chiefly to the interests of his college and of the Lewiston schools, but he is also well known among the educators of the state. His few public addresses at the meetings of the Maine Pedagogical Association have brought him repeated invitations to lecture at various institutions in New England, but

he has felt obliged to decline them. He has also twice declined to consider lucrative positions—with a salary three times as large as that he was receiving.

President Chase was married in 1872 to Miss Emma F. Millett of Norway, Me. They have one son and four daughters. President Chase's only brother (his only sister died seventeen years ago), is Rev. Joseph A. Chase, pastor of the Unitarian church in Northboro, Mass. In religion the new President is a Free Baptist—being loyal to the faith of his parents. No man, however, could be freer from sectarian bias. Religion to him means a pure heart and a reverent, helpful life, rather than any formulated creed.

LOCALS.

Vacation is over! Work!!!

Freshmen are numerous just now.

Webb, '95, is teaching at Green's Landing.

Foot-ball is the all-absorbing topic of the day.

Miss Williams, '95, is teaching in Bowdoinham.

Emerson, formerly of '97, has resumed his course with '98.

'Ninety-seven regrets the loss of Carr, who goes to Dartmouth.

Mason, '95, talks of entering the Bangor Theological School soon.

'Ninety-seven receives two new members, Messrs. Kenyon and Durkey.

'Ninety-six gladly welcomes two new members, Messrs. Hoag and Childs.

G. A. Hutchins and N. R. Smith, '95, are teaching at New Portland.

Both societies have already received large and valuable additions from '98.

H. P. Parker, ex-'95, has returned to college and joined the ranks of '97.

Miss Nash, '95, has joined her class after an absence of nearly two terms.

D. F. Field, '94, was in town during State Fair week visiting his many friends.

When is the Freshman-Sophomore ball game likely to occur? It seems a case of "Nobody knows."

The work upon the new Theological Building is progressing rapidly. The foundation is nearly completed.

Wakefield, Pulsifer, Burrell, and Slattery, have been playing with the Poland Spring base-ball team.

Thomas and Kavanaugh, '96, have been elected as assistant teachers in the evening school on Lincoln Street.

O. E. Hanscom, '96, has just returned from Poland Spring, where he was night-watch at the Mansion House.

Prof. Hartshorn, our old Professor in Physics, is now filling the chair of English Literature and Rhetoric most acceptably.

The Eurosophian Society has made some repairs and improvements in their room during vacation, which adds much to its attractiveness.

The following men have been selected as assistant teachers in the Latin School: Pettigrew, Russell, Campbell, Knox, Fairfield, Skillings.

Wakefield, '95, won the championship and a very handsome cup as a trophy, in the Poland Spring tennis tournament, during vacation.

The Latin School opened August 28th, with quite a number of new students in the advanced classes, besides the usual number beginning the course.

Miss Wheeler, '95, is principal of the High School in West Stockbridge, Mass. She is as yet undecided whether or not she will return to college next term.

We were pleased to see the familiar faces of six members of '94, Misses Cummings, Gerrish, and Leslie, Messrs. Small, Peirce, and Thompson, at the first chapel exercises.

The new rules and new study hours will be a great accommodation to many students. By reciting all our lessons in the forenoon the afternoon will not be broken up so badly.

Garcelon, '90, has been in town the first three weeks of the term, coaching the foot-ball men. There are several promising men in the Freshman Class, and the prospect of a winning team and a successful season is very bright.

The students attended the political rally on August 30th in a body, to hear ex-Speaker Reed. We have also had the opportunity of hearing Senator Frye and Representative Dingley of Lewiston speak upon the questions of the day.

The Freshman Class have elected the following officers: President, E. S. Cummings; Vice-President, Miss Abbie Hall; Secretary, Miss Julia F. Leader; Treasurer, A. D. True; Executive Committee, Cummings, Miss Hall, Miss Leader, True, Collins.

Ninety-five attended the Fair on Wednesday, and represented the col-

lege in the floral parade, riding behind six prancing horses in finely decorated engine and car furnished to the class through the kindness of Hon. Payson Tucker and Miss Dingley.

Bolster, '95, Cutts, '96, Burrell, '97, and Miss Foster, '95, have been attending the summer school of athletics at the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard, during vacation, to fit themselves for instructors in the gymnasium the coming year.

The new settees fitted with rests for taking lectures ought to be much appreciated, and it is to be hoped that the students will so far forget their infantile school days that they may leave them in their present state of smoothness and cleanliness.

On September 18th, during the foot-ball practice, O. F. Cutts, '96, broke his right leg below the knee. He was taken to the hospital and is reported comfortable. Mr. Cutts will be greatly missed on the foot-ball team, and, in his misfortune, has the sympathy of many friends.

The Sophomore Class, at the close of last term, elected officers as follows: President, F. W. Burrill; Vice-President, Miss Margaret F. Knowles; Secretary, Miss Nellie A. Houghton; Treasurer, A. L. Sampson; Councilors, J. A. Marr and E. Skillings; Devotional Committee, Everett Skillings, Miss Mabel C. Andrews, Miss Stella James.

The Senior Class recently elected the following officers: President, W. W. Bolster; Vice-President, W. P. Hamilton; Secretary, Miss D. E. Roberts;

Chaplain, C. S. Webb; Councilors, Hamilton, Smith, Springer, Campbell; Executive Committee, Wingate, Dutton, Miss Hastings, Miss King, Farnum; Devotional Committee, Pease, Miss Staples, Webb.

The annual reception given to the Freshman Class by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. occurred on Tuesday night, September 11th, in the gymnasium. As usual the evening was mostly spent in introductions and conversations, followed by refreshments. After the refreshments President Pease for the Y. M. C. A., President Miss Staples for the Y. W. C. A., and President Chase for the Faculty and college, extended in a few brief and heartfelt words a warm, earnest welcome to the Class of 'Ninety-eight. Then followed a short literary programme, consisting of a cornet and clarinet duet by Dutton, '95, and Sampson, '97; declamation, Campbell, '95; recitation, Miss Prescott, '96; vocal solo, Miss Bryant, '96. The evening passed very quickly and pleasantly to all.

Professor Millis, who has come to Bates to take the chair of Physics, was selected from one of the finest lists of specialists ever submitted to a board of trustees. Mr. Millis was graduated with distinction from De Pauw University, Indiana, and went immediately to Johns Hopkins for graduate work in physics. After a year's residence there, in which time he took high rank as an investigator, he was Professor of Physics in St. Olaf's College, Minn. Then, for a year, during the absence of the Professor of Physics in De Pauw, he took charge of that gentle-

man's work at the urgent request of his *Alma Mater*. Resisting the requests that he should remain, he resumed his work at Johns Hopkins. During the summer of the following year, while conducting work in physics at a summer school in Bay View, Michigan, he attracted the attention of Dr. R. H. Ely, the famous political economist, himself then lecturing at Bay View, and, at that gentleman's suggestion, he removed his residence to Cornell University. Here he was elected an instructor. He served in this capacity for one year, dividing his time between teaching and further investigation. The next year he was elected to a fellowship, which enabled him to give his entire time to study. He has been re-elected to his fellowship and promised the first vacancy at Cornell in the teaching corps of his department. He will receive the degree of Ph.D., having preferred to broaden his work in his specialty rather than confine himself to the narrow lines prescribed for receiving it this year. Professor Millis is an enthusiast in his department, a practical teacher, and an earnest and active Christian worker. He is a member of the Methodist church, is thirty-three years of age, and has a family consisting of his wife and two children.

The tournament this fall has been one of the most successful ever held here. A large number of the matches have been close and exciting and very general interest has been manifest. Play began on Thursday afternoon, September 13th, and continued the remainder of the week. On Saturday afternoon the championship finals were

played between Pettigrew, '95, the college champion, and Wakefield, '95, the challenger. After a fine exhibition the match was terminated on account of darkness, each having two sets to his credit. On Tuesday following Pettigrew won the deciding set and retained the championship. In the finals in doubles Pettigrew and Wakefield won from Boothby and Hilton in three straight sets. Following is the summary:

Preliminary round.—Phillips, '97, beat Tobien, '97, 9-7, 6-1. Wakefield, '95, beat Young, '98, defaulted. Stanley, '97, beat Burrill, '97, 10-8, 4-6, 6-0.

First round.—Hilton, '96, beat Wakefield, '98, 6-0, 6-0. Hinkley, '98, beat Norton, '96, 6-4, 3-6, 8-6. Bruce, '98, beat Berryman, '96, 6-3, defaulted. Wakefield, '95, beat Phillips, '97, 6-3, 6-3. Stanley, '97, beat Hayes, '95, 6-3, 6-1. Hamilton, '95, beat Kenyon, '97, 6-3, 6-4. Campbell, '95, beat Gerrish, '96, 6-0, 6-1. Boothby, '96, beat Wright, '97, 6-1, 6-0.

Second round.—Hilton, '96, beat Hinkley, '98, 6-2, 6-0. Wakefield, '95, beat Bruce, '98, 6-2, 6-1. Stanley, '97, beat Hamilton, '95, 6-0, 7-5. Campbell, '95, beat Boothby, '96, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

Semi-finals.—Wakefield, '95, beat Hilton, '96, 7-5, 6-3. Campbell, '95, beat Stanley, '97, 6-2, 6-3.

Finals.—Wakefield, '95, beat Campbell, '95, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

Championship match.—Pettigrew, '95, beat Wakefield, '95, 7-9, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

DOUBLES.

Preliminary round.—Pettigrew and Wakefield, '95, beat Berryman and Douglass, '96, defaulted. Hinkley and Young, '98, beat Hyde and Bruce, '98, 6-2, 6-2. Stanley and Burrill, '97, beat Hayes and Files, '95, 7-5, 6-2. Boothby and Hilton, '96, beat Coy and Plumstead, '96, 6-4, 6-2. Campbell and Hamilton, '95, beat Wakefield and Stickney, '98, defaulted.

First round.—Pettigrew and Wakefield, '95, beat Hinkley and Young, '98, 6-2, 6-3. Tobien and Phillips, '97, beat Norton and Roberts, '96, 8-10, 9-7, 10-8. Boothby and Hilton, '96, beat Stanley and Burrill, '97, 6-2, 6-2. Campbell and Hamilton, '95, beat Knox, '95, and Gerrish, '96, defaulted.

Semi-finals.—Boothby and Hilton, '96, beat Campbell and Hamilton, '95, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3. Pettigrew and Wakefield, '95, beat Phillips and Tobien, '97, 6-2, 6-2.

Finals.—Pettigrew and Wakefield, '95, beat Boothby and Hilton, '96, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

There is quite a large entering class this fall, and below we give a list of their names, and of the fitting schools which they represent:

H. W. Blake, Somersworth High School,
Somersworth, N. H.
J. F. Brackett, Latin School, Limington.
Alice M. Brackett, Limington Academy, and
Latin School, Limington.
Sadie M. Brackett, Hillsdale College, Mich.,
Phillips.
T. S. Bruce, Latin School, Lewiston.
Annie B. Bucknam, Lewiston High School,
Lewiston.
Welbee Butterfield, Dover High School,
Dover, N. H.
E. L. Collins, Nashua High School,
Nashua, N. H.
L. B. Costello, Berwick Academy,
Wells Beach.
E. S. Cummings, Lewiston High School,
Lewiston.
F. B. Cutting, Framingham High School,
Mass., Nobscot, Mass.
M. E. Davidson, Belfast High School,
Belfast.
Lucy E. Eastman, Parsonsfield Seminary,
East Parsonsfield.
Jennie S. Farnum, Latin School,
New Gloucester.
Florence S. Farnum, Latin School,
New Gloucester.
Bertha F. Files, Lewiston High School,
Lewiston.
F. W. Foss, Austin Academy,
Strafford Center, N. H.
F. W. Frost, Edward Little High School,
Auburn.
Alice M. Gay, Edward Little High School,
Auburn.
Mabel S. Garcelon, Lewiston High School,
Lewiston.
Abbie B. Hall, Lewiston High School,
Lewiston.
Carrie J. Hastings, Gould Academy, Bethel.
Henry Hawkins, Maine Central Institute,
Sullivan.
Mabel F. Hill, Edward Little High School,
Auburn.
Maleen P. Hicks, South Paris High School,
Gilead.
A. T. Hinkley, Latin School, Phillips.

- A. B. Hyde, Latin School, Fairport, N. Y.
 A. A. Knowlton, New Portland High School,
 East New Portland.
 F. W. Landman, Leland and Gray Seminary,
 Townsend, Vt.
 Julia F. Leader, Edward Little High School,
 Lewiston.
 Mertie B. Maximi, South Paris High School,
 South Paris.
 Persie L. Morrison, Edward Little High
 School, Auburn.
 Mary H. Perkins, Alfred High School,
 Alfred.
 A. P. Pulsifer, Edward Little High School,
 Auburn.
 Emma Roak, Edward Little High School,
 Auburn.
 T. A. Roberts, Edward Little High School,
 Auburn.
 Susie L. Rounds, South Paris High School,
 South Paris.
 Emma Skillings, Portland High School,
 Portland.
 Ellen W. Smith, Richmond High School,
 Richmond.
 J. P. Sprague, Ricker Classical Institute,
 Sprague's Mills.
 M. E. Stickney, Latin School, Brownville.
 Adah Tasker, Richmond High School,
 Icesboro.
 O. H. Toothaker, Latin School,
 North Harpswell.
 A. D. True, Latin School, New Gloucester.
 R. H. Tukey, Latin School, Windham Center.
 Mr. Tucker, Maine Central Institute,
 Pittsfield.
 G. A. Wakefield, Latin School, Lisbon.
 C. E. Wells, Berwick Academy, Wells.
 Ernest Wentworth, Latin School, Auburn.
 Affie D. Weymouth, Lewiston High School,
 Lewiston.
 T. E. Woodside, Latin School, Sabatis.
 C. L. Young, Latin School,
 West New Portland.

Alumni Department.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR COLLEGE SONGS.

LIKE every other loyal graduate of Bates, I have been deeply interested in reading the letter upon "College Songs," contributed to the Commencement *STUDENT* by a well-known and public-spirited alumnus. In the estimate there placed upon the value of good songs to a college, I most heartily concur. College life, in its richly varied phases, voices itself truly and adequately in college song. Celebrations of victory, observances of honored festivals, meetings of social enjoyment and of jolly good fellowship are tame and spiritless unless the emotions that fill the hearts of all can overflow and find utterance in appropriate music. The love which each student feels for the beautiful scenes

and the pleasant associations of his college, the thrill of appreciation of its subtle traits of individuality, the enthusiasm for its noble ideals, all grow clearer and intenser under the influence of those twin interpreters of the heart, poetry and music, linked together in song. And what will bring back his college days to the alumnus? What will breathe upon his care-wearied spirit the freshness and glory of the world when life was young? What, indeed, but the old melodies, wafting to him from the past memories of his college affections and hopes and joys! Thus the songs of a college are a bond of union joining all its students and graduates, the emblem and expression of their sympathy for one another and their common devotion to their *Alma Mater*.

And cannot Bates furnish suitable themes for song? Few colleges possess a finer campus or pleasanter surroundings. Not many institutions exhibit more vigorous or widely-ranging activities than are found in our literary, athletic, religious and musical associations. Nor do our students fall behind others in the vim and appreciation with which they enter into occasions of frolic and jollity. Certainly no college stands for ideals more worthy to call forth love and loyalty. And if Bates must wait for the lingering years to cast over her the charm of antiquity, she has, in place of old associations, the courage and hope and boundless aspiration of youth.

Then let us have Bates College songs. Let them embody all the various and abounding life of the college. Let there be songs triumphant, solemn, humorous, earnest, tender. Let there be hymns for the great anniversary days, refrains for the diamond and the foot-ball field, jolly catches for gatherings of merriment, beautiful and expressive strains for the social evening. Let Mount David and the campus, Hathorn Hall, Parker Hall and the "Gym" all have their distinctive and appropriate airs. And, finally, let the truest poets among our graduates write for us a few songs voicing our universal love and veneration for Bates; and let our best musicians set these songs to fitting harmonies.

But how are we to gain this wealth of college song? Only through the co-operation of all the graduates and students of Bates. The various kinds of songs that we need give room for

the exercise of a great variety of talents. Suppose that every one of us who has ever made verses—and as many as possible of those who haven't—should write a song of some kind. Then the STUDENT could print these contributions in its columns. Finally, those of our graduates who have musical ability could select the best of the songs, and compose for them suitable tunes. In this way I am sure we should obtain some worthy songs, and in time we could accumulate material for a creditable Bates College song-book.

To show that I am in earnest, I contribute my humble effusion, in the hope that others may follow with more valuable productions. If he will permit it I should like to dedicate the song to Mr. Pierce, as one of the first unripe windfalls from the tree he has planted. It is a song for

HATHORN HALL.

Our pride, our joy, dear Hathorn Hall!
Through waving maples seen,
The gray stone steps, the porch, the wall
Traced o'er with ivy green!
Glad mornings greet thee, fringing
Thy roof with golden light,
And at eve thy westward windows gleam
And bid the sun good-night.

CHORUS:

May Heaven smile upon thee!
May ivy green enfold thee!
O, always will we love thee,
Our own dear Hathorn Hall!

Again thy clear-toned chapel bell
Seems calling us to prayers;
Again we seem, through Fancy's spell,
To climb the deep-worn stairs;
Then, while the tender sunshine
O'er happy faces plays,
We join, with humble hearts, to sing
Our hymn of morning praise.

CHORUS.

Ah, who shall say, dear Hathorn Hall,
That change, or distance wide,
Or fleeting years can ever call
Thy children from thy side?
Still, wheresoe'er we wander,
Though far o'er land and sea,
Kind Memory, hand in hand with Love,
Shall guide us home to thee.

CHORUS.

G. M. CHASE, '93.



CHARLES B. READE.

CHARLES BONNEY READE, of the Class of '73, died at the home of his brother, John L. Reade of the Class of '83, in this city, on Saturday morning, August 4th, after an illness of but two weeks. He was stricken down in New York City with a brain trouble, the result of overwork, and indirectly due to the grippe from which he was a severe sufferer two and three

years ago. He was brought at once to Lewiston and it was hoped that rest and quiet would bring recovery, but the hope was vain. He sank rapidly and died in little more than a week after coming to Lewiston.

Mr. Reade was perhaps as widely known as any of the alumni of Bates College. For over twelve years he was connected with the United States Senate as clerk of the committees on Rules and Commerce, and later as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, positions which brought him wide acquaintance with the leading men of the nation. His duties in the latter position also took him at different times all over the length and breadth of the country, making him known from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

He was a native of the city of Lewiston, and was born August 8th, 1852. He was the son of John Reade, and was a descendant of one of the pioneer families of this section. He fitted for college at the Lewiston Falls Academy and the Lewiston High School, entering with the Class of '73 in the fall of 1869.

After graduation he studied law in the office of Frye, Cotton & White in Lewiston, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. While in Washington he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States on motion of Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont. He practiced in Lewiston until the fall of 1881, when, at the extra session of the Senate called on account of the death of President Garfield, he went to Washington as clerk

of the Committee on Rules, of which Senator Frye was then chairman.

At Washington he stepped at once to a leading position among the most influential and trusted of the employees of the United States Senate. Soon after he went there the Senate ordered a revision of the Senate Manual, and it devolved upon him as clerk of the Committee on Rules to do the work.

It was a task of considerable magnitude and involved much hard study of parliamentary law and history. The volume contains the Constitution of the United States with the amendments thereto; the Declaration of Independence; the Articles of Confederation and the Ordinance of 1787; the Standing Rules of the Senate; the Rules for Impeachment; the Rules for the Regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol Building and Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice, with the Standing Rules of the Senate, parts of such acts as affect the business of the Senate, tables showing the formation of States and Territories, the electoral vote for President and Vice-President from 1789 to 1885, and the Senators of the United States from the First Congress to the close of the first session of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The work, when completed, was at once adopted as the authority of the Senate on these subjects and continues so to-day. Mr. Reade received the highest praise from the Senate for the accuracy and depth of his researches into the parliamentary practice of that body.

In 1887 Mr. Frye became chairman

of the Committee on Commerce and Mr. Reade became its clerk, continuing until 1889, when he became Acting Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, more commonly called Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, which position he held until September 1, 1893, when the exigencies of partisan politics led to his resignation. On the resignation of Col. William P. Canaday, he was a candidate for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms, but was defeated by Valentine of Nebraska.

Both while clerk of the committees and as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms it was Mr. Reade's duty to take investigating committees of the Senate to various parts of the country. On these trips it was his duty to make all arrangements for transportation, hotels, etc., and to pay all bills. He thus traveled thousands of miles and disbursed thousands of dollars, but never met with delay or accident, and never had an account questioned.

He also had charge of the funerals of Senators Plumb of Kansas, Beck of Kentucky, Kenna of West Virginia, Gibson of Louisiana, and others, and though, to the shame of the country, it has been a not uncommon thing for scandal to arise concerning Congressional funerals, on account of the supplies carried and the conduct of the members accompanying them, there was never the slightest hint of any such thing concerning any funeral which Mr. Reade conducted.

In personal characteristics few men possess greater elements of popularity than did Mr. Reade. Gifted by nature with more than ordinary personal

beauty, he had a charm of manner and a grace of personality that irresistibly attracted every one with whom he came in contact. No man ever in the employ of the Senate was more popular with all classes, Senators and employees, than he, and his departure was universally regretted even by his political opponents. His death, coming in the full strength of manhood, cut short a career which could only have been one of credit to himself and to his *Alma Mater*.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Estelle M. Hall, of this city, who survives him. They had no children.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood has resigned the pastorate of the North Street Free Baptist Church of Bath. Mr. W. intends to travel in Egypt and Palestine.

'67.—Rev. A. H. Heath, D.D., has become pastor of the Congregational Church in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

'70.—Rev. A. G. Chick, of Hebron, N. Y., preached in Lewiston September 9th, in the Bates Street Baptist Church.

'73.—President J. H. Baker, of Colorado University, has spent his summer vacation in Europe.

'73.—Charles B. Reade, Esq., formerly Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate and for the last year an attorney in New York City, died suddenly in August last. Funeral services were held in this city, at the house of his brother, Mr. J. L. Reade, Bates, '83.

'74.—Rev. A. J. Eastman is pastor of the Congregational Church in Bethlehem, N. H.

'74.—F. B. Stanford, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the earliest editor-in-chief of the BATES STUDENT, has a story entitled, "Peter Gimp's Idea Club," in the *Sunday-School Times* of August 11th.

'74.—Hon. F. L. Noble has been elected to the House of Representatives.

'75.—Prof. James R. Brackett, of Colorado University, has been spending his vacation with friends in Lewiston.

'80.—E. E. Richards, Esq., has been elected county attorney for Franklin County.

'80.—W. H. Judkins, Esq., has been elected county attorney for Androscoggin County.

'81.—Rev. W. W. Hayden is pastor of the Free Baptist church at Brockton, Mass.

'82.—S. A. Lowell, Esq., has a flourishing law practice in Pendleton, Oregon.

'83.—Prof. F. E. Foss, head of the department of Civil Engineering in Pennsylvania State College, has been visiting in Lewiston.

'83.—Mr. H. H. Tucker is principal of the High School in Laconia, N. H.

'84.—Lieutenant Mark L. Hersey, military instructor of the Maine State College, received a telegram at Augusta, Wednesday, August 15th, summoning him to Washington to report for the purpose of examination for promotion.

'84.—Rev. A. Beede has been elected Dean of Redfield College, S. D., and has removed to Redfield.

'84.—Mr. C. S. Flanders is somewhat out of health at his home in Concord, N. H.

'85.—Mr. John M. Nichols has been elected principal of the High School in Peabody, Mass.

'85.—Rev. M. P. Tobey is pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Ossipee, N. H.

'85.—Rev. F. S. Forbes was a delegate to the State Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and spoke August 29th, in Pine Street Congregational Church, on Temperance Work in the West. During his residence in the West, Mr. Forbes recovered his health and he intends to spend next year in graduate study at Harvard University.

'86.—Mr. E. F. Burrill is teacher of Ancient Classics in the High School, Oakland, Cal.

'86.—Mr. James W. Flanders is married and residing in Wilmot, N. H.

'86.—Rev. Charles Hadley has returned from his missionary labors in India with health much impaired.

'86.—Prof. W. H. Hartshorn has been transferred to the Chair of English Literature in Bates College.

'86.—F. E. Parlin is superintendent of schools in Natick, Mass.

'86.—Rev. F. W. Sandford is engaged in very successful evangelistic work in Maine.

'88.—A. E. Thomas, principal of Austin Academy, Center Strafford, N. H., was married August 15th to Miss Jennie Hill of Strafford.

'88.—B. M. Avery, of Monmouth, has been engaged as principal of Somerset Academy at Athens and opened the fall term Monday, August 20th.

'89.—Miss N. Jordan has a position in the High School at Marlborough, Mass.

'89.—Miss M. S. Little has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Lewiston High School caused by the resignation of Miss Meserve.

'89.—Helen E., infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Libby, died this summer at the residence of Major J. D. Pulsifer, Auburn.

'89.—C. J. Emerson, Esq., has completed his studies at the Harvard Law School and been admitted to the Sussex Bar.

'89.—Fernald is studying medicine in Boston University.

'91.—F. W. Plummer, sub-master of Lewiston High School, has accepted the position of sub-master of the High School in Lynn, Mass.

'90.—E. W. Morrill, of Montpelier, Vt., and Miss Effie J. Woodworth were married June 27th at South Turnbridge, Vt.

'90.—Miss Blanche Howe has a fine position in the High School, Stamford, Conn.

'91.—Mr. H. J. Chase has been elected teacher of Physics in the Latin School, Cambridge, Mass.

'92.—Mr. C. C. Ferguson was married August 21st to Miss Vann Meserve of the same class. They make their home in Pittsfield, Me.

'92.—H. E. Walter has been elected teacher of Biology in the North Division High School, Chicago, Ill.

'92.—Mr. E. E. Osgood is about to enter the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston.

'93.—Prof. N. C. Bruce, of Shaw University, Raleigh, Va., and Miss M. J. Tinsley were married September 13th.

'93.—Miss A. L. Bean is teacher of English in the High School, Natick, Mass.

'93.—George M. Chase is teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the David M. Hunt Classical School, Falls Village, Conn.

'93.—Miss M. J. Hodgdon has resigned her position as teacher of sciences in the High School at Middleboro, Mass., to accept a more desirable one in her own city, Nashua, N. H.

'93.—E. L. Pennell is principal of the Greeley Institute, Cumberland, Me.

'93.—A. C. Yeaton is teacher of Natural Sciences in Westbrook Seminary.

'93.—Miss H. D. Church is assistant in High School, Bourne, Mass.

'93.—Ralph A. Sturges, principal East Bridgewater, Mass., High School.

'93.—H. B. Adams died at his home in Danville Junction August 6th. His funeral was attended by eight members of the Class of '93, four of them acting as his bearers.

'93.—L. E. Moulton, principal of Monson Academy, and Miss A. G. Bailey, of Lewiston, were married August 1st, by Rev. Martyn Summerbell, D.D.

'93.—M. E. Joiner is principal of the High School, Bourne, Mass.

'93.—Miss H. D. Church is assistant in the High School, Bourne, Mass.

'94.—L. J. Brackett is engaged with his brother in the management and editorship of the *Phillips Phonograph*.

'94.—A. W. Small is principal of the High School, Antrim, N. H.

'94.—H. M. Cook is principal of the High School, Fort Fairfield, Me.

'94.—D. F. Field has a position in the National Bank at Phillips.

'94.—E. J. Hatch, of Montville Center, and Miss Nellie Coffin of Auburn, were married July 2d.

'94.—Miss Leslie is first assistant in Pennell Institute, Gray.

'94.—S. I. Graves is principal of the High School, Bowdoinham.

'94.—Miss Gerrish is assistant in the High School, Pittsfield, N. H.

'94.—J. C. Woodman is principal of the High School, North Reading, Mass.

'94.—E. F. Pierce is at the Allen Classical School, West Newton, Mass.

'94.—Miss Cummings is assistant in the Bowdoinham High School.

'94.—W. E. Page is at Yale Divinity School.

'94.—J. B. Hoag is principal of the Grammar School at East Weymouth, Mass.

'94.—Miss C. B. Pennell has a position at Richmond, Me.

'94.—F. C. Thompson has a position at Westport, Mass.

'94.—J. W. Leathers is sub-master in the Auburn Grammar School.

'94.—A. J. Marsh has entered the Theological School, New York.

'94.—A. H. Miller will enter Bowdoin Medical School.

College Exchanges.

AT this writing very few exchanges have come to our table. Nearly every one of these is a Commencement number and is filled with glowing accounts of graduation exercises and with extracts from Senior orations. It is interesting to notice how college journals are influenced by what occurs just before each issue. In the spring it is base-ball, in the fall foot-ball and in the winter in-door meets. Page after page is filled with these accounts especially in New England. It may be well to merely note an interesting event in college sports, but to devote page after page to such items is entirely wrong. A college magazine should publish the best literature of the college, irrespective of person or class. Our ideal is better attained by the *Dartmouth Lit* and the *Nassau Monthly* than any college publication known to us. This is because they strive to make their pages purely of a literary nature instead of athletic bulletins. We notice that the magazines published under the competitive system stand highest in the scale of literary merit.

Let us repeat, in substance, what we said editorially in a former issue. Let all students compete for space in their college magazine and give the editors a chance to choose matter for each number in place of resorting to the usual method of publishing anything they can get just because it is *all* they can get. Under the latter, and far too frequent method, a magazine cannot attain high literary merit. It may rise and fall in the scale, but its highest

mark will be much lower than it would be if severe criticism were passed upon each article submitted to the literary editors under the competitive system. There is need of reform in college journalism. Too free use has been made of the shears and paste-pot. Too many articles of low wit have been printed. Senseless rhymes and doggerels ought to yield their columns to sonnets and genuine poetry. Let the would-be poetical wit serve an apprenticeship on the staff of *Drummer's Yarns* and *Truth* (if he can secure such a position) and give his college mate of literary taste a chance to exercise his brain. Let every editor be sure that everything within his journal is worthy of the perusal of his English professor and he may be sure of raising his standard.

We regret that so few journals have come to our table. We would mention others which we have were they worthy of it. We stated six months ago that we did not care to exchange with and would not notice a magazine which supported no exchange department, wrote its editorials with the shears and filled its local columns with college slang. We have many such stored up with which to kindle autumn fires.

Harvard Monthly.—We would make special mention of the poem in the *Harvard Monthly* of July, entitled "Legends of Lost Haven." This magazine always has some readable poetry and its prose articles are excellent as a rule.

The Cadet.—We are glad to welcome the journal from Orono. It appears in

a new form and is much improved. The July number contains an interesting article on astronomy, entitled "Our Celestial Neighbors."

The Southern Collegian.—For short, interesting stories *The Southern Collegian* takes first place. Its stories are always fresh, well told and sensible. "The Secret of the Roses," in the June number, is true to life. It comes to us with a warmth of Southern life

which is needed in this colder clime. Very few college stories are of sufficient interest to any one, except the writer and his confidential room-mate, to warrant a thorough reading. This is a story that lingers in the mind like "The Secret of the Roses." Read it, all who contemplate writing a story for your magazine, then be as true to nature, and *your* story will be a success.

Magazine Notices.

A prominent feature of the September *Century* is a continuation of the unpublished correspondence of Edgar Allan Poe, edited by George E. Woodberry, and dealing this month particularly with the Philadelphia period of Poe's life. Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant, whose biographical work is not less attractive than her novels, contributes a paper on "Addison, the Humorist," this being the last of her papers in the magazine on the characters of the reign of Queen Anne, which are to be published in book form by the Century Co. during the autumn. Adapted to the season for the re-opening of the schools are two entertaining papers. The first is an account of "School Excursions in Germany," by Dr. J. M. Rice, and the other is "Playgrounds for City Schools," by Jacob A. Riis, whose studies in New York tenement-house life are well known. Recent readers of the *Century* will remember the story, "Their Exits and Their Entrances," by George A. Hibbard, in which the efforts of a match-making friend to bring together two eligible people are continually thwarted by circumstances. Mr. Hibbard has written a sequel for this number, entitled "The Whirligig of Time," in which the situation is somewhat reversed, and has humorous complications.

The complete novel in *Lippincott's* is "Captain Polly," by Mary A. Denison, and deals with the philanthropic work of the Salvation Army. The heroine, a banker's daughter, leaves a luxurious home to dwell for a time in Paradise Flats, and tries, not without success, to alleviate the miseries of her neighbors there. The hero follows her in disguise, and the tale comes to an orthodox end. "How I Found the Baron," by Edward Wakefield, describes a queer piece of semi-political history, including a dangerous expedition through the wilds of New Guinea. "The Evolution of the Heroine" is a pleasant literary essay by Prof. H. H. Boyesen. In "Head-Lines" W. T. Larned collects and comments on some of the worst liberties of the American press.

The September issue of *Education* is full of interesting articles. "The Critic at Sea" reaches its third installment. Henry Lincoln Clapp writes of "The Inadequacy of the Transmission of Learning," Edward P. Moses describes "The Teaching of English Words by Sound," and Lucy Wheelock tells of "Miss Peabody and the Kindergarten." Those who are studying German will be interested in "German Methods of Using the Mother Tongue," by Dr. Richard Davies Jones.



CAPS AND GOWNS

- Add symmetry and grace to a speaker's figure. They are generally
- adopted by collegians and are furnished by

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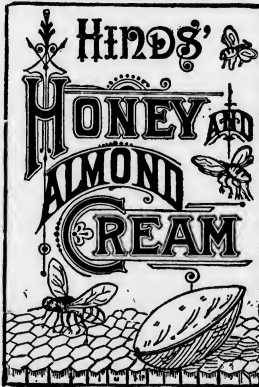
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VOL. XXII.

No. 8.

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Vol. XXII.

OCTOBER, 1894.

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LEWISTON, ME.

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Editorial.

BATES came into existence, gained the respect of other institutions, and attracted the attention of the public, under the guidance of ex-President Cheney. Undergoing what is common to every founder of a new enterprise, withstanding the sneers and jeers of others, he succeeded, and that is enough. So let him be honored and let Bates' friends rejoice.

President Chase has come into the Presidency as a leader of men comes to the front. The movement was the resultant of Bates components, and to-day Bates breathes the spirit of rapid growth.

There is a new relation between the classes, between the students and the Faculty, and between the societies. All have taken on another air, and with

this quickening spirit improvement adds another charm.

The recitation rooms have been supplied with new settees and the chapel with new hymn-books. Recently two pianos, through the influence of President Chase and the generosity of Mr. Horace W. Berry of Boston, have been received,—one for the chapel and the other for the gymnasium and, best of all, a water dynamo is being put into the Physical Laboratory. A new Theological Building of most excellent design, just across the street from Hedge Laboratory, helps to adorn the campus. By the help of this building the former Divinity School Building will be wholly devoted to a fitting school for Bates. It will be the largest building wholly devoted to a college fitting school in the state, and in it will be one of the best schools in the state. A stimulus has come from some source, and we are all moved by it. We feel sure of crowning results, and look hopefully forward to the new library building.

MANNER and manners are not strictly synonymous. One may have elegant manners and yet possess a distasteful manner which even the veneer and polish of society fail to conceal. In direct contrast is the man who, although unused to the refining influences of society, is endowed by nature with a pleasing manner which wins him many friends. While we would prefer to encounter people of the latter class, yet we should not depreciate the value of good manners. It costs little to say "I thank you" or "If you

please," but the use of such expressions, which sometimes seem trifling and of little consequence, often raises us in other people's estimation. It takes no longer to greet an acquaintance with a smile and a cheery "good morning" than it does to elevate one's eyebrows or nod in a freezing manner. The influence little courtesies have over us is greater than we realize. That smile of recognition may come to us afterwards at a moment of depression and cause us to brighten up in spite of trying circumstances. A common mistake is that of saying unkind things under cover of frankness. Many pride themselves on being straightforward in speech, and as a result they often cruelly wound those whom they call friends. They defend themselves as being natural, abhorring affectation and adoring sincerity. They do not see the fallacy in this. To be natural one must be sincere. Sincerity does not imply cruelty, and affectation is to be admired so long as it prevents one from needlessly paining another. Manner is what we are. It is inborn. Manners are acquired by association and observation. Let us, then, strive to observe the manners of true men and women. Observing them, let us endeavor to make them natural to ourselves, adapting them to our own manners, and thus lessen the great difference which in so many cases exists between manner and manners.

THERE are many readers of the daily press who seem to think that our American colleges are developing only athletes and rowdies, that the

days when young men went to college to acquire a liberal education have passed. While we believe that in reality there is little or no foundation for such an impression, yet it is not difficult to see how such an idea may be gathered from the daily press. The daily press, none too reliable in regard to things with which it pretends to deal fully, is still less faithful in its portrayal of college life. It relates but a small part of the doings of our colleges, and that, too, is of the most sensational character. At the slightest provocation, it teems with exaggerated accounts of hazing and other little difficulties. It gives on one page blood-curdling accounts of the brutality of foot-ball, and on another devotes much space to cuts, biographies, and eulogies of noted centers, halfbacks, ends, guards, and fullbacks. It gives full and exciting accounts of every foot-ball game. Thus, too, with the noted fielder, catcher, and pitcher, and with the account of every base-ball game. The crew and the track team, these too come in for a full share of newspaper publicity. Every defeat or victory, whether it be on the foot-ball field, on the diamond, on the track, or on the water course, is proclaimed as the greatest disaster or the grandest fortune the college ever has seen or ever will see. Thus we see undue prominence and importance given to these things. On the other hand we see but little about the financial standing, the educational advantages and merits of our colleges. A new building, the election of a new president or professor receives but a passing notice, while the literary and poetic abilities,

the oratorical powers, the general scholarship of college students, are scarcely ever mentioned. Thus it is easy to see how the false conception of the work our colleges are doing arises among people unacquainted with the facts of college life. We believe that there never was a time when American colleges gave a higher, broader, more liberal education than to-day. We believe that they are training up men to take important positions of trust and honor. We believe that college authorities and students should earnestly endeavor to put themselves in their true light before the general public.

FOR a long time, it has been a question with the friends of tennis at Bates how a higher standard of play is to be secured. That active organization, the College Club, has recently taken up the matter and offered a cup to be competed for by the three fitting schools of Lewiston and Auburn, thus, perhaps, insuring more skilled players in the future incoming classes. But this remedy falls short of the source of the trouble. The chief difficulty is from within rather than from without. Before there can be a decided improvement in the game at Bates, there must be an increase of interest among the students; and before there can be an increase of interest, there must be a change in the management.

The management of the tennis interests is at present left entirely to a tennis committee elected by the Athletic Association. Just what powers are vested in this committee, it is difficult to understand. They are evidently ex-

pected by the students to mark out the courts, to put up back nets whenever necessary, to act as a sort of police to keep trespassers off the courts, and also to eject forcibly any student violating the rules of the courts, to obtain all that is needed for the proper maintenance of the game, without recourse, however, to the funds of the Association, and, finally, to defend the honor of the institution against the other Maine colleges. This is the reward of excellence in this department, the pinnacle of fame to a seat upon which hard work and dogged perseverance entitles one.

The writer was, last year, the head of this august Tennis Committee. During the entire year there was never a cent of ready money in the treasury available to the committee. By indirect methods known only to those who have served in this capacity, perhaps twenty-five dollars (without taking into account the expenses of the Intercollegiate Tourney) were raised. During this period there was not a time when the credit of the Athletic Association was worth twenty cents on a dollar. To obtain goods upon its credit alone, was absolute dishonesty. Nor was this state of affairs peculiar to last year. The same condition had existed previously, exists now, and, unless some radical change in the management be made, will continue to exist. So long as tennis is conducted by the Athletic Association, so long will it be subordinated to base-ball and foot-ball, and so long will it be confronted by an empty treasury and an indifferent association. We need courts of a sufficient number

and in condition to be played upon, so that, when one has an hour to devote to tennis, he may step out and play, without being subjected to the necessity of spending half his time waiting for a vacant court or making repairs upon it. We cannot ask the Faculty for more or better courts while those we have are going to ruin through sheer neglect. If the courts are to be kept in condition, a student must be hired to look after them. The duties involved do not belong to the tennis committee, and will never be performed by them. When these things are done, we may expect to see a greater interest in tennis.

To support tennis properly would not require a great outlay, probably not more than a hundred dollars per annum; but the fund must be at hand, where it can be used when necessary. This ready fund will never be forthcoming from the Athletic Association. The only way in which it can be obtained is by the formation of a separate organization for the support of tennis. This organization would have a definite purpose, its members would be interested in that purpose, and plans for the development of tennis could be vigorously carried out.

In these few words, the writer has expressed his convictions as to what must be done in order to put the game upon a healthy basis, and his views are concurred in by members of the alumni whose interest and experience render them particularly capable of judging in this matter. In the spring, a determined move will be made by the friends of tennis toward the formation of a tennis association at Bates.

IT has long been a source of regret to those of our number who are musically inclined that our college could not support a glee club. The difficulty has been due chiefly to the lack of high voices, for baritone and bass voices have been present in good numbers.

There is no need of argument to convince anyone that a good glee club would be desirable, for there is probably not a person either among the students or the members of the Faculty who would raise an objection. In almost every college the glee club is a flourishing institution. It affords healthful enjoyment to its members and to the students in general, and when it appears before the public, if it can do good work, it is greeted with enthusiasm. It is therefore an excellent advertisement for its *Alma Mater*, as is a good football or base-ball team.

Bates has an established reputation in base-ball, and has made an excellent beginning in foot-ball. She also has a good band, an organization not common among colleges, but for several years she has had no glee club.

Recently it was suggested that an experiment be tried, and a number of the best singers were called together to see what could be done. The result was very gratifying, and, to tell the truth, rather beyond expectation. The voices harmonize very well, and the writer believes that before long we shall have a glee club of which the college will be proud. In forming an organization of this kind it is not necessary that all the members should be experienced soloists. Of course good results can come only through constant practice, but if each member will do his best there will soon be a first-class Bates Glee Club.

Literary.

MODERN IDOLATRY.

By EMILY B. CORNISH, '95.

YEARS ago, before the Son of Man had come to shed his light upon the world, and to dispel the dark clouds of doubt and superstition enshrouding it, there existed numberless forms of religious worship in which the most frightful cruelties were perpetrated by the deluded zealots. Some endured the torture of slow fire; others cast themselves beneath the wheels of mighty chariots; mothers hurled their children upon the devouring floods, or com-

pelled them to kneel before the most hideous idols the human imagination can devise. And all, all to save their wretched souls, all to win the favor of their gods, and to merit, at last, a life of happiness as a reward for their devotion and suffering.

Thanks to that benign influence which sprang into existence in Bethlehem two thousand years ago; thanks to education, which ever walks hand in hand with true religion, such things have passed away. Man has returned to his original mode of worship,—the adora-

tion of one omnipotent and loving God. But artfully, so artfully that we scarce realize their presence, other gods have arisen; gods not carved from gold or silver, but with adherents no less devoted, who consecrate their lives to the service of their favorite divinities.

Look to France, that land of thoughtless gayety, and tell me idolatry is dead! Not as the Hindus of old, buried in ignorance and superstition, do they draw the mighty car of Juggernaut, and cast themselves beneath its ponderous wheels, to die for their religion. But educated and enlightened, they seize the cords of the chariot of Pleasure, and, immolating themselves before it, are crushed while yielding to their goddess the homage she demands. For Pleasure they live, for Pleasure they die; regardless of the present, and indifferent to the future. An idolatry more iniquitous and more disgraceful than that of old; more iniquitous, because enlightened: more disgraceful, because for self.

Look to England, and behold a system of social rank, with its lines as rigidly drawn as those which caste imposes upon the degraded and superstitious dwellers in India. It is true, they no longer offer their children to be crushed by the cruel hands of Moloch, but they sacrifice their honor to false ambition, which destroys every feeling of human brotherhood and silences the demands of integrity and truth. If to-day I were called upon to indicate the form of worship which more than any other characterizes England, I should point to that love of hereditary nothingness. If I were called upon to name the god

which above all others rules England with a hand of iron, I should name the god of Aristocracy.

Look to our own fair land, and behold a nation bowing in servile adulation before the altar of Mammon,—bending in deep humility beneath his powerful sway. This is idolatry, and Wealth and Position are the gods we adore. Not so openly as did Mars and Minerva, do these modern deities slay their victims, but with no more sorrow or pity at the suffering they cause. Wealth smiles on his favored subject, though in that smile there be ruin for hundreds. Position, out of the bodies of those less favored, makes stepping-stones on which the few may mount. There is no darker page in the annals of history than that which records the dishonorable schemes and base transactions of that day, so pregnant with evil, known as “Black Friday.” Think of the desolation and poverty brought to thousands of happy homes, while the unscrupulous originators of the plot climbed to a proud eminence of wealth and social position, over the ruined fortunes and blasted hopes of their fellow-men. And are not such tragedies enacted daily, from motives as sordid and with results, if not so far-reaching, at least as disastrous in their own small spheres?

Although I have endeavored to indicate some of the snares which lure man from the path of right, I am not unmindful that there is, in modern life, much to commend. Amid the luxury and vanity of France exists much of truth and right. With all that English love of birth and title there is a keen sense of honor and justice. With the

American love of gold, is coupled a true generosity and an appreciation of real merit which even avarice cannot stifle. Not without reason may we hope that, like the long forgotten ancient idolatry, Modern Idolatry also shall pass away, before the power of a religion of equality and love.

APPRENTICES TO NATURE.

By CORDELIA M. KING, '95.

EMERSON has said that "Nature paints the best part of the picture, carves the best part of the statue, builds the best part of the house, and speaks the best part of the oration."

This statement appeals to us forcibly not only in regard to the more exalted but also to the less important affairs of life. It is especially interesting to notice what a careful study of nature is betrayed in the works of some of the great painters. Although Titian gave only a secondary place to landscape in his paintings, still he so evidently suggested the grand harmonies of the natural world that we wonder why artists had not before seen and made use of nature as an independent source of beauty. Correggio took a forward step, in separating landscape art from its stiffness and formality. This great painter endeavored to show the freedom and grace of nature, particularly in his foregrounds. Later, Claude Lorraine "unlocked the casket of nature's loveliness in her elements of earth, sky, and water." He was the first to picture landscape, striving to show both particular and general truths.

That which is true of painting is true also of architecture. For what are the

duties of architecture? Ruskin says: "Since we cannot all live in the country and have pleasant fields and gardens in which to meditate at evening, the functions of architecture are to replace these; to tell us of nature; to be full of the delicate imagery of the flowers we can no more gather, and of the living creatures now far away from us in their own solitude."

To render his art thus expressive the architect must feel a vivid appreciation of the beauties around him, and must have studied them until they are so firmly impressed upon his imagination that his plans, when perfected, will almost rival the beauties of God's handiwork. And to have such a conception of the sublime and the beautiful that one can, by his work, cause the mind of the spectator to revert to natural objects, is a gift granted to only a few.

But if the work itself when completed causes the observer to think of quiet fields and gardens at sunset, even then much depends upon the natural surroundings. In selecting the site the architect must serve an apprenticeship to Nature. Imagine the effect of the Pyramids had they been situated in a little valley. And how much of their grandeur would have been lost had they been erected on some mountain's summit! We read that a part of the beauty and grandeur of St. Peter's is destroyed because of its position upon the slope of a small hill.

Nature must be consulted, too, in the selection of the medium in which the artist works. It has been aptly said that "just as much better as is the polished statue of dazzling marble than

the clay model, or as much more impressive as is the granite cathedral or pyramid than the ground plan or profile of them on paper, so much more beauty owe they to Nature than to Art."

But nature is a motive power in the useful as well as in the fine arts.

In manufacturing, much depends upon the choice of a location. First a suitable water-power must be obtained, and then a building constructed in the manner to best utilize the forces of nature. The erection of the building even must be adapted to satisfy the requirements of nature rather than to please the will of man.

Moreover, we know that many of our most useful articles are made in those forms of nature symbolical of strength and beauty. We learn that the Eddy-stone lighthouse was built in the form of an oak-tree trunk, which represents the structure of nature best able to withstand the storm. Dolland modeled his achromatic telescope from the human eye. Duhamel built a bridge, inserting in the middle of the under surface a stronger timber. He conceived his idea from the structure of the shin-bone.

We have seen, then, that such artists as Titian, Correggio, and Claude Lorraine added to the beauty of their paintings by a thoughtful study of nature; that the most successful architect is he whose works are suggestive of both the commonplace and the wonderful in nature; that in manufacturing and invention much depends upon imitating nature. Can we not, therefore, justly conclude that the most successful in either the useful or the fine arts, are indeed apprentices to nature?

THE EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP IN OUR COUNTRY.

By A. P. NORTON, '96.

I AM an American citizen! How much ought the words to mean to every one who possesses that glorious privilege! How proud we must be if we realize a tithe of their significance! And how earnestly should we strive to be worthy of citizenship in our noble republic!

Education, in its broadest sense, may fit us for good citizenship. Not only in the schools, but in all positions in life, one is constantly experiencing a change of ideas and feelings, a growth or development of mind and heart, which may be called education. Let us see how one should be educated in order to exercise rightly the duties of citizenship. Good citizenship implies, first, an appreciation of the history of our republic and of its distinct place among nations, with new principles of government as its foundation. That liberty and equality for all men constitute the basis of just government should be instilled into the mind of every one, and all should be taught to reverence our fathers for their memorable deeds in defense of these principles.

A knowledge of the details of government is perhaps more important than it seems. A mighty engine is the system under which we live, with every wheel working with a surprising lack of friction. The operation of the "Executive, Legislative, and Judicial" of the nation, together with the state, county, and city and town governments, appears a complicated matter to bring to the

knowledge of all the people ; yet during the few years since such a plan has been tried, the public schools have effected wonders in this direction. The advantages are evident. Knowledge begets interest. The man who sees the need of the officers will more willingly be taxed for their support. Besides, an acquaintance with the machinery of government is an aid to the understanding of political questions. This latter is very essential to good citizenship. It is unfortunate that the newspapers do not give fairer and more candid statements of the great problems of the day. People have a strong enough tendency to prejudice, and editorials would be sufficiently one-sided, if writers simply expressed their real views. But when they endeavor to create or excite prejudice by untruthfully abusing the measures advocated by their opponents, instead of using valid arguments, they render it very difficult, especially to an unlearned man, to come at the truth of the matter. Nevertheless, all should make a determined effort to learn about the great questions that agitate the public mind, and to decide them on their merits.

Of course, an increase of general knowledge gives greater ability to use well the rights of citizenship. For example, one who understands the ins and outs of commercial transactions is for that reason a better judge of the silver and tariff questions. Mere intellectual qualities, however, will not suffice. Benedict Arnold was one of the most brilliant generals this country produced, but he was not a great factor in making our country what it is to-day. And

some may fail to have their influence cast in favor of the permanence and stability of the nation for the same reason as did Arnold—personal ambition and love of gain overpowering patriotism. Men who will sell their votes are too mean to be mentioned. But another class is more dangerous. There are not a few who, though considered respectable by most of their associates, seem to think it is justifiable to secure some office, and then steal the people's money in the many ways familiar to a dishonest man. Somehow this is regarded as less disgraceful than other kinds of theft. In some of our cities the control seems to be held by such men. If things continue to go from bad to worse, honesty in public affairs will soon be the exception, and the condition of affairs will be something frightful.

A general improvement in the morals of the people would do no harm. It is not a matter of record that the world was at any time better than it should have been, and this is certainly not the case at present. The temperance and other reforms will no doubt be accomplished in God's good time, but their progress appears painfully slow to short-lived human beings.

In conclusion, I believe our greatest danger arises not from evil men, but from indifferent ones. Naturally, while our government is running smoothly along, it is taken as a matter of course, and less interest is manifested by the people than when it was in process of formation or passing through some great crisis. Our people need to be awakened to their responsibilities as cit-

izens. Hard times may help effect this, for, perhaps more than they should, people regard the administration as responsible for the "times." The rapid gains which the woman suffrage movement is making indicate that the number of citizens may be doubled. In that case, we hope the old citizens will make

an effort not to be exceeded in good citizenship by the female voters, and will thus raise the standard. What we need most of all is for more to have an unselfish individual interest in public affairs. Let every man desire to be a good citizen as he desires to be a successful man, and our country is secure.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

SUNSET ON ECHO LAKE.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H.

Softly, calmly, o'er the lake
Sunset shades are creeping;
Sweetest music ripples make,
Perfect time are beating.

Mirrored on thy placid breast
Mountain peaks are lying,
Livid fire upon each crest
Slowly, surely dying.

Hermit thrush its liquid song
Pours into the twilight
Notes escaped from angel throng,
Just to charm the finite.

Unseen fingers o'er the hills
Dusky veils are throwing,
Sombre shade the forest fills;
Silence deeper growing.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

A MAINE LEGEND.

Along the rivers and lakes of Maine,
And by many a hill and vale,
There are many legends of olden time,
And many a quaint old tale;

But whether the winds told this to me
As they paused in their hurrying flight,
Or whether 'twas told by the whispering
Pines

In the depths of a summer night,

Will never be known, for 'tis all the same,
And whether 'tis false or true
Will never be known by me, perhaps,
And will never be known by you.

'Twas in the time when on the Saco's shore
The Indian yell was heard, and men turned
pale

At tales of savage vengeance meted out.
The sun behind the forest sank to rest,
And in the east the silvery moon arose,
That, shining through the forest's quivering
leaves,

Showed there a youthful couple walking fast,
And ever looking back, as if they felt
That danger lurked in every shadow dark.

The one, a maiden fair, whose frightened face
Seemed white as death beneath the moonlight
pale;

For scarce two weeks had passed away since
she

Had seen her home go up in flame and smoke,
And all the little village where she dwelt,
Down where the shining river sinks to rest
Within the ocean's arms, was nothing now
But blackened ashes, for the red man's hand
Had done its work, and she was borne away
A weeping captive through the forest wild.

The other was a youth upon whose brow
And in whose heart fear knew no place at all.
When Saco's homes had disappeared in flames
He had been far away, but coming back
Found only ashes black, and human blood,
And one he loved had gone he knew not where.
Yet hoping against hope he started out,
And traveled through the forest, night and
day,

In search of her, and could not give her up;
And oft the flame of hope within his heart
Would fade away and leave but ashes there,
Till Love breathed on it, and the memory
sweet

Of happy days would seem to give new life,
 And hope again would lead him on and on.
 Thus thro' long miles of pathless forest lands,
 Led by the hand of Love he searched each day,
 Until at last, beside a quiet pond,
 Whose waters go to seek the Saco's waves,
 He saw an Indian camp-fire, and when Night
 Had thrown her all-protecting mantle round,
 With cautious steps approaching, he had found
 Her whom he loved, and moving silently,
 The two had crept away all unperceived.
 And now they stood together on the bank
 Of the fair Saco river, on whose breast
 The moonlight lay as peaceful as a dream.
 Her eyes looked up in his and love was there;
 Yet ever and anon a crackling bush,
 Or a wierd loon-laugh, sounding far away
 Amid the forest's dark, far-reaching gloom,
 Sent a deep chill within their dreading hearts.

Where the dark alders lean out o'er the bank,
 And kiss each wavelet as it passes by,
 A boat lay moored, and into this they stepped.
 But hark! From yonder shore a gun's report
 Break's the night's stillness, and a bullet flies,
 So sure, so swift, that in our hero's breast
 It entered deep, and caused a stinging pain.

What thoughts coursed thro' his mind! What
 chilling fears!

Not for himself, but her, more dear than all.
 Should he tell her of that great pain he felt,
 And how he seemed to see the hand of Death,
 With ghostly fingers, beckon unto him?
 And should he give up life and leave her there
 To perish in that lonely wilderness?
 No. Love with Death should fight, and Death
 must wait.

He turned to her he loved, and smiling, spoke
 One reassuring word, then took the oars,
 And keeping close beneath the shadows dark,
 That fell from trees along the river's bank,
 He rowed as if with heaven-inspired strength.
 The boat flew swift adown the shining stream,
 And yet he dared not speak, but kept his lips
 Close shut to keep in check the cry of pain;
 And Death seemed coming nearer, step by
 step,
 And beckoned unto him with ghostly hand;
 But Love was fighting Death, and Death must
 wait.

At last he felt that strength would soon be gone,
 And all the light seemed blurred, and Death
 came near.

"O, Love," he cried, "'tis growing dark, and I
 Can feel the hand of Death move o'er my face,
 And a gray mist comes up before my eyes."
 With one wild cry she looked into his face,
 And saw what he had hidden until now;
 And while she reached her arms, as if to
 snatch

His fainting body from Death's eager hands,
 He rose in agony, and falling back,
 Sank down beneath the waves, and all was
 o'er—

For Love had fought with Death, and Death
 had won.

"Dead, dead!" the maiden moaned, and all
 the winds

Took up the sad refrain, and whispered low
 Through the lone forest branches all night
 long:

And the one word they seemed to speak was
 "Dead,"

And all night long, the river's pitying waves
 Sobbed on the sandy shore as if in grief;
 And all night long, with tearless eyes she
 looked,

And begged the waters to give up their dead.
 For her whole brain seemed whirling, and
 though life

Still held her body, yet her mind had flown
 In search of him whom Death had borne away.
 And so with eyes in which the reason, gone,
 Had left a sadness piteous to see,
 She looked out o'er the river, and saw naught
 Except the peaceful waters, calm and still,
 And the pale moonlight shining over all.
 Each night, when o'er the forest lone and wild;
 With noiseless tread the dreary shadows crept,
 She stepped within her boat like one that walks
 In dreams, and rowed away to that same place
 Where last she saw her loved one sink from
 view;

Until kind Death, like some good angel, came
 And bade the weary, aching heart be still.

The years have rolled away, and in the place
 Of frowning forests, pleasant farmlands lie;
 Yet still, on some calm evenings when the
 moon

Looks down in solemn glory from the sky,
 The idle dreamer sees, or seems to see,
 A phantom boat, like boats of fairy lore,
 Skim o'er the waters, while a ghostly form
 Looks o'er the moonlit waves for one long
 dead.

—L. D. T., '96.

College News and Interests.

STUDENTS' SUMMER CONFERENCE AT NORTHFIELD.

"A MOUNT OF PRIVILEGE."

[From the Report to the Y. M. C. A.]

AT the eighth annual Students' Conference at Northfield, one hundred and nine institutions were represented. Four hundred and thirty under-graduates were present, and the graduates and speakers swelled the number to four hundred and ninety-nine, besides the large number of citizens and summer guests who attended the meetings. Fourteen denominations and eleven prospective professions were represented.

The afternoons were devoted entirely to recreation; tennis, base-ball, basket ball, bathing, and drives into the country, each receiving its share of attention. The tennis tournament lasted an entire week. Field-day there were six hundred entries in fifteen events. Of the numerous drives and walks, that to Mount Hermon was the most popular.

July 4th was a memorable day for the students. Each college had a section of the new auditorium to decorate. They gave their most popular college songs and their yells. This was followed by marching and fire-works. The day was celebrated as none other than college students could celebrate it.

The work of the conference was divided into several branches:

I. Two forms of Bible study were taken up. There were two Normal Devotional classes conducted by W. H. Sallmon of Yale, '94, and ten Workers'

Bible Training Classes, with a central class conducted by James McConaughy of Mount Hermon. Before the close of the conference nearly every delegation had pledged itself to thirty minutes daily devotional Bible study during the vacation.

II. The Missionary Institute.

III. Conference meetings, in which the denominational, professional, fitting schools, and others met to discuss the different phases of the work in their institutions; and the presidents, treasurers, chairmen of committees and all others met to discuss the different branches of the Association work.

IV. At 7 P.M. meetings were held in the open air. These were given to the claims of the different religious callings on the college students of to-day.

V. Platform meetings were held twice a day. At these the most popular speakers were Mr. Moody, Alexander McKenzie, D.D., and Rev. R. A. Torrey. Some of the other speakers were Rev. H. P. Beach, Major D. W. Whittle, H. C. Mabie, D.D., Prof. W. W. Moore, Prof. C. F. Winchester, Bishop Thoburn, L. D. Wishard, A. T. Pierson, D.D., and Dr. McBride. The most impressive of these addresses were those by Mr. Moody and Rev. Mr. Torrey on the work and baptism of the Holy Spirit, and those by Mr. Moody on the Word of God. The climax of the conference was Sunday afternoon, July 8th, when the students followed Mr. Moody to a mountain side where, the rain falling at times, many testified to having received

the baptism of the Holy Spirit for service. This was a very actual reminder of the time when we read that Christ went apart for prayer and communion with God.

VI. At the close of the day's exercises each college held a delegation meeting in which they discussed the day's work and how they could gain most from it for their own college, always closing with prayer for the work and workers.

Northfield has well been called "A Mount of Privilege," for in no other place than one like this can students get that inspiration, preparation, and determination to do work which they need in the important place they occupy. The Bates delegation saw the conference close with a full determination in their hearts that the Northfield spirit should be a living, actual part of their college lives.

LESTER W. PEASE, '95.

LOCALS.

Don't get gay with Shay.

Fall on the ball! Tackle low!!

Foot-ball men don't go to Auburn!

Foss, ex-'95, has recently joined the ranks of 'Ninety-seven.

D. F. Field, '94, was in town on business recently.

Freeman, ex-'96, has come back to join 'Ninety-seven.

Miss Cross, ex-'95, is to finish her course with 'Ninety-six.

The Freshmen have had their usual class walk for this term.

Small and Spratt, '93, recently paid us a short visit at the college.

A. B. Hoag, Bates, '96, is proprietor of the Divinity School bookstore.

Noone, formerly of '94, has returned and will complete his course with 'Ninety-five.

Arthur Gray, formerly of '97, has returned and will enter the class of 'Ninety-eight.

Professor Anthony has been elected secretary and Professor Purington librarian of the Divinity School.

The attention of all students interested in tennis is called to the editorial upon that subject in this number.

The city has recently laid a sewer pipe along Skinner Street, and the Latin School building has been connected with it.

The Freshman Class regrets the loss of Miss Alice M. Gay, who goes to Florida to spend the winter with her father and family.

Parker Hall has a dog. All persons coming in late nights are requested not to frighten him, as he loses self-control on such occasions.

L. J. Brackett, '94, was in town recently on his way to Boston, to solicit a few weeks for the *Turf, Farm and Home*. He is having good success.

There is a larger number of students in college than ever before. The entering class in the Theological School is the largest in the history of the school.

President Chase was in attendance September 25-27 at the annual meeting of the Maine Free Baptist Association, held in Houlton. Professor Anthony was also in attendance.

Arthur L. Bennett of Gray, is soon to enter the Sophomore Class. He took most of his Freshman year at Bowdoin, some three years ago, and has since been teaching.

Professor F. C. Robertson, A.M., a graduate of Amherst and the Monroe School of Oratory, who is soon to become permanent teacher of English and Elocution in the Theological School, will train the Freshman Class on their prize declamations this term.

The Freshman Class recently had such lofty ideas, superinduced by the two society meetings one Friday night, that immediately afterwards they indulged in an elevated and elevating peanut-eating contest. The prize winner has not yet been announced.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 2d, occurred the annual Sophomore-Freshman ball game. The game was close and exciting, and with one or two exceptions was played steadily throughout. The Sophomores won by a score of 23 to 19, being the only class in the state which defeated the Freshmen.

Since our last issue there have been the following additions to the Freshman Class, which now numbers sixty members: R. G. Bailey, Wiscasset High School; J. L. Bennett, Austin Academy, Strafford, N. H.; Miss Bessie C. Hayes, Portland High School; G. C. Minard, Ricker Classical Institute; Frank Pearson, New Hampton Institute, New Hampton, N. H.; D. B. Stevens, Edward Little High School.

The foot-ball team played its first game Saturday, October 13th, at Burgett Park, Dover, N. H., with the

South Berwick Academy eleven in a pouring rain, winning by a score of 10 to 0. The Bates team lined up as follows: Bruce, l. e.; E. I. Hanscom, l. t.; Hoag, l. g.; Brown, c.; Young, r. g.; O. E. Hanscom, r. t.; Wakefield, r. e.; Douglass, q. b.; Files, h. b.; Pulsifer, h. b.; Sprague, f. b. Touchdowns, Sprague and Pulsifer. Goal from touchdown, Brown.

On Saturday, September 29th, occurred the laying of the corner-stone of Roger Williams Hall for the Cobb Divinity School. The exercises, with President Chase presiding, were as follows:

Hymn.

Address.

Prof. J. A. Howe, D.D., Dean of the School.

Doxology.

Laying of the Stone.

Prof. Hayes.

Prayer.

Rev. C. W. Gallagher, D.D., President of Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill.

Hymn.

This building, which will be a great addition to the campus, is situated just across the street from Hedge Laboratory. It is to be 51x86 feet, having three stories besides basement and attic, and is to be built of brick with granite and terra-cotta trimmings. On the first floor there will be a large assembly room, three lecture rooms, office, reading-room, and library. The second and third floors will be divided into suites, and the attic will contain six large rooms. The building is to be furnished with shower baths in the basement and a bath-room on every floor. It is fitted with all the modern appliances, steam heated, and so situ-

ated that every room gets the sunlight the year round.

Mr. Frank L. Callahan, of Lewiston, ex-Bates '94, has written some songs recently that have excited most favorable comment from some of the best critics. Mr. Callahan tried his hand, not exactly a 'prentice hand either, in the performance of "Mr. Mikado" last season, his own numbers going, as we personally knew, with the greatest of favor and taking their chances with the rest without announcement of any kind. He has a decided taste for the more brilliant style of composition for stage and is sure to make a mark.

Through his personal friendship for President Chase, the college has become greatly indebted to the generosity of Mr. Horace W. Berry, of 646 Washington Street, Boston, for the gift of two beautiful pianos. Both are instruments of excellent tone and power and of tasteful appearance. The chapel and gymnasium are thus admirably furnished with what they have long needed. The gymnasium piano will be of great value in connection with marching and other drill work, and will greatly increase the enjoyment of the receptions held there. The chapel piano is a heavy, finely finished, first-class instrument of the Kranich & Bach make. With its aid and the clarinet accompaniment, the singing at chapel is very inspiring. A good supply of new singing books now permits this part of the service to be general.

The department of Physics has for several years strongly felt the need of

a projecting lantern to be used in the class work, but the college has never until now seen its way clear to supply the want. A fine lantern in which the light is furnished by a self-adjusting arc lamp has recently been perfected and placed upon the market. The department has purchased one of these lanterns, and to supply the necessary electrical current, and in anticipation of offering some work in Electrical Engineering, a twenty-five light dynamo and a three-horse-power water motor have been put in. A photographic room which has been fitted up in the Laboratory will enable the latest results of many investigations, otherwise inaccessible to the student, to be presented before the class by aid of the lantern. A few measuring instruments for laboratory work and the alternating current from the city circuit are also being put into the laboratory.

Divide 36,792,000, the number of minutes in a man's lifetime by two, to provide for sleep and recreation, and we have a quotient of 18,396,000; the latter number represents the minutes left to the individual for honest toil or for dishonest idleness.

Pigley—"Shall you send your son to college?" Hogson—"No, I had one set up here for him." Pigley—"What does it consist of?" Hogson—"A gymnasium in the hennery, a sawdust ring in the open lot, a shell in the duck pond, the smoke house for a secret society, and four hundred bunches of cigarettes."—*Puck*.



IT happened in this wise according to the Observer. Time, 11.30. Irrate father at the head of the stairs—"Ethel! did I hear any one go out?" "No, papa. It was only the light," said the girl. And the villain murmured, "Never touched me." As the Observer turned aside and wiped away a tear, he remarked casually, "I believe it, for I saw it in the *Globe*."

* * * * *

The Observer's heart is often sad; yet, as if to mock the inward pain, his words are of the ludicrous. As the wild wind of autumn swoops down upon his bleak elevation, plucks and tears at him, then goes rushing on down the mountain side, whistling through the bare branches and scattering the gaily-painted leaves, as if in mad joy at its own caprices, it seems not only to have penetrated his entire physical being but also to have left in his very soul a corresponding chill—a chill which the elements in their mildest moods, combined with nature in her most beautiful moments, when she seems to touch up

afresh her gaudy colors as if to appear at least once at her best before lying down to her winter's sleep, fail to dispel. At such times the blast's ominous warning still lingers through all the beauty, and the Observer's stiffened joints tell him that it is not only autumn without but it is autumn within. Theories, formulas, and demonstrations vanish from his mental horizon and his mind, as if to escape the prevailing sense of melancholy, wanders far from the scene before him—back to the days when life was seen not, as now, in the mellow light of an autumnal afternoon, but rather, in its spring, under the bright rays of the morning sun. But, alas, the brightness of the past only makes deeper the shadows of the present.

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In such a mood as this, the Observer chanced to turn his eyes toward the college buildings. Ah! Here, surely, is an avenue of escape. He will turn his all-penetrating telescope upon yonder pile of brick and mortar; he will dwell with its inmates, live over again his college days, experience again the emotions, the hopes and fears, the pleasures and pains of that period, ever held in his memory most sacred. Here surely is hallowed ground, upon which no sense of melancholy will dare intrude.

* * * * *

The Observer's searching glance wanders eagerly through the building. Here are the battered old halls, testifying to many a hard-fought battle. What is this thrill of pleasure which runs through his cold old philosophic heart? It surely is not the recollection of intellectual labors. But this feeling is short-lived.

He is conscious of an unwonted silence pervading the corridors. The blood stains look old. The merry swish of the descending flood is no longer heard. The faces, he sees, seem to wear an unnatural seriousness. Is this a college of Seniors? Whence this seniorie dignity? Hello, Freshmen! Hello, Sophomores! Have these magic words lost their charm, that no one responds to the conjuration? But the answer comes from his own self: "You forget, old man, the age in which you are living. This is the latter part of the nineteenth century, the age of progress. The reminiscences which you had so far forgotten yourself as to entertain, were of the relics of a barbarous age. At their root was the spirit of insurrection, rebellion against authority, anarchy. It has taken us a long time to destroy this spirit and to attain to our present state of perfection. We were compelled to sacrifice in the cause many a promising young man, to cast him out into the world with blackened reputation, to force him into a lower circle in this world and in the world to come. But is not the triumph worthy of the cost? The Observer's predomi-

nant self had by this time gained control and replied, "Yes—yes, it is a noble victory."

* * * * *

Then at the bottom of these memories which he has cherished with such pleasure for so many years was the spirit of anarchy. How narrowly has he who possessed so fiendish a heart, escaped the gallows! The Observer turns away with a feeling akin to satisfaction. Is his youth long since past? Very well. It was at least spent at a time when every overflow of boyish spirit was not considered a crime against society.

* * * * *

"Out upon thee! You, a philosopher, and give utterance to such sentiments. Is not mankind approaching that divine harmony wherein the good shall blend into the natural? Quiet your gabbling tongue until reason return."

The sun has sunk below the horizon. and darkness creeps up the mountain sides. The Observer slowly closes his instrument, stands for a moment in meditation, then plunges into the shadows below, and is lost to view.

Alumni Department.

COLLEGE CLUB.

AT the annual meeting of the College Club in June, the following alumni were elected to membership: H. W. Oakes, '77; A. F. Gilmore, '92; L. J. Brackett, '94; W. F. Cowell, '83; C. H. Swan, '93; S. I. Graves, '94.

The officers for the ensuing year are:

President, F. W. Plummer, '91; Vice-President, W. H. Powers, '88; Treasurer, N. W. Howard, '92; Secretary, William F. Garcelon, '90. The membership now numbers thirty.

Appropriations for 1894-5 follow:

\$20, to the foot-ball interests at Bates.
\$20, for books for the physical labora-

tory. \$20, for books for the chemical laboratory. \$10, for a College Song. The conditions will be announced later. \$15, for prizes in singles and doubles at a tennis tournament between the Lewiston and Auburn High and the Latin Schools.

Six cups are offered for excellence at the annual Field Day—

1. To the Freshman winning the most points, provided he wins at least six.

2. To the winner making the record in the high jump 5 feet 6 inches or better.

The other events with standards set are:

3. Mile run, 4 minutes 50 seconds.

4. Half-mile run, 2 minutes 10 seconds.

5. 440-yards run, 56 seconds.

6. Throwing hammer, 90 feet.

A cup was presented to R. B. Stanley, '97, who won the Freshman prizes at the Field Day of 1894.

WM. F. GARCELON, *Secretary*.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

SECOND LETTER.

YOU invite me to write again. This time elocution, rhetoric, logic.

Logic is the science of reasoning. Now if we wanted a science of coat-making we would go to the tailors, who are making coats; if we wanted a science of horse-shoeing we would go to the blacksmiths, who are shoeing horses. Then if we want a science of reasoning, let us go to the lawyers, who are reasoning. The courts are the great proving shops of the world. For a science of reasoning let us go to the law reports

in which are recorded the most important reasoning contests. A college term on the latest volumes of Maine and United States reports and a few of the leading cases therein cited would be far more profitable than a term on any text-book of logic. Discussions in which leading cases are compared and harmonized, in which the essential is distinguished from the irrelevant, in which great principles of justice are formulated, in which the bounds of civil liberty are marked, in which the duties and limitations of state and nation and municipality are made familiar,—such discussions would not only make us better logicians than a text-book of logic can make us; they would make us better citizens than any text-book of civics can make us.

But some have not the stomach for law reports. Let such try their logic elsewhere. There is other truth to be proved. Are all the knowledges dead? Is astronomy, is geology, is botany, a mere mummy, wrapped and boxed and entombed in its text-book sarcophagus, opened one term in our college course for us to peep worshipfully in, then closed as we march on to peep into another? If these sciences are dead let's bury them, bury them by the side of dead astrology and dead alchemy. If they live, let us study their life, let us search out the truths they have not yet told us.

If we aspire not to be Keplers and Lyells and Grays, there are other issues. Is Herbert Spencer right about education? Is Henry George right about taxation? Is Carl Marx right about capital and labor? Is Neal Dow right

about prohibition? Here are issues not yet embalmed. Let my professor help me investigate them. Let him and me practice logic on these problems. Let us read together Marx and George and Spencer and their ablest opponents, and practice our logic in sifting the truth from them. Then shall we become skilled logicians to steer safe among the Georges and Marxes and Spencers of the coming generation.

But some of us are more interested in the problem of the individual. Let such discuss with their professor George Eliot and Thackeray and Hugo and Homer, Shakespeare and Sophocles, Socrates and our own incomparable Emerson.

If we think with these great thinkers we need never look at a book of logic.

It is not science of reasoning that we want; it is something to reason about. We don't want to play at playing ball; we want to play real matched games. We don't want to cram something already settled; we want to settle something ourselves. Settle, not by arguing on our ignorance, but by deeper investigation. College should make us not arguers, but investigators; not provers, but expositors; not persuaders, but inspirers; not masters, but orators.

Orators. And for the making of orators there is a science of oratory. They call it rhetoric. Nay more, there is two of it. There is a science of rhetoric that tells you how to put the words together; and there is the science of elocution that tells you how to say the words after they are put together. It takes two, a Professor of Rhetoric and

an Instructor in Elocution. As if one man must come and tell you how to load your gun, and go away; and then another man come and tell you how to pull the trigger. The man that tells you how to load doesn't know how to fire it off; and the man that tells you how to fire couldn't load to save his life. And so you, doubly instructed—fizzle.

This science of rhetoric, whence comes it? From somebody's experience or performance. That is, from actual speeches. Did Demosthenes speak the greatest speeches men ever listened to? and did the rhetoric-makers find in him their rules? Then let us find them there too. Did Quintilian tell best what should be the education of the orator? Then let us read Quintilian with our own eyes, not take him second-hand from the modern book-maker.

But when shall we go to Quintilian and Demosthenes to help us be orators? Not till we want to be orators. Not till we begin to be orators. Not till we want to be better orators than we are.

What shall make me want to be an orator? An insuppressible longing to speak my contribution to human progress, to offer my solution of those great problems of nature, of society, of the individual, left by the master thinkers unsolved. Unsolved, yet most fascinating. Fascinated, I long to speak my solution,—I must speak.

I must speak. But the speech that comes to my lips so weakly carries my thought! I cannot say as I want to say. I need help. Now will I go to my professor. How can he help me? He can help me by being my audience.

He finds me trying to save the country in one little five-minute speech, and shows me that not even I am equal to that task. He suggests how I may narrow and deepen. He finds me extravagant in adjectives and in generalizations. He pulls me up with "Do you believe that? Is that true as matter of history, of science? Is it reasonable?" Again he stops me on a big word or a proper name, saying "Your audience won't understand that."

At another time he finds my speech out of proportion, tells me I talk too long on this topic and too briefly on that. He objects to irrelevant matter that I put in because it sounded fine. He finds me making long sentences, like Iago's, of "most lame and impotent conclusion." He suggests breaking them in two, omitting, transposing, condensing. Above all he insists that I get the right word. "You can afford to search an hour for that right word."

When I have written something I think pretty good, whether an entire speech or a single paragraph, I go and read it to him for his criticism. But he likes best to have me come without my manuscript and speak my speech. And here of elocution.

Elocution is—"Tinkle-inkle," says my typewriter, "end of the line." End of your space. I did so want to talk about elocution, society work, importance of oratory. But—no space.

HERETIC.

According to careful estimates three hours of close study wear out the body more than a whole day of physical exertion.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, }
April, 1894. }

To the Editor of the Student:

SOME time ago I was pleased to learn that I might have some of your space for a letter to the undergraduates of my loved *Alma Mater*. Almost eight years have sped by since '86 scattered to widely-separated fields of effort, and many of her faces and voices must be quite unfamiliar to the students to-day passing to and from the lecture and recitation rooms of Hathorn Hall. I am not sure that I know more than one of these, but I beg them to give kindly reception to this greeting and message, as that of one always profoundly interested in the work and workers of Bates.

I earnestly desire that the men and women who shall complete the four years' course at Bates, and who shall receive all the beneficent influences and helpful impulses she can afford, may, after all this (and this is much), be unsatisfied. Our *Alma Mater*, like many smaller institutions, gives excellent training, imparts a large general knowledge, and directly and indirectly quickens and enlarges greatly the activities of an immense number of people. Many graduates enter the professions, justly regarding their college training sufficient. It has formed a satisfactory foundation for their future work. It is particularly to those that anticipate teaching, whether ecclesiastical or secular, as a life work, that the suggestions I shall offer may appeal.

The present under-graduates have been taught this lesson, with the many other useful ones, that the education

they are now securing has no end in itself; that the final motive to it is not a selfish one; rather that every student is a reservoir, receiving now that he may give to others hereafter, and that every one is earnestly to strive to gain the greatest possible amount of benefit now, that he may render the greatest possible service to others, cheering, aiding, and uplifting them. I believe the worth of one's education is determined by the measure of his helpfulness. If this lesson is missed then the very essence of the object striven for is missed. Bates graduates have been widely useful, yet I know of none among them who would not wish to be more so. Is it possible for present under-graduates to do better than their predecessors?

There must have been observed the steadily increasing tendency to specialize in all departments of study, to seek depth and breadth in some one study, and with the increasing tendency of students to do this, the demand for specialists seems also to grow among the people. Will special study along particular lines widen one's usefulness, or is it probable that the four years' faithful work at college affords sufficient preparation for a strong life work? Such specialization might seem to forecast a narrower sphere; but let a moment's thought be given to the matter. College instructors possess a vastly larger influence than high school principals or teachers; and they are college professors only because in their respective departments they have specialized. It is true not all can be college professors, but even if one would

devote himself to high school work, by an extension of study in one or two subjects, after the regular collegiate course is ended, he will acquire larger power and influence. Why? The very consciousness of strength in some one department is worth much to the man himself, but the increased ability to enlarge the power of his pupils is the main thing.

Many of those who will teach have made untiring efforts, in the face of serious difficulties, to gain the point already reached. It will pay and pay richly to continue these efforts for two or three years longer. It may be absolutely necessary, for pecuniary reasons, to seek employment for a year or two after leaving college, but, if it be possible, let the unyielding resolution be held to take up "that special work" as soon as may be.

What shall the special work be? Of course one's particular talents and predilections must, in part, direct the selection. If one would aim at widest usefulness, he must forecast the future, to some extent, and, as far as possible, determine what will be her great problems, religious and social. (I purposely limit them to these two lines, because if these are correctly solved, the difficulty in solving others will be minimized.) Then will he be ready to fit himself, by special study, to aid in meeting the problems that will confront his generation.

Where the work is done matters not so much. There are many institutions now in this country that offer excellent graduate courses. I would introduce the readers of this letter, however,

realizing that I have already led them by a very long avenue of approach, to this University of Chicago, in which I have found the possibilities of satisfaction for longings that had been intensifying for years.

The work of the University may be grouped geographically, into correspondence, university extension, and that wholly done on the university grounds. The last is of course paramount. The University Extension is being successfully conducted, and is of large benefit, although, of necessity, it reaches only the limits of a few hours' ride in the various directions. The privileges of the Correspondence Department scarcely have geographical limit, and such correspondence work as may now be done under the immediate direction of eminent teachers of the University should be to many a graduate a source of rejoicing. This is solely for graduate students, may be done in twelve or more departments, by formal or informal correspondence, and in this way one might accomplish much while waiting for the opportunities of residence at the University. I must leave details to be learned through personal application. The last quarterly calendar, a pamphlet of 160 pages, is complete in its exhibition of the work being done along all lines. It would be sent freely, I think, to any one desirous of knowing more of the possibilities to be found here.

I was pleased, some weeks since, to observe in a reportorial note, President Harper's statement that a numerical comparison of instructors with students shows one to six. A glance

at the vast array of professors, associates, assistants, tutors, docents, fellows, and readers, whose names appear in the calendar, would convince one of the accuracy of the estimate. Nor are these subordinate teachers in any wise inferior. All are men and women of considerable attainments and experience. Some of them, now working in Ph.D. courses here, have completed A.M. or Ph.D. courses in other well-known institutions. But Dr. Harper's statement above referred to, shows the purpose that obtains here, to deal with students not as classes, not as groups, but with every student as an individual, and this principle of individualism is found to be characteristic of all departments, graduate and under-graduate. Each department is a distinct organization, so treated by the president and others in authority. Each department has its own library conveniently located. As your readers know, this is only the second year of the work of the University; it is still a youth, but a youth of tremendous energy and power. I should delight to look upon it full-grown, with all its plans for buildings and work realized. Every quarter, however, sees constant improvements.

Another feature, peculiar, I believe, to the University of Chicago, is the flexibility of the scheme now in operation. Students may come at the beginning of any term (the year is divided into eight terms of six weeks each), may leave also at the end of any term, receiving credit for the work accomplished, and may resume their courses at pleasure. One may do as much as he can in any given time, or as little

as he pleases. The summer quarter, July-September, will meet the wants of many. The work in all departments of the University, excepting the Homiletics, Theology, and Church History of the Divinity School, will continue through that quarter. It is to be earnestly hoped that this one of Dr. Harper's many excellent plans will prove successful.

I should not fail to mention the many literary and scientific clubs which form a pleasing factor in the activities of the great University. In the calendars of future publication are to be given extracts of the papers read in their sessions.

There are some lines of work for which the best facilities in this country are, I suppose, offered here. Here are the most perfect scientific laboratories yet modeled, affording the best opportunities for research work in Chemistry and Physics. I heard a New England gentleman, who is very eminent among social reformers, say, in a recent address, that Dr. Small, Colby's former president, now head of the department of Social Science here, is doubtless conducting the best work in his line in the country. President Harper and his half-dozen able assistants offer unrivaled opportunities in Semitics.

However, I judge all the departments in arts, literature, and science, to be well equipped.

What are the expenses of living here? This was always interesting to the Bates people of my day. I think the necessary living expenses are lower here than they were in Lewiston while '86 was there. Graduate tuition is \$40 per quarter.

One more item I have kept for the close of my letter, perhaps on the principle that would withhold the best wine till the end of the feast. To me it is a matter of large importance. Hitherto the theological seminaries have aimed to give a general view of the knowledge that is necessary primarily to the Christian ministry. Some have offered elective work, but only recently have there been established, in the United States, theological courses leading to a higher degree than B.D. The University of Chicago now offers Ph.D. courses in Church History, Theology, Old Testament and New Testament, and I believe future years will show their great value to the churches. It is feasible to take these courses in two years—after two years of prescribed work as a resident student, or the equivalent of this. The graduate courses in Philosophy and Social Science would also aid those who have completed the courses in other seminaries.

I am concerned lest I have used too much of your space. There are still many interesting things which I forbear to mention. My hope is that what has been said may not fall upon deaf ears; and if all or any part of it shall turn some minds among the undergraduates, graduates or divinity men who may read it, toward yet higher scholastic attainments, particularly when such bright opportunities are somewhat easily within their reach, I shall feel that your space and my time have been well used.

Very sincerely yours,

E. D. VARNEY.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. Geo. S. Ricker is pastor of the Congregational church in Fari-bault, Minn.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood has resigned the pastorate of his church in Bath, Me., and is contemplating an extensive tour to Palestine and other Eastern countries.

'68.—Hon. T. O. Knowlton, of New Boston, N. H., was in attendance at the inauguration of his classmate as President of Bates, after an absence from Lewiston of twenty-six years.

'72.—Prof. J. S. Brown adds to his duties as Professor of Chemistry in Doane College, Crete, Neb., the principalship of the preparatory school for the college.

'72.—G. H. Stockbridge, Esq., New York City, has published a graceful volume of poems, "Balder, the Poet, and Other Verses." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.)

'74.—Rev. C. S. Frost, Essex Street Church, Bangor, gave a valuable address at Houlton, at the annual meeting of the Maine F. B. Association, Sept. 25-27.

'76.—E. R. Goodwin has resigned the principalship of the Lawrence, Mass., High School, to accept, at a salary of \$3,000, the principalship of the Latin School, Worcester, Mass.

'76.—Rev. T. H. Stacy, F. B. Church, Saco, Me., gave the annual sermon before the Maine F. B. Association at Houlton.

'77.—N. P. Noble is superintendent of schools in Phillips, Me. A magnificent school building has been erected under his supervision.

'77.—C. V. Emerson, Esq., has been reappointed clerk of the Lewiston Municipal Court.

'77.—L. H. Moulton, Lisbon Falls, is president of Androscoggin County Teachers' Association.

'77.—J. W. Smith, of St. Paul, Minn., has been making a short visit in Lewiston, and in Phillips, Me., at the home of his wife's father, Hon. N. B. Beal.

'78.—Rev. J. Q. Adams is pastor of the F. B. Church in Guilford, N. H.

'80.—E. E. Richards, Esq., of Farmington, Me., has resigned his position as Register of Deeds for Franklin County.

'81.—Rev. and Mrs. B. S. Rideout, of Norway, have a daughter, born September 17th.

'82.—O. H. Tracy gave an address at Houlton, entitled, "Young People for the Time." Professor Anthony has remarked that it was the best he ever listened to.

'82.—L. T. McKenney is superintendent of schools in Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Carlisle, and Wilmington, Mass.

'82.—Rev. C. E. Mason, of Buena Vista, Cal., has received a call to the Congregational church at Highland Lake, Col.

'83.—F. E. Manson is managing editor of *The Times*, Williamsport, Penn.

'84.—Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Military Commandant at Maine State College, has the near prospect of promotion in the U. S. A.

'84.—Prof. Aaron Beede, the newly elected dean of Redfield College, occu-

pied the pulpit of the Congregational church on Sunday, preaching good practical sermons both morning and evening. There is an irresistible charm in Rev. Mr. Beede's pulpit manners and speech, and it can be truly said that he won the hearts completely of all who had the fortunate pleasure of hearing him. His masterly presentation of Biblical truths and his logical deductions sustained the many good things Rev. Messrs. Reynolds and Patch said of him before his arrival here. Redfield is fortunate in having secured so valuable an acquisition to our college personnel, and the college and the church will surely profit thereby.—*Journal Observer*.

'84.—Miss Ella L. Knowles, now Assistant State Attorney of Montana, has just received a fee of \$10,000, one-third the settlement in the mining deal just consummated in Butte, Montana, relative to the Monitor quartz lode mining claim. It is quite a long story but it seems that Miss Knowles took the case on a contingent fee covering one-third interest on the land or in any settlement that should be made. In 1892 Miss Knowles, as attorney for the owners of the Monitor mine, made application to Land Commissioner Thos. H. Carter to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior that a suit be instituted to set aside a placer mineral patent covering and including the Monitor claim. Commissioner Carter refused to so recommend, but subsequently the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. John H. Noble, reversed the decision of Commissioner Carter and ordered a hearing on the matters set out in the

affidavits attached to the petition. Hon. Hoke Smith declined to consider an application to reconsider the order suspending the hearing. Much litigation followed, in which James B. Haggin, the multi-millionaire of San Francisco, was concerned. The result of suits and counter-suits is a compromise in which a sale has been effected through the efforts of Miss Knowles for \$30,000. It will be remembered that Miss Knowles, after a remarkable contest for the office of attorney-general for the State of Montana, was made the assistant state attorney by the successful candidate. Her fee in this case is said to be the largest ever received by a woman attorney.—*Lewiston Journal*.

'85.—Rev. F. S. Forbes is pursuing graduate studies at Harvard University.

'85.—E. B. Stiles has been elected Field Secretary of the General Conference Board of the Free Baptist denomination.

'87.—Rev. Jesse Bailey has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church, Watertown, N. Y.

'87.—Mrs. S. G. Bonney (Nancy Brooks Little), of Denver, Col., is visiting in Lewiston at the house of her father, ex-Mayor Little.

'88.—B. W. Tucker has been elected Superintendent of Schools for Marlboro, Mass.

'88.—Miss Nellie B. Jordan is at her home in Alfred, Me.

'89.—J. I. Hutchinson is reported in the last *Quarterly Calendar* of Chicago University as a member of the mathematical faculty of that institution.

'89.—Miss Mary S. Little is a mem-

ber of the corps of teachers of the Lewiston High School.

'90.—H. J. Piper is teacher of Greek and Latin in Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vt.

'90.—Mr. Herbert V. Neal of Auburn, son of Mrs. C. A. Neal of that city, is now an instructor in natural sciences at Harvard, and is making a name for himself.

'92.—Miss A. V. Stevens is teaching mathematics in the High School, Meriden, Conn.

'93.—M. W. Stickney is enjoying his graduate studies in biology, at Brown University. He is a member of the choir of a large church in Providence.

'93.—Mr. Ralph A. Sturges of this

city, now principal of the East Bridgewater, Mass., High School, is meeting with good success in his new position. Among the special features of the school will be a series of half-hour talks upon live, practical topics, to be given by the leading men of the place—ministers, lawyers, bankers, doctors, and others—once every three or four weeks, and extending through the year.

'94.—Kate Leslie is having brilliant success with her work at Pennell Institute. The town rumors that she is the making of the school.

'94.—F. E. Perkins is principal of the high school, Livermore Falls. He is having as usual a very successful term.

College Exchanges.

No private grief nor malice guides my pen;
I hold but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

AT this writing very few papers have come to our table. We miss the *Southern Collegian*, the *Nassau Lit*, and many others which are always welcome visitors.

The Brunonian: In the September number is a condensed and very interesting story, entitled "A Bit of Tragedy." Stories like this make a college paper interesting. We think that this number of "Brown Verse" is up to the standard. "Gently Flowing" deserves special mention.

Mount St. Joseph Collegian: The July number contains a masterly criti-

cism of "Hamlet," entitled "The Human Mystery in Hamlet." We notice in the exchange column a kind criticism of the *Bates Student*. Thanks.

The Dickinson Journal: This magazine has a department entitled "College Verse." The number before us contains over a page of verse, not one line of which belongs to the college. A magazine must have hard work indeed to find material for its pages when it borrows a full page.

The Occident: This is ever a welcome guest, coming as it does from the far West and always filled with matter of interest.

The Amherst Student: Says our Amherst friend: "Elections for our edito-

rial board are made solely upon the basis of literary merit and fitness for the position as *determined by competition*, both quality and quantity of work being considered." The high standard attained by this journal shows the wisdom of choosing editors by the competitive system.

The Dartmouth: The editorials of this well-known journal possess the

virtue of brevity and pointedness. Its alumni department is always well filled and of interest to students not connected with Dartmouth. We take from it the following note:

'92.—S. P. Baldwin has made a discovery in his geological study that will make him the most prominent young geologist in the country, having found a proof which will determine accurately the time of a certain formation.

Magazine Notices.

In the October *Century* we make the acquaintance of "The Real Edwin Booth," by means of a collection of letters written by him. The article is fully illustrated, among the illustrations being a portrait of Booth and his father in 1850, and one of Booth's mother, Mary Devlin Booth. An article upon Edmund Clarence Stedman, by Royal Cortissoz, appears, as does also a full-page portrait of Stedman. It is to be feared that devotees of hypnotism may have their views slightly shaken after reading "The Eternal Gullible," by Ernest Hart. André Castaigne gives an artist's adventure in "A Robbery on the French Coast." "Across Asia on a Bicycle" is concluded this month and is by far the most interesting paper of the series. One gets much valuable information concerning Li Hung Chang, China's Prime Minister, from this article. Fiction is represented in Brookes's "A Story of the Civil Service," by Julia Schayer, and "As It Happened," by Nannie A. Cox.

Lippincott's for this month contains an especially appropriate article entitled "The October Woods," by James Knapp Reeve. David Graham Lee identifies "The Ballad of the Drum," which Alexander Hamilton sang at the banquet of the Cincinnati, shortly before his death. The fiction occupies a good portion of the magazine. The novelette is "A Question of Courage," by Francis Lynde. "Coals of Fire" is a military tale by Leroy Armstrong, who here shows himself no unworthy follower of Captain King. "An Hour Before Death" is a brief yet extremely strong and pathetic sketch, by Elizabeth Knowlton Carter, a new writer of whom great things may be hoped.

The October number of *Education* opens with a discussion, entitled "Conference Report on Mathematics," by Supt. J. M. Greenwood. Prof. Edward F. Buchner, of Yale University, presents "Frœbel from Psychological Standpoint;" and the study of psychology is again touched upon in "The Psychology of Object Drawing," by

William A. Mason, of Philadelphia, who is an expert. Other important papers are "The Responsibilities of Preparatory Schools," by Mrs. Helen E. Starrett; "Correcting an Important Date," by Prof. Wilmot A. Thompson; and a fresh installment of "The Critic at Sea," by the author of "Preston Papers."

George E. Ellis in the October *Atlantic* gives the "Retrospect of an Octogenarian." A man who has been observing and active throughout his life, he cannot fail to interest his readers. His easy, pleasant style is shown in these few words quoted from the beginning of the sketch: "As what I write here is necessarily and pardonably egoistic, I will venture the avowal

that I have found the last quarter of my present term the Indian summer of my life; though intervals of it have been clouded and saddened, solitariness is not loneliness. I prefer, like the sun-dial, to number only the hours that are bright." Isabel F. Hapgood describes a trip to "A Russian Holy City," Kieff. With Lafcadio Hearn we are "At Hakata," the Town of the Girdle-Weavers in Japan. In "A Playwright's Novitiate," by Miriam Coles Harris, we learn of the trials of a playwright, and of his successes or failures. A very instructive article is "The Philosophy of Sterne," by Henry Childs Merwin. The fiction of the number is high-class, as usual.

Intercollegiate.

The faculty of the Boston University has voted to allow work on the college paper to count as work in the regular course.

Twenty-two Yale graduates are at present coaching foot-ball teams.

Governor Flower of New York has signed a bill making hazing a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

There are about 12,000 students in the scientific schools of this country.

The University of Michigan has enrolled two Chinese women as students.

It is said that the University of Chicago intends to publish a magazine similar to the *Century*, which will be a rival to that periodical. It is to be called the *Lakeside Magazine*.

Harvard College will try an interesting experiment in the employment of a medical advisor and inspector.

The University of Michigan sends out a class of 731 this year, the largest class ever graduated from an American college.

The students of the ninety-four universities of Europe number 41,814, while the three hundred and sixty universities of the United States contain less.

The University of Chicago has an instructor for every six students.

Of the \$225 per year that is taken to educate each of the 200 Indians at the Lincoln Institute of Philadelphia, the government pays \$167, and the friends of the cause contribute the remainder.

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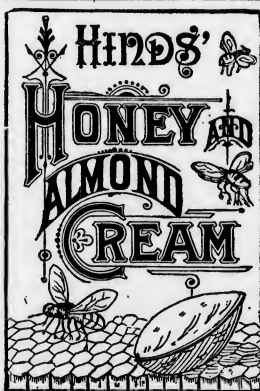
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All candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the preparatory studies, and also in those previously pursued by the class they propose to enter, or in other studies equivalent to them.

Certificates of regular dismissal will be required from those who have been members of other colleges.

The regular examinations for admission to College take place on the second Saturday before Commencement, on Wednesday preceding Commencement, and on Saturday preceding the first day of the Fall Term.

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Hereafter no special students will be admitted to any of the College classes.

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Students contemplating the Christian ministry receive assistance every year of the course.

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This is a department in the College, established by vote of the corporation July 21, 1870. It occupies Nichols Hall, situated about a quarter of a mile from the College buildings, and is in charge of a special Faculty appointed by the College corporation.

Candidates for admission are required to furnish testimonials of good standing in some Christian church, and to give evidence of their duty to prepare for the gospel ministry, certified by the church of which they are members respectively, or by some ordained minister.

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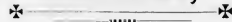
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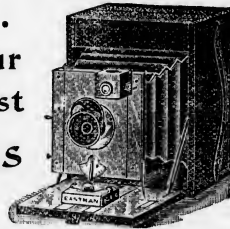
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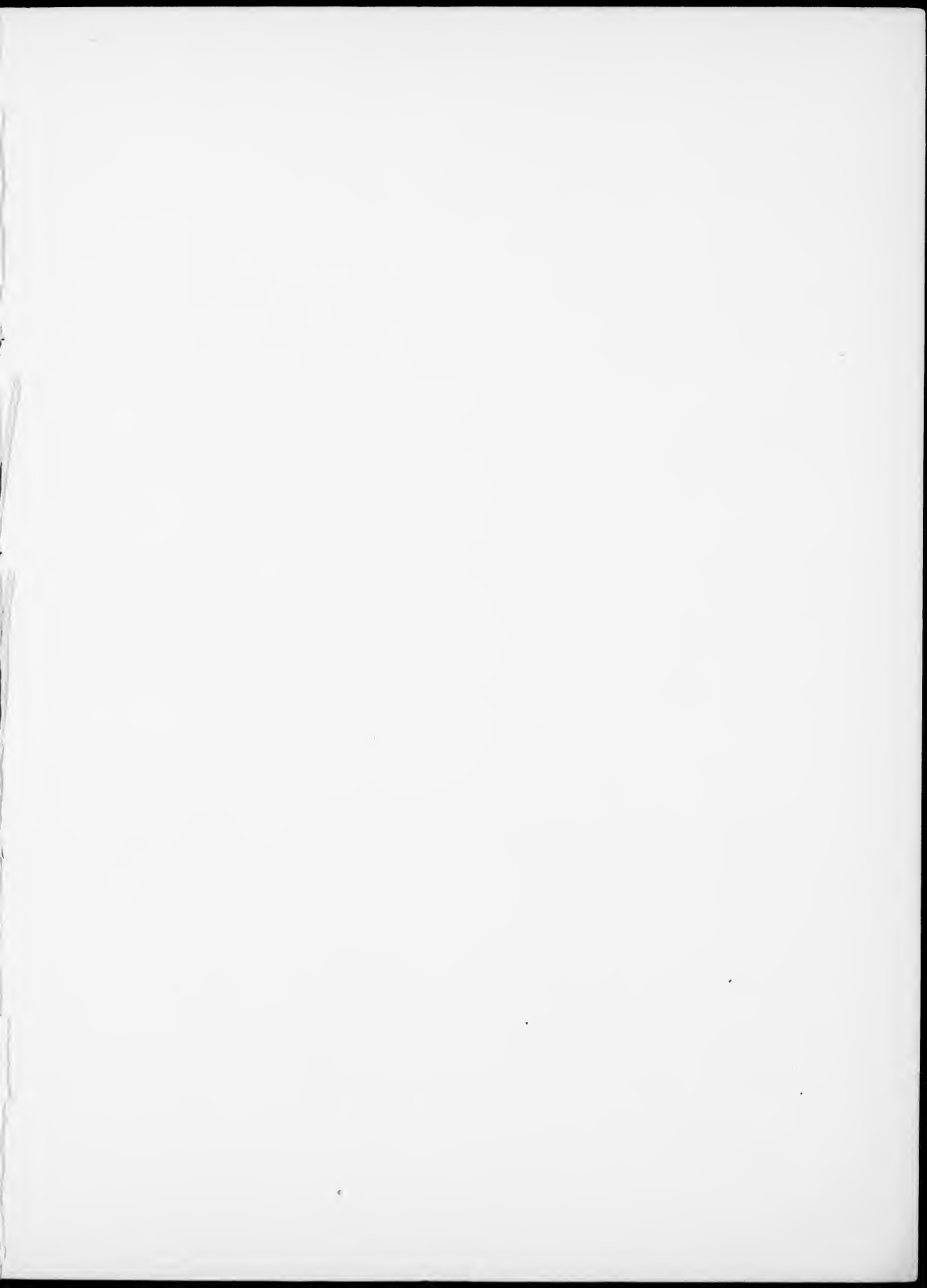
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STATE FOOTBALL TEAM 1924

THE BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 9.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
COLLEGIATE YEAR BY THE

JUNIOR CLASS OF BATES COLLEGE,

LEWISTON, ME.

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Editorial.

DURING the past year the writer has had the pleasure of monthly examining over a hundred college publications. Seventy-five of the best are at present on our exchange list. With the exceptions of the *Dartmouth Lit*, the *Yale Lit*, the *Brown Magazine*, the *Nassau Lit*, and the *Harvard Monthly*, we do not hesitate to rank our publication second to none in the

country. We are not alone in our estimate. We have the monthly criticism of at least three-score of the leading publications in our favor; not only do we base our judgment upon their criticism of the STUDENT, but upon their criticism of all the magazines upon our list. The question with us is not how we may hold our present position, but how we may continually raise

our standard. This depends upon three things.

In the first place, more space should be given to literary work and less to foot-ball scores and poorly-written locals. The question naturally arises, where is the original literary matter to be obtained? We answer, from the experience of others. Under the competitive system, plenty of material can be obtained. It is always original, being written with the hope that it may be accepted, hence, it is worthy of acceptance. In no other way can the *STUDENT* be filled with original, interesting matter of pure literary worth, and no one denies that the *STUDENT* should be the representative of the literary work done by the members of Bates College. Long contributions from alumni, and alumni poems, are out of place in these columns. We are forced, under the present arrangement, to solicit contributions from the alumni, especially for "The Poets' Corner." For their kindness we are grateful. We would feel much better and the *STUDENT* would be of more value to every reader if the under-graduates would give the *STUDENT* one-half of the hearty support which they give the base-ball and foot-ball teams. Every man in college is anxious for the triumph of the athletic teams. How many ever think of the *STUDENT*, except when placed in their hands? The student body seem to take it for granted that the editors can publish a magazine, unaided, which will be a credit to the college, and which they are not ashamed to send home and speak of as "*our* magazine." The

only time they seem concerned for its welfare is to murmur if it is a day late.

In the second place, we will briefly state what we have previously hinted at in the "Exchange Department." The prosperous college publications, those of high literary merit, are conducted upon the competitive system. Their editors are chosen, not because they may be in favor with the Faculty, but because their ability, their energy, their literary experience, and their interest previously manifested in the progress and success of their magazine, qualifies them for a position upon its staff. For no other reason should any one ever hold a position upon the *STUDENT*. Until this change is made the *STUDENT* can not raise its present standard.

The third thing necessary grows out of the last statement. The students, as a whole, are not entirely to blame. It rests with the college Faculty to make a change. Inasmuch as they are interested in the publication of a bright, readable magazine, we would call their attention to the faults of the present system. The work done upon magazines of our grade in every American college, is substituted for an equal amount of prescribed work. Why can we not have the same advantage? We do not ask the time for ourselves. We ask it in behalf of the magazine we publish, and, what logically follows, in behalf of the college it represents. Foot-ball, band, and base-ball men are encouraged. They are not required to pass the same test. It is a fact that the majority of the favored ones

actually throw away more time than it would require to do the work necessary to pass the highest test. Their work is of the kind to rest the mental powers. The editors spend long hours in preparing the *STUDENT*. The lack of support by the students makes their labor more severe. Our work is mental work. Is it right to cancel the prescribed work in the case of one branch of college work and not credit the editors with their extra mental labor? We do not think so. Neither does Harvard, Princeton, nor Yale. Dartmouth does not think so. On the contrary, she offers a \$60 prize to the man in each class who, engaging in athletic work, takes the highest rank during the year.

THERE are among us those who habitually indulge in remarks condemnatory of the college and all things connected with it — remarks which should make the cheek of every loyal student flush with indignation. If we are to judge from their words, the institution is a deception and a sham, and absolutely lacks any good quality.

The first question that naturally suggests itself to our minds is, why do these persons consent to waste the best four years of their lives in so despicable an institution. Surely, if they go forth at the end of their course with such reminiscences of their *Alma Mater*, they have missed the best influence of a college education. It cannot be that they remain to assist the college, for the college would be far better off without them. Enemies from without may be repelled, but enemies

from within are irresistible. If they think by fault-finding to show themselves superior to their environments, their failure is most signal. However much a Bates student may rail against Bates, he is nothing more than a Bates student; and that, too, without the respect either of his own college or of any other. He has merely descended to the level of an habitual grumbler. And if these students are here from necessity, they should surely learn to bear their burdens more philosophically. It is the part of the wise man not to waste his strength in kicking against the hard walls of fate, but to utilize it in improving the surroundings allotted to him. A traitor to his college is made of the same material as a traitor to his country. The difference is merely one of opportunity.

But these remarks of which we have been speaking, are the products of mere thoughtlessness. No college has a more loyal set of students than Bates, when the honor or welfare of the college is manifestly at stake. But a thoughtless word will often do that which pages of words cannot undo. Perhaps there is, among us all, room for greater care in our speeches concerning the college before strangers, who are apt to give our language a too literal interpretation. If we, who are students, fail to show respect for our college, of whom can we expect more?

THE winter vacation is close at hand, and the students will soon be scattered in all directions. Upon each devolves a duty, the importance of which is not fully appreciated by

many, that of being loyal to our *Alma Mater*.

As we must judge a family by its members, so we judge an institution of learning by its students and alumni. What opinion do we form regarding a family whose members are addicted to open criticism of each other and of their elders? We naturally think something is wrong. The example holds true in the case of a college.

The good name of an institution depends in no small degree upon the impression made by its students when before the public. If all realized this, probably more care would be exercised.

Faults exist in families, but criticism should be kept at home. Faults also exist in every institution, but that is no reason for calling public attention to those faults, and overlooking the virtues. There are some people who take delight in sarcasm and fault-finding, but they make a grave mistake.

Let each remember that the fame of his college will reflect honor on himself, and let us be always loyal to our *Alma Mater*.

THE value of writing as a mental discipline is often too little appreciated by college men and women. We sometimes deceive ourselves with the notion that to commit a certain number of pages of Greek, Latin, French or German, that to solve a certain number of difficult mathematical problems, is the best mental discipline that we can get. And for this reason, also, because it requires effort and concentrated attention, we see English Composition slighted and shunned by stu-

dents. How few college men do any literary work outside of the curriculum requirements! How few even do half justice to the required work! It is true we cannot all become Scotts or Hawthornes, Emersons or Lowells, Shakespeares or Tennysons; but we all may acquire the habit of writing our thoughts in clear, forcible English. We all ought to be able to write good society parts, good parts for public exercises. On graduating we all ought to be able to write debates, addresses, and lectures upon questions of the day, on topics of interest to those around us. But to acquire this ability we must have practice, we must think consecutively, earnestly, logically; we must work and apply ourselves. If we will do this, we can receive more mental discipline, broader culture and knowledge from conscientious effort in literary work than from any other one thing in our college course.

ONE advantage which the larger colleges claim over the smaller ones is the greater number of electives afforded their students.

A student attending such a college may thus suit his own inclination and choose his favorite studies, or, as it sometimes happens, those which will require the least time spent upon them. If one at the beginning of his college course has decided what career he will undertake in the world, he may be greatly benefited by the system of electives. He has a special object in view and makes his choice by the guidance of that object.

Put the same man in a smaller

college where the greater number of studies is required, and what he loses in knowledge in his particular line he gains in discipline and general information. If the prescribed course is a good one, the student will find that he is no loser in being obliged to study much that is not of his own choosing. It is necessary that we should endeavor to gain a knowledge of many studies, whether we know they will have a direct bearing on our after life or not. We do not know into what company we may be thrown, or what emergency we may have to meet, so too much preparation is impossible. A specialist of the extreme kind is not an agreeable acquaintance. He is prone to "talk shop," and while this may be interesting as well as instructive for a time, it must soon grow monotonous. But this does not go to prove that we should not study with a special end in view. Without an aim, study is dull, fatiguing. We should only be careful not to exclude all other interests in searching for those which bear upon our one special pursuit.

We see a parallel instance in our intercourse with people. There are some whom we desire to make our intimate friends, but in order to keep our social standing we must be agreeable to those for whom we care little or nothing.

If now we consider that there is discipline in applying ourselves to something besides our favorite studies, that more general knowledge is gained by studies required, and that among all this general knowledge many points may be discovered which advance our

special line of study, we may say that a college of few electives may justly assert a certain superiority over the college of many.

COLLEGES are to fit young men and women for higher lives. They are places to acquire habits. Every young man and woman, going to college with a purpose to acquire habits, if, never losing sight of their purpose, they keep well within the walks of conscious rectitude, will soon be in a condition where their mentality will harden, their morality quicken, and their spirituality deepen; and all this will go on unconsciously. It becomes a nature.

It is the work of the Faculty to make the college course such as to impart this condition of life and they, too, should bring their influence to bear upon the societies and magazines under the general supervision of the students.

All the work of a college ought to partake of a grave aspect. And this must be said more especially for the benefit of institutions connected with the college but entrusted to the judgment of the students.

We are proud to know that the students' work of Bates, their societies and magazines, are said to be as beneficial in the formation of habits and as helpful in discipline as those of any college in the country, yet there is chance for improvement.

If, however, criticism can find a chance to pose herself, it will be on our magazine. Yet in this there are but one or two suggestions to be offered.

One of these might be on the expenditure. It seems that, to-day, the receipts of the *STUDENT* ought to be enough so that much more might be expended in making it more attractive, and possibly it might be enlarged.

One other thing needs to be mentioned: The *STUDENT* is run by the class,

and students other than the editors should be more interested. Each student ought to be so anxious to get an article into the *STUDENT* that the demands for publication could not be met. Such a spirit would make things lively. The *STUDENT* would grow in size and quality.

Literary.

PROGRESS AND ORIGINALITY.

By C. S. WEBB, '95.

NO other factor is so potent in human progress as human originality. Perhaps, to be sure, the world owes the stability of its civilization to the steady, plodding spirit which clings to the tried and will not adopt the new without convincing proof of its superiority. Perhaps it owes the preservation and diffusion of its acquired good to the teaching spirit, which arranges and distributes to the multitude what originality has wrested from Nature. Perhaps it owes to the spirit of wise discrimination, the choice of the best and the rejection of error. But if, in the great ship of civilization, conservatism is the ballast, if knowledge is the cargo, if discriminating wisdom is the helm, then, surely, originality furnishes the steam boilers and engines and all the machinery by which the ship is moved.

But while we admire the power of this agent as shown in the world's rapid advancement, we cannot help asking: "What is to be the effect of all this progress upon originality it-

self?" Go with me, for instance, to one of the great libraries where the brain grows dizzy at the sight of the hundreds of thousands of volumes filled with the world's acquired knowledge. And remember, too, that the process of accumulation is by no means ended, but that every generation is adding volumes of history, biography, poetry, fiction, science, volumes of literature of every kind for the student of the next generation. Contemplating these ever-widening, ever-lengthening avenues of knowledge, we ask, "Are they not destined to become so vast that mind will be incapable of pursuing any one of them to the limits already attained, to say nothing of progressing farther? Is not progress thus self-limited?"

And, in fact, as we trace the history of intellectual advancement, originality does seem to grow more difficult. In the early days of man some of the simplest relations of natural phenomena, such as the obvious causes and the practical effects of the weather, seasons, and winds, must have easily forced themselves upon our unlearned

primitive ancestors. Then nature became more grudging with her secrets; but she had already tempted the appetites of men. They had found out that they might hitch vessels to the winds, by means of sails, and be borne along without exertion. They were thus learning that with knowledge comes power, and they began a systematic study of Nature, to make her latent powers servants of man. Even at a more advanced stage of his progress Nature did not wholly cease her active encouragement of man in the pursuit of knowledge. Occasionally, to incite original minds, she let slip a great secret, as when a frog's leg hanging in a window told Galvani how a constant current of electricity might be maintained. But now the day has long since passed when science may hope for advancement through accident or through any other means than persistent mental labor.

Nevertheless, though originality has seemed to grow more difficult, yet each succeeding age has witnessed greater progress than the preceding. If we seek the explanation of this apparent contradiction, we find three reasons for believing that, after all, originality is becoming more common, and accordingly, that progress is not self-limited, but offers infinite possibilities.

First: According to all our knowledge of human development, the average of mental ability increases with each succeeding generation.

In the second place: Every addition to scientific knowledge makes science more simple. Science is getting at

fragments of truth and is trying to put the puzzle together. Each new acquisition makes symmetrical something which before was irregular, and renders possible more intelligent search for further truths.

Third: Every innovation in any department of life carries within itself the potentiality of many more. Trace the stupendous direct and indirect consequences of the invention of the mariner's compass till you are lost in amazement. Then think of the changes wrought by the printing-press, and even by the minor inventions of a century or less ago. In the fall of 1820, Ersted, Ampère, and Arago discovered the connection between electricity and magnetism. This discovery led to the invention of the telegraph and the electromotor, and to the discovery of the principles of induction. This last discovery led to the invention of the dynamo, the telephone, and the Atlantic cable. The invention of the telephone was followed by that of the phonograph, and so on without limit.

And thus we must believe that progress will continue; for mind is growing more powerful, new forces are constantly being set at work, and in turn propagating other new forces, and the resistance to advancement is continually decreasing.

Knowledge will grow with ever larger increments till the Perfect Day. And since our greatest hope of happiness or of usefulness lies in having much before us that we have not attained, but may still aspire to, may that day be infinitely removed.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS A FACTOR IN
EDUCATION.

BY W. W. BOLSTER, JR., '95.

THE question of college athletics is the most important of any now before the colleges and universities. This is true considered either as influencing school discipline or as affecting the standard of scholarship. Both those who applaud and those who depreciate the growth of athletics must admit the importance of the subject.

The indifference towards athletics a generation or two ago was largely due to the customs and feelings of the times. One writer says: "The body was but a shell, a prison in which the soul was confined, and against whose bars its aspirations continually beat and bruised themselves." In another image the body was represented as a wayside barn in which the weary pilgrim laid himself down to rest till the break of day." The flesh was an encumbrance to the spirit, a clog, a burden, a snare. Men were exhorted to "keep the body under," and this was thought to be an easier task if the body were small and weak.

Man is not a pilgrim, but a citizen. He is going to tarry nights enough to make it worth while to patch up the tenement and even to look into the drainage. Better physiology, coinciding with some changes in the popular ideas, has driven away the notions about the flesh as an incumbrance, a clog, a burden, a snare. It is seen that merely feeble conditions of the body tend to generate selfishness and susceptibility to the worst impulses. Vicious desires are at

their worst in feeble and morbid conditions of the body. The college young man, occupying most of his time in study, should be encouraged to undertake systematic exercise, in order to correct the faults of study and of the recitation room, to expand his frame, and promote active circulation.

The cry is raised that athletics take too much time. No form of athletic training requires more than two or three hours of practice each day. Is that too much time to give to the care of one's health? Athletics of to-day are based on health. The athletes of our large colleges and universities are under skillful trainers who understand the laws of physiology and hygiene.

Men enter training for the purpose of preparing themselves for some contest. In order to prepare themselves, they must form regular habits; this means regularity in taking proper exercise, food, and sleep. They go to the training table, where they receive the best of food cooked in accordance with the laws of hygiene, and where the amount and kind of food is regulated according to hygienic laws rather than by fancy.

All forms of alcoholic liquors and tobacco are denied men in training. A man is in perfect condition for a contest when, after a course in training, each function of the body is performing its duty in perfect harmony with every other function. Thus we see that it is by following the laws of Nature in their minutest details that the athlete gains health and power. It is recognizing and following the laws of Nature, with health and honor the aim, that

places the college athlete above the mercenary prize fighter.

Moreover, the favorite athletics of to-day call for more than strength and swiftness. They demand also courage, coolness, steadiness of nerve, quickness of apprehension, and self-reliance. Further still, they often demand of the contestants the ability to work with others, power of combination, readiness to subordinate selfish impulses, personal desires, and even individual credit, to a common end. These qualities, useful in any profession, in some are of the highest value.

Our ancestors, in order to gain a livelihood, were compelled to encounter hardships which not only developed all their physical powers, but also those high mental and moral qualities always so characteristic of the American people. But with increase of population came the division of labor which enables men to live by the employment of only a few muscles. The evil effects of the division of labor showed itself in the physical condition of the people. Then it was that the importance of physical exercise became manifest.

Thus we see that college athletics are a necessity, and that their true aim is to give the student such control over his physical organism that all of his actions and desires shall tend to promote his highest physical, mental, and moral development.

President Eliot of Harvard suggests that the students' day should have ten hours for work, eight for sleep, three for meals, two for outdoor exercise, one for minor details.

LIFE FROM THE POETS.

By J. STANLEY DURKEE, '97.

THERE is no feeling or impulse of the heart that has not been touched in verse by some of the long list of poets. Skillful hands have swept the lute-strings, and, all the way down the centuries, the Muse of song has been invoked so successfully that the ages seem to throb with human heart-beat.

Entering this realm of beauty and of wonder, the soul is at once thrilled as it feels the presence of men and ages long passed; and what a world of inspiration opens to a young man or woman, standing upon the threshold of an untried life, looking wonderingly into the future! How fair the scene! With what myriad voices does the earth seem filled! How skillfully does Fancy paint the pictures of coming years, and hang them upon the gilded walls of imagination! How the youth longs to enter this new world, confident of his strength to overcome all obstacles and make life a grand success! But across the portal of that opening door Bishop Mant has written:

"Aim at the highest prize.
If there thou fail, thou'lt happily reach
to one not far below.
Strive first the goal to compass;
If too slow thy speed, the attempt
May ne'er the less avail
The next best post to conquer."

And Longfellow, as he describes the eager youth at the portal, flashes upon him those warning words:

"Life is real! life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;"

Then, as if to further enthrall him for the struggle, he exclaims:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!"

Likewise, Tennyson, remembering that young hearts are often oppressed by the sight of so many great men and women far, far in advance, points to their achievements, exclaiming:

"Not in vain the distant beacons. Forward,
forward let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the
ringing grooves of change."

Yet it is not enough that ambitions fire the soul. Fixed purpose to attain is indispensable. A firm tread, a steady pace, a calm resolve, and day by day the way is paved for ultimate victory. Holmes was but voicing this thought when he wrote:

"Build thee more stately mansions, oh my
soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more
vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's un-
resting sea!"

But with the ambitions and determinations to attain, there comes a deep voice, saying to the youth, "Trust thou in God." No sweeter notes of trust ever sounded than those of the Hebrew poet: "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want. He restoreth my soul. He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness. Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life." And our own loved Quaker poet touched the depths of perfect trust, when he wrote:

"I know not where his islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care."

Soon, however, disappointments come. Adversities crowd thick and fast. The glowing picture fades. Life is wrapped in mystery. Why could not the tinted dome remain? Milton answers the yearning cry. After blindness came upon the great poet, he sat down and wonderingly inquired:

"Doth God exact day-labor, light-denied?
I fondly ask: But Patience, to prevent
That murmur, soon replies, God doth not need
Either man's work, or his own gifts; who best
Bears his mild yoke, they serve him best: his
state
Is kingly; thousands at his bidding speed,
And post o'er land and ocean without rest;
They also serve who only stand and wait!"

So the yearning soul is quieted, and life becomes richer for the adversities.

But though some pictures fade, others brighten. Human love blesses human living. Love, that rears aloft fairest temples, or piles in ruins noblest halls. Poets have not failed to trace this influence, or breathe it forth in song. Robert Burns had a young man's heart when, by chance, he described his Highland Mary, fast asleep, upon the banks of the river Afton. How softly ripples his song:

"Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green
braes,
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her
dream."

But look now! Highland Mary is sleeping, but never more to waken in life. The great heart of the poet is breaking. He wanders down by the river Doon, which flowed near his home. The birds were twittering gaily in the branches above his head, or singing their own love songs. The river banks were fresh with blossoming flowers. It would

seem as if all nature sought to lull his weary heart to rest. But no; the very song of the birds in the trees, the very aroma of the flowers at his feet, wrung from him those words expressive of the deepest human pain:

"Ye banks and braes 'o bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair!
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
An' I sae weary, fu' o' care!"

Yet for the embodiment of human love, we turn to the home. And so long as human heart shall beat, so long as human life shall feel, so long as Saxon tongue shall speak, the name of John Howard Paine shall be revered. Truly did he dip his pen in immortality when he wrote those words:

"Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble
There's no place like home."

And then on those moonlit evenings calm and clear, when thoughts of home crowd thickest and loves of home appeal strongest, he looks up to the shining queen of night, sighing:

"I gaze on the moon as I tread the drear wild
And dream that my mother now thinks of
her child,
As she looks on the moon from her own cottage door,
Through the woodbine whose fragrance shall
cheer me no more."

One bit of advice the poets would give, if life shall develop to its best. Scott says:

"Oh, many a shaft at random sent
Finds mark the archer little meant,
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken."

While Will Carleton, that meteor poet, sings:

"Boys flying kites
Haul in their white-winged birds,

But you can't do that way
When you're flying words.
Things that we think may sometimes fall
back dead,
But God himself can't kill them when
they're said."

Yet to all life there comes an end; no matter how great the achievement or how high the name may have been carved upon the marble slab of honor, across the portal of that opposite door is written, "*Man dieth*," and Bryant sums up life in a few words:

"So live, that when thy summons comes to
join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall
take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and
soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams."

Yea, so live that life may close as sweetly and calmly as did that of the Poet-Laureate, Lord Tennyson. "The distant hills shrouded in mists of perfect white" could be seen from the windows of the room where he lay dying. The lights were extinguished in his chamber. One broad beam of the moon fell across his bed. A few more quiet breaths, "And after that the dark." Surely his was the end he apparently craved in the last poem he wrote:

"Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home."

"Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have eost the bar."

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

TO THE LAKE ON THE SUMMIT OF LAFAYETTE.

(Altitude, 5,000 feet.)

Thou smile of Heaven, lost in upper air,
Revealed to those who scale this lofty height
To view the work of Nature's hand of might,
Thou art as undefiled, as clear and fair
As any pool or tarn of Naiad's care;
Thy breast is bathed in sunset's latest light
And first reflects the reigning queen of night.
Thy shore is fringed with Alpine flowers rare:
Here soars the golden eagle of yon cliff.

No paddle ever stirred thy tranquil breast,
Upon thy bosom glides a feathered skiff,
The northern diver straying to this crest.
Smile on, nor yield thy charm to lakes below,
Catch Eos' early blush and Vesper's glow.

—W. S. C. R., '95.

OREN B. CHENEY.

Throughout his busy years he walked serene,
Great-hearted, wise, his rare soul snowy
white;

Men knew him as a champion of the right,
Who traveled duty's path with eye so keen
That, scanning eagerly each future scene,
Where others saw but gloom, he saw the
light;

For with him ever in his darkest night
Strode dauntless Hope, scattering all fears
terrene.

Courageous soul! in the dark days to be,
When shattered idols to our breast we
fold,

And vain Success mocks at us from afar,
Flinging aside grief's garb, at thought of
thee

We will look up, knowing we shall behold
Thy heaven-born Faith shine like a guiding
star.

—J. L. P., '90.

AT EVENING.

From my window, opening westward,
Toward the golden sunset light,
I am watching twilight shadows
Slowly deepening into night.

Over hilltops in the distance,
Ever fading is the glow,
While the cooling breath of evening
Rises from the vales below.

Yonder moon, erewhile so cloudlike,
Brightening as the shadows fall,
Through the ether calmly sailing,
Sheds her pale light over all.

One by one the stars appearing,
From the depths of space serene,—
Sparkling gems of light unnumbered—
Add their glory to the scene.

Marvelous the fading daylight!
Marvelous, thou queen of night!
Marvelous, ye stars revealing
Realms mysterious to my sight!

Quiet rests upon the woodland;
From the street no sound is heard;
So the world is wooed to slumber,
Rest for man and beast and bird.

—F. L. PUGSLEY, '91.

THE INSTALLATION OF PRESI- DENT CHASE

At Bates College, September 22, 1894.

BY DAWSON BURNS, D.D.

The keys have passed from honored hands to
hands

Able and faithful to fulfil the trust
Received. He who retires is crowned with hair
Of silvery hue, and with the reverent love
Above all silver worth. He tells of days
Of struggle, toil, and slow advance; as some
Slight sapling deeper strikes its roots, and year

By year grows strong and tall, until it spreads
Its branches wide and high, courting the sun
And shower. He who takes up the arduous
task

Bears on his speech the freight of precious
thought;

He scatters sunny hopes, and paints the vision
Of a nobler Bates, rich with the spoils of
Enterprise and with a stately excellence
Most beautiful to see.

I, sitting where the roar of London to a
Whisper sinks, and while I watch the fall
Of many-colored leaves which gather round
The feet of Autumn, as she dreams of stores
Of luscious, purple fruits and golden sheaves—

I feel that I too am a son of Bates,
Adopted in a generous mood. I take
My stand amid the installation scene;
I breathe the joyous air; the chosen words
Of garnered wisdom fall upon my ear;
All the electric sympathies are mine,
And mine the fervent prayer that He who gives
The increase where man gives the willing hand
May bless this seat of learning and true
Piety, and all who live and labor
Here, and make our Bates to flourish more and
More, when ages yet to be have gone to
Swell the tale, the unknown tale, of all the
Ancient years!

—From *Morning Star*.

London, October 13, 1894.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

"The mannish girl complains she may not see
The prize ring fights her brother so enjoys;
But has she not, for her intense delight,
The annual foot-ball games of college boys?"

—Selected.

No more tennis this year.

Sims, '93, was in town recently.

Robertson, '95, is away teaching.

Tests will soon haunt our troubled
dreams.

The Seniors are taking star-gazing
as a pastime exercise.

Miss Pennell, '94, is visiting friends
in Lewiston and Auburn.

Dr. Gallagher, President of Kent's
Hill, visited the college recently.

Cutts, '96, is now able to attend his
recitations with the aid of crutches.

Hamilton, '95, recently had his
shoulder dislocated while practicing
foot-ball.

The Divinity School building will
doubtless be roofed in before the close
of the term.

W. S. Parsons, ex-'96, is visiting
some of his old friends in Lewiston and
at the college.

The Junior Class have elected
Thompson as manager of the *STUDENT*
for next year.

Smith, Hutchins, and Webb have
returned from New Portland. They
report very pleasant schools.

Each of the three lower classes, in
spite of the unpropitious elements,
paid due respect and tribute to the
mystic orgies of Hallowe'en night.

Electric lights have recently been
put into the chapel. They are con-
nected with the city circuit and also
with the physical laboratory dynamo.

The members of the Junior Class
listened to a very interesting lecture
by President Chase, at his home one
evening this week. Subject, "Travels
in Europe."

"They are going to play the next
foot-ball game at Bates with four-

ounce gloves." So said the local papers some time since, but we have not seen them yet.

The foot-ball game at Lewiston, Saturday, November 17th, between Bates and Colby was won by Bates, 10-8.

The four divisions of Freshman Declamations spoke on the evenings of November 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, respectively. Music for the first and third divisions was furnished by the band; for the second and fourth by the Glee Club.

On October 16th, at the inter-scholastic meet held at Norway between the Bridgton Academy, the Norway High School, Gould Academy, and Hebron Academy, Bolster, '95, acted as starter, and Burrill, '96, as clerk of course.

The students of the college will give Shakespeare's "As You Like It," in Music Hall, Tuesday night, November 20th, in the interest of the foot-ball and athletic associations. Certificates are selling well, and everything points toward success.

The Glee Club has organized as follows: President, Campbell, '95; Vice-President, Kenyon, '97; Secretary, Eaton, '96; Executive Committee, Hackett, Kenyon, '97, Sampson, '97, Fairfield, '96; Business Manager, Fletcher, '95; Musical Director, Wingate, '95.

Miss Cornish of the Senior Class met with quite a painful accident in the chemical laboratory while heating a test tube full of ammonia. The tube broke and the hot liquid flew and

struck her in the face, burning one eye. The physicians think, however, that she will not have her vision impaired by the accident.

We clip the following from the New Bedford *Daily Mercury* in reporting the New Bedford Fair: Alvin G. Weeks, ex-'95, the much waylaid principal of the Westport High School, was executive chief and kept things moving briskly. Mr. Weeks, who in appearance reminds one slightly of ball player Kinsella, is tall, of muscular build, dark-complexioned and good-looking, and wears eye-glasses. He presided over the outdoor meeting and introduced each of the three speakers with a few well-chosen remarks.

FOOT-BALL.

THE present term opened with an unusually large Freshman class, bringing at the beginning of the second season of foot-ball at Bates, much valuable material for the eleven. Under the able management of W. M. Dutton, '95, and his assistant, Thompson, '96, the interests of the team have been well cared for; while upon the field, Captain Douglass has controlled and enthused his men with his usual spirit and success. There have been some very discouraging things to contend with. To begin with, the Athletic Association was heavily in debt; and, again, the weather has been very unfavorable for financial success. The sad accident to Cutts at the very first of the season was a severe blow to the team. Hawkins, '98, a very promising candidate, was taken sick early in the term and is just able to be out

again. But in spite of all these little difficulties, the team has pushed on to grand success. A second eleven has been formed, which gives the regular team good practice, and they also played a close and exciting game with Hebron Academy, losing by a score of 6 to 4.

The following is the line-up of the regular eleven:

Bruce, '98, l. e.; O. E. Hanscom, '96, l. t.; Hoag, '96, l. g.; Brown, '95, c.; Young, '98, r. g.; E. I. Hanscom, '96, r. t.; Wakefield, '95, r. e.; Douglass, '96, q. b. and Captain; Files, '95, r. h. b.; N. Pulsifer, '98, l. h. b.; Sprague, '98, f. b. Substitutes, Hamilton, '95; Hinkley, '98; T. C. Pulsifer, '95; Stanley, '97; Wright, '97; Parker, '97; Wentworth, '98.

Below we give a brief report of each game played thus far this season:

October 13th, South Berwicks at Dover, N. H. Score—Bates, 10; South Berwick, 0. This, the first game of the season, was played in a pouring rain. Touchdowns, Sprague and Pulsifer. Goal, Brown.

October 20th, New Hampshire College at Lewiston. Score—Bates, 26; New Hampshire College, 4. Substitutes Hinkley and Parker played in this game in place of Bruce and Sprague. The main features of the game were the gains of Wakefield and Hinkley around the ends.

October 27th, Kent's Hill at Lewiston. Score—Bates, 48; Kent's Hill, 4. Touchdowns, Bruce, Hinkley 2, Pulsifer 4, Brown, Sprague for Bates, Haley for Kent's Hill. Goals from touchdowns—Brown, 6. Umpire, Rog-

ers, of Kent's Hill. Referee, Files, of Bates. Linesmen, Schroeffer and Thompson. Time, 35 minutes. Hinkley, Bruce, and Douglass made a number of pretty gains. Files was unable to play in this game and Hinkley took his place. Brown had a lame ankle, which bothered him so that he kicked but six of the nine goals.

November 10th, Colby at Waterville. Score—Bates, 14; Colby, 0. Touchdowns, Sprague, 2. Goals from touchdowns, Brown, 2. Safety, Brooks, of Colby. Umpire, Fairbanks, Bowdoin. Referee, Stubbs, Bowdoin. Time, 40 minutes. Attendance, 200. This game was played in a driving rain on a field covered with mud and slush. Bates' interference was the feature of the game.

November 14th, Bowdoin at Brunswick. Bates, 0; Bowdoin, 26. On this day, in the mud and rain, Bates met her first defeat of the season at the hands of Bowdoin's best team with all its experience and science. Our boys seemed to be a little rattled in the first half and allowed long gains around the ends, so that Bowdoin rolled up a score of 24.

Captain Douglass, although he had been ill for two or three days, played his usual game during the first half, after which he was obliged to retire. His tackling was by far the best seen in the game. In the second half, Warren took Fairbanks' place at fullback, and Hinkley played for Douglass, Brown acting as captain. Bates seemed now to have woke up, and for the last 25-minute half played with vigor and determination. Bow-

doin carried the ball to the 25-yard line and there were held for three downs. Wakefield made one gain of 15 yards. Bowdoin was unable to score in second half, and Bates carried the ball to the 20-yard line when time was called. With odds so against them, much credit is due the Bates men for carrying the ball 60 yards without losing it.

The men lined up as follows:

BOWDOIN.		BATES.
Hicks.	Left End.	Bruce.
Dewey.	Left Tackle.	E. Hanscom.
Stone.	Left Guard.	Young.
Dennison.	Center.	Brown.
Bates.	Right Guard.	Hoag.
Kimball.	Right Tackle.	O. Hanscom.
Foster.	Right End.	Wakefield.
Knowlton.	Quarterback.	{ Douglass.
		{ Hinkley.
Stubbs. }		{ Files.
Mitchell. }	Halfbacks.	{ Pulsifer.
Fairbanks. }		
Warren. }	Fullbacks.	Sprague.

Score—Bowdoin, 26; Bates, 0. Touchdowns—Fairbanks 2, Stubbs, Foster. Goals from touchdowns—Fairbanks 3. Safeties—Douglass, Hinkley. Umpire—Chapman. Referee—Wilson. Time—Two 25-minute halves. Attendance, 500.

NOTE.—We offer as a frontispiece in this number a cut of the Foot-Ball Team, by the Lux Engraving Co. There are, we are sorry to note, one or two slight typographical errors in the names.

The University of Wisconsin lays claim to having a gymnasium second to none in the country.

Besides the collecting in Massachusetts and Missouri that Prof. Kelsey of Oberlin College has been doing this summer, he has had two men in the field making collections of the summer flora of Oberlin and vicinity. These collections are for herbarium and laboratory use, but especially for exchange with other colleges.



AS the Observer looked in on the large audience assembled to hear the Prize Declamations the other evening, his ideas of the wicked Sophomore changed. Here was order. Here peace and tranquility held sway. Perhaps the presence of the stern arm of the law had something to do with it. But the man in blue coat and brass buttons seemed to have no occasion to exert his authority. The Observer was doubtful whether such a state of things could continue, when he saw the blue coat with vengeance in his eye leave his position near the door and hasten down the aisle. The Observer anxiously watched to see who was the guilty one. Now this record should stop right here and no more of this serious affair be told, but the Observer is so honest that he makes it a point to tell the whole truth, if what he is telling has any truth in it at all. Does it seem possible that the culprit was a Senior? Can we credit the fact that it was one who is considered trustworthy by his classmates? A deplorable case! Verily, truth is often stranger than fiction.

The Observer has a new telescope. He has been making observations in the Bates celestial sphere for some weeks. We ascended Mount David one night and found the following entry in his note-book :

Mount David, Lat. $44^{\circ} 7' 28''$, Long. $7^{\circ} 00' 13''$ east of Washington, Nov. 17, 1894.

"I turned my refractor toward Parker Hall at 10.34 P.M., mean solar time. Wonder of wonders! A Junior Idea met a Senior Thought upon the campus. Idea with all due respect to Thought attempted to bow.

* * * * *

"Idea, with its body mounted upon two inconceivable and very shaky pedestals, each containing a joint for the purpose of increasing or decreasing their height, with the most substantial part of its body as an axis, describing an arc of a celestial meridian, its head cutting an immense circle, acquired inconceivable velocity, and coming in contact with Jupiter's molten mass, excavated a hole 3,000,000 kilometers deep and 100,639 kilometers wide. Continuing its course it hurled into space all of the heavenly bodies that obstructed its path, struck Venus in the pit of the

stomach, who fainted away, falling against old Saturn, knocking off his palm-leaf hat, and, following the meridian, at last brought up at Polaris.

* * * * *

"The noise caused by the concussion of the heavenly bodies was equal to that of one trillion cannon exploding every second. My figures are the legitimate result of the most accurate observation, though they may be subject to some slight changes in the future. The loss of attraction caused by the disarrangement of the heavenly bodies has thrown the earth into an entirely new system, making useless the astronomical observations of centuries."

* * * * *

The Observer told us that he had laid the case before the electrician of the Senior Class, who has invented perpetual motion, established telegraphic communication with Mars, and fully established the fact that the mysterious part of man called *life* is nothing more nor less than the electric fluid. Said Senior is confident that he can convert the earth into a Leyden jar, charge it, and that the shock of the discharge will restore the equilibrium.

Alumni Department.

ALUMNI BANQUET.

THE annual banquet of the alumni of the college in Boston and vicinity will occur, as usual, at Young's Hotel, Boston, some evening during the holiday week of December. The day of meeting has not yet been fixed upon, but will be soon, and notice of

the same will be sent to every graduate in New England whose address is known to the secretary. All those intending to be present will be more certain of receiving a notice if they will send in their name and address to Clarence C. Smith, Secretary, 20 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

THIRD LETTER.

YOU are willing to read yet another letter.

I would like to go on from my last, and tell you how my professor helps me in delivery; how he encourages and prunes gesture (he says the hands must talk, the tips of the fingers); how he severely smashes my declamatory tones and makes me just talk; how he stings me into earnestness; how he tells me over and over that I must look my audience in the eye and talk unflinchingly into their faces.

But I might lead you to think elocution is a separate something in oratory, a something by itself, which it is not. Elocution isn't anything. Bates doesn't need a specialist in elocution. Whatever there may be in voice culture is hygiene and good manners, not oratory. Again, the public reader and the actor have each his place and importance, and may need the assistance of a specialist in elocution; but acting and public reading are not oratory. Those prize-declamations, in which young ladies try to die and young men sound into the air great things they understand not,—those performances are not oratory, nor are they conducive to oratory.

No better is the hastily clipped and compounded "original" essay, on which the elocutionist drills us so that we may say it for a speech. Cooks have been known to pour rich sauce over plain cake and call it cottage pudding. That may do for pudding; but you can't make orations so. No matter how much of the rich sauce of elocution you

pour over a dull half-thought essay, it remains a dull half-thought essay—only perhaps a little more ridiculous. Such a composition cannot be elocuted into an oration.

For oratory is direct address. Forget it not, oratory is direct address. The real orator speaks his own thought directly into the faces of his audience. It is a great one-sided conversation, in which the orator does all the talking. He speaks directly to us; he speaks his own thought. These two essentials of oratory—original thought and direct address—are left out of elocutionary drill. Bates should cultivate oratory, and to this the elocutionist cannot help. Bates doesn't need a specialist in elocution.

Bates should cultivate oratory. The best method is the society debate. The society debate is the most valuable factor in an education at Bates. There the student speaks his own thought directly into the faces of fellow-students. Every society meeting should be considered a great opportunity. This opportunity is not used, but abused, by talking without preparation. Don't take one cent of stock in that nonsense about learning to think on your feet. That isn't what the feet are for. He is to be pitied who has that blighting facility that pours out without previous thought those windy sentences "full of sound and fury signifying nothing." It is that that makes oratory contemptible—as hollow as the big O with which we spell it. The student's most valuable time should be given to intense preparation for the Friday evening meeting.

How to prepare. What do I need

for this work? 1st, the best hour in the day. 2d, solitude. 3d, note-book open, pen in hand. 4th, within reach as you sit dictionary, atlas, encyclopædia, Statesman's Year-Book, Tribune Almanac, and the books specially useful for this week's question. Now begin. The first thing is to "find the place." Locate the places, persons, events, theories, you are to talk about. The next thing is to make a theory of your own on the subject. Remember it is not a basketful of points that you want to take to society meeting, but a point of view, a picture.

But how make this theory? By thinking, to be sure. Think, man, think. It is the highest function of which the human being is capable. Think. Think; and as you think, write. Write, write, write. Write all you can. And when you have really written yourself out, arrange what you have written,—try how it goes together. Arrange. Arrange; and when you can no longer arrange or write, use your books. Work this way five hours a week; but take Friday's hour for rehearsal. On Friday go over the speech many times. Hold yourself undeviatingly to the arrangement you have settled upon. Shorten and sharpen, till you have brought it within the time to be allowed you.

Go to society meeting and speak this speech with your whole soul, with a dignity equal to this your precious opportunity.

Yes, precious opportunity, fellow-students. For you are to be the thinkers and the speakers of the great democracy. Did you ever consider that here

in the United States we lack that political and administrative skill—that respectability in government—that the long-governing aristocracies of the old world maintain? We lack, too, that patriotism stimulated by near neighbors powerful and hostile, like France and Germany, and centering round great names of emperors and kings and dukes. We have won no great campaigns against a hated foreigner; we have no great families to whom we look up as born statesmen. We are not driven in self-defense to maintain myriad armies and massive fortifications and to squeeze out the last dollar in taxes therefor.

Ours is more specially a problem in civil rights. Our need is not armies, but police; not forts, but laws; not commerce-destroyers, but courts. Security of life and property, just laws, prompt redress,—these are the tasks for American statesmanship, the problems for American public opinion.

In influencing that public opinion see what my Bates orator may do. He has learned at Bates to look at every new question judicially, to find and weigh the evidence, to make in his own mind a distinct picture of the problem, to stand face to face with an audience of fellow-citizens and effectively paint his picture. Here is a purer patriotism than that of Leonidas or Marathon, of Warren or Gettysburg. Braver than theirs, because he dares shoot painful truth at his own neighbors and friends; purer than theirs, because he puts God-like reason in place of brutal force. He kills not fellow-men, but falsehoods; he routs not invading armies, but dem-

agogic delusions; he overthrows not tyrant kings, but tyrant customs.

Such orators, such patriots should go from Bates,—but the existing system is against it.

Fellow-students of Bates, your high calling is to be patriot orators, but for this you are working under a false system. Recitation, text-book, grammar and rhetoric, authority, are injuring you. They stand between you and your high calling. You are working under a false system; but you are working under true men. Remember Garfield's idea of a college? President Hopkins at the other end of an old log? At the other end of your old log of a false system sit the true men, your professors. Make the most of them. Don't wear them out running after breachy cattle,—hoodlums can beat you at that. But wear them out helping you to be thinkers, orators, Christian patriots. You'll find they'll wear well.

HERETIC.

PERSONAL.

'70.—L. M. Webb, Esq., Portland, is superintendent of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school, the largest, save one, in Maine.

'72.—F. W. Baldwin, D.D., finds nearly every pew taken in his new church—Trinity Church, East Orange, N. Y.

'74.—Rev. J. H. Hoffman is pastor of the Congregational Church in Littleton, N. H.

'76.—At the eighteenth biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held in Washington, D. C., August 28th, Supreme Representative

J. W. Daniels, Esq. (Bates, '76), of Boise City, Idaho, in a beautiful and eloquent speech, presented to Supreme Chancellor Blackwell, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, an elegant gavel, the head of which was of solid silver and the handle of mahogany, both of which were products of the mines and forests of Idaho.

'76.—Rev. G. L. White, pastor of F. B. Church, New Hampton, N. H., is contributing to the *Morning Star* very interesting articles upon prayer-meeting topics.

'77.—N. P. Noble of Phillips is building a fine summer cottage on the south-east shore of Rangeley Lake, near F. E. Timberlake's cottage.

'77.—Miss J. R. North is teaching in Somers, Conn.

'77.—“I am sorry to lose Mr. Oakes, our County Attorney,” said Judge Emery at the last session of the Supreme Court in Auburn. “He has been a most faithful and capable official.”—*Lewiston Journal*. During the last session of the court in Auburn the number of sentences secured against rum-sellers was phenomenal.

'78.—B. S. Hurd is principal of the High School, Beverly, Mass.

'78.—C. E. Hussey is superintendent of schools for the towns of Reading and Wakefield, in Massachusetts.

'79.—In the report of “The School-masters' Association of New York and Vicinity” for 1893-94 is a very interesting paper, “Mathematical Section of the Report of the Committee of Ten,” read before the association by E. W. Given, principal of Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.

'79.—M. C. Smart, principal of Stevens High School, Claremont, N. H., is a member of the Bates Examining Committee for 1894-95.

'80.—Rev. F. L. Hayes is slowly regaining his health. He will soon remove from Parker, Col., to the suburbs of Denver.

'80.—W. A. Hoyt is superintendent of schools for Brookfield and North Brookfield, Mass.

'80.—Professor Frisbee of the Latin School was elected a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, at a special meeting held in Boston, October 25th. Professor Frisbee is a lineal descendant of Sir William Pepperell, the hero of Louisburg.

'81.—Rev. H. E. Foss is pastor of the First Methodist Church in Bangor, Me.

'81.—W. C. Hobbs is superintendent of schools for North Attleboro, Mass.

'81.—W. P. Foster has a sonnet in the *November Century*.

'81.—Another graduate of the Newton High School, Mass., of which E. J. Goodwin is master, took the prize in entrance Greek at Yale.

'81.—Lee B. Hunt is trading at Gray, Me., in the line of groceries.

'84.—Miss E. L. Knowles, the famous Montana attorney, is seeking by rest and medical treatment to recover from the effects of a severe accident received some time ago.

'85.—J. M. Nichols is receiving high tributes for his efficient service as principal of the High School, Peabody, Mass.

'86.—S. J. Bonney, M.D., has de-

clined the professorship of Therapeutics in Denver University, also the position of Chief of Staff in a hospital in Denver. A recent article by Dr. Bonney upon "Empyema," first published in a medical journal in Philadelphia, is attracting wide attention.

'86.—H. M. Cheney was re-elected on the 6th inst. as representative from Lebanon, N. H., in the state House of Representatives.

'87.—Rev. Herbert E. Cushman gave three able and interesting illustrated lectures to crowded houses in Lewiston and Auburn, October 25th, 26th, and 27th, on Michael Angelo, Savonarola, and Martin Luther.

'88.—B. W. Tinker has resigned his position as principal of Marlborough High School to accept the superintendency of schools in the same city.

'88.—B. M. Avery is principal of Somerset Academy, Athens, Me.

'88.—C. J. Emerson, Esq., has opened a law office in Worcester, Mass.

'90.—Charles J. Nichols, Esq., of Portland, a member of the Cumberland County Bar, was in Auburn at the Supreme Court, November 12th.

'91.—H. J. Chase, teacher of physics in the Cambridge Latin School, has made his home at 98 Prospect Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

'92.—Ernest W. Emery of Melrose, Mass., and Miss Charlotte B. Little (Bates, '93), daughter of Hon. H. C. Little of Lewiston, were married Thursday evening, November 1st, by Rev. G. M. Howe.

'93.—A. P. Irving's able address on Geography, given at a recent session of the Western Somerset Teachers' Con-

vention, is printed in full in the *Fairfield Journal*.

'94.—H. M. Cook of Fort Fairfield was elected president of the Northern Aroostook Teachers' Association at its recent annual meeting in Caribou, which was attended by over one hundred teachers.

Of the 210 school superintendents reported at the late meeting, held in Boston, of the New England Association of School Superintendents, twenty-two were Bates men. We doubt whether any other college in New England reports a larger number.

IN MEMORIAM.

ONE year has glided by since the members of the Class of '93 went forth from the walls of their dear *Alma Mater*. With joyful hearts and high ambitions, we each went forth to our several vocations, little thinking, as we shook hands for the last time as college students, that we should be called upon so soon to mourn the loss of one of our dear classmates. But it has so pleased our Divine Father to extinguish from this world one of our bright lights, but only to be rekindled with increased brilliancy in the world beyond.

"There is no death! an angel form
Walks o'er earth with silent tread,
He bears our best loved things away,
And then we call them 'dead.'"

Howard B. Adams was born in Danville Junction, Me., September 3, 1865. Here he spent the greater part of his life; here by a fond mother's knee he learned his first lessons of right and of justice; here a kind father watched

over him with an affectionate love and care, always ready to sacrifice anything for the further advancement of his only son in mental and spiritual knowledge.

He entered the Auburn High School, and after spending four years of faithful and earnest work, was graduated with the Class of '86, receiving as a reward for his labors the valedictory. In the fall of 1886 he entered the Latin School to better prepare himself for the college work. There I first made his acquaintance, and for seven years, with their pleasures and trials, we journeyed on together. While in the Latin School he was a faithful, earnest, and painstaking student and he commanded the respect of both teachers and scholars. He was chosen as one of the editors of the *Nichols Echo*, a paper published by the school, and was the recipient of nearly all the prizes offered for scholarship. He graduated in 1889 at the head of his class.

In the fall of 1889 he entered Bates College and the same traits that marked his success while in the fitting schools still continued to characterize his work throughout his college course. His honest, upright, gentle, and manly conduct endeared him alike to his professors, classmates, and college associates.

"He was good as he was pure;
None—none on earth above him!
As pure in thought as angels are,
To know him was to love him.

He was a firm class-man and always ready to enter upon any sport which would not injure his character or mar the institution which he represented and which he loved. Being an extensive reader, he was well informed on points of history as well as the leading topics

of the day. He was one of the deepest writers in Bates, and his public parts were always listened to with the keenest attention. He was chosen as one of the editors of the BATES STUDENT, and his great depth of thought, together with his smooth and pleasing style, made his writings both interesting and beneficial.

The influence of his college life was always elevating, and the record of his true manliness will ever remain in the hearts of his classmates and school associates. He was graduated from Bates with the Class of '93, receiving first honor in English.

While in college he was troubled some with asthma, but none of his classmates supposed it was of a serious nature. He never complained, always bearing his pains and sorrows with a manly heart and a Christ-like disposition, always greeting his classmates and friends with a smile and a word of cheer. After graduating he was elected principal of the High School at North New Portland, but his health would not permit him to perform the work for which he had so well equipped himself, and after two weeks he was compelled to resign his position and return to his home, and there he remained until called by his Heavenly Father to cross the still waters and enter the great school beyond. For a time after his return home he appeared much better and his folks entertained great hopes of his recovery, but the dread disease was still upon him and was rapidly but silently bringing life's taper to a close.

Just before Commencement week last June, I received a note from him asking me to write him everything of

interest about our Commencement week, as he would be unable to attend, yet he stated no reason. Thinking that nothing but sickness would keep him from a reunion of his class, to which he was so much devoted, and the commencement exercises of his college, I called to see him the following week, and when he approached me he tried to greet me with the same smile he was always accustomed to, but in place of that sunshine and gladness which generally characterized it, there were the lurkings of sorrow and sadness. We chatted together for some time about the class reunion and our school-days and then we parted, little thinking as we did so that that would be the last time we should meet on this earth, but sometimes the great monster, death, creeps in silently and removes from our midst those whom we love, without much warning. Thus it was with Howard. The first of July he took his bed, and about five weeks from that time he was called to that home where sorrow and sadness cannot enter. All through his sickness he was very patient and thoughtful. His last moments were free from pain, and death came to him as to one

"That wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

We cannot penetrate the future; it must forever remain to us as a blank. Yet when such a young life, filled with high hopes and great promises, is taken from us, there is certainly a strong conviction that we shall meet our friends again.

Classmates, we have lost a dear brother. No more shall we meet him

on this earth, but let each of us so strive to mold our lives that when we receive the summons to cross the still waters, we may be prepared to go, and join our classmate who has preceded us, and may we thus be reunited by the strong ties of heavenly love.

His home has been deprived of that sunshine which only a child can give to a home, yet in God alone can they find solace and comfort.

"Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

I feel sure I speak for the whole class when I say we have suffered a great loss, and that we feel the deepest sympathy for his father, mother, and sister who mourn his death.

"The better days of life were ours;
The worst can be but mine;
The sun that cheers, the storms that lurk,
Shall never more be thine.

The silence of that dreamless sleep
I envy now too much to weep;
Nor need I to repine
That all those charms have passed away
I might have watch'd through long decay."

E. L. P., '93.

SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, An all-wise and merciful Father has seen fit to remove from our society a loyal member and faithful friend, Howard Burton Adams, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Polymnian Society deeply regret the loss from their number of one so talented and so highly esteemed;

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and friends our earnest and heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of the above be entered upon the records of our society and also be printed in the BATES STUDENT.

H. N. KNOX,
A. B. HOWARD,
J. A. MARR,
Committee.

College Exchanges.

Nor private grief nor malice guides my pen;
I hold but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

OUR desk is literally buried beneath exchanges. From out this chaotic mass of foot-ball reports, old orations, new ideas and original poems we are to select a very limited number, read them carefully, and kindly state their merits or demerits.

In the *Haverfordian* read "Gottfried August Bürger."

Read the second editorial of the October number of the *Kenyon Collegian*.

In the *Brunonian* is an article worthy of careful perusal, entitled "The Vagabond."

The Stylus: After a long absence the *Stylus* has returned to our table. We greet it as an old friend. A change in its form would improve it. A sixteen page magazine thirteen by ten inches is out of proportion. We would suggest that there be a little less length and breath and more thickness.

The Red and Blue: This magazine will hereafter appear as a monthly and be devoted entirely to literary work. We quote from an exchange a criticism of one of its articles, as it expresses our own idea. "Ficiedric Francois Chopin" (a study) in *Red and Blue* "is well worth reading for the beautiful expres-

sion of the effect of close scrutiny into the character of one whose controlling spirit was 'All that is beautiful, all that is high and noble, is worth striving after in the realm of art—.'"

The Brown Magazine: The "Passing of Autumn" in the last number deserves especial mention for its fine touches and true poetic genius. Autumn, in addressing the flowers, is made to say:

"Ah, yes, I know the summer was sweet,
And the long, long days were dear,
But Summer could not stay away,
And Winter will soon be here.

"His voice is rough, and heavy his tread,
His very touch is death;
Your beauty and sweetness to him are naught,
He will wither you all with a breath.

"My arms are open; I love you all;
Softer than down is my breast.
You have played all summer, children dear,
Come, I will lull you to rest."

Hamilton College Monthly: The exchange editor of this magazine, Miss Katherine Shropshire, in commenting on the literary merit of the BATES STUDENT asks which we "consider the more literary, student productions or Presidents' addresses?" and adds that the address of President Chase has no place in our columns. We do not agree with the critic. The STUDENT does not have the chance of publishing a President's inaugural address very often, and one advocating such sound educational principles as that of President Chase was surely worthy of a place in our columns, and we gladly surrendered space that others might have the pleasure of reading it. We wish to add that the address has received very flattering criticism not only from college editors but from college professors.

The Dartmouth Lit: The June number contains a sonnet of the true poetic touch. As it can speak best for itself we quote it in full:

THE ISLE OF THE SIRENS.

The waves that ripple on that peaceful shore
Laugh in the gay delight of wanton hate;
With watchful malice, patiently they wait
To catch the distant sound of plashing oar,
And then the laugh becomes an angry roar,
The Siren's heavenly song, the call of fate,
The waters gape, revealing hell's dark gate,
That opens, closes, opens nevermore.
But ah, the rapture of that wondrous song
Is sweeter far than all the joys of light,
Is bliss more deep than all the pain of death.

Who hath not heard it, live he ne'er so long,
His life is short; his death is calm and bright.

Who sinks to sleep lulled by the Sirens' breath.

—K. Knowlton.

We are gratified to find so many favorable notices from magazines of unquestioned merit from the largest colleges. Now and then we are sharply criticised. Once we had our ears boxed until they rang merrily, for advocating the exclusion of all matter which was not strictly literary. We will say, however, that we have not changed our minds in the least and trust that our successors will increase the order of merit till the BATES STUDENT stands on a par with the *Dartmouth Lit* and the *Nassau Magazine*. When such colleges as Brown, Cornell, and Princeton place a premium on literary productions, offering as high (in the case of Cornell) as a hundred dollars for the best contribution, we feel that we are not alone when we ask for reform in college journalism.

After nearly a year's personal acquaintance with college publications we turn instinctively to those most pleas-

ing, discarding many for obvious reasons. To those who have read the exchange columns of the *STUDENT* this year it is needless to say that choice is given to those magazines whose literary merit is of the highest degree. We have frequently stated, and now repeat, in order that a magazine may truly represent a college which claims recognition as a classical, liter-

ary, and progressive institution, it should be a pure literary production, not an athletic bulletin nor one in which several columns are devoted to local slang, as is the case of the *Niagara Index* in its department entitled "Index Rerum." The *STUDENT* falls short of our idea in many respects, but it is the aim of its editors to increase its literary value.

Magazine Notices.

The November number of *Lippincott's* is of special merit. Under the heading, "Ten Dollars a Day—No Canvassing," Philip G. Hubert, Jr., discusses some queer circulars and the dubious opportunities of wealth they offer. W. S. Walsh collects a number of interesting anecdotes of dignitaries and others who have gone about "Incognito." E. J. Gibson explains the labors of "The Washington Correspondent," and Frederic M. Bird discourses on "Magazine Fiction, and How Not to Write It." Passing to distant lauds, we go "Bargaining in Russia" with Isabel F. Hapgood, and learn about "Rabbits in New Zealand" from J. N. Ingram. The fiction is bright and entertaining, and comprises the complete novel by Lady Lindsay, entitled "Dora's Defiance," and several short stories.

One article in the November *Atlantic* deserves particular notice, and that is "The Academic Treatment of English," by Horace E. Scudder. It discusses the part that English literature plays in one's education, and as the author says, "In all this consideration of the academic treatment of English, it has been assumed that the result to be aimed at is, not the training of men of letters, but the true growth of the student, so that he may finally come into the harmonious activity of his own power." We read of Japanese customs

in the leaves "From My Japanese Diary," by Lafcadio Hearn. Among the other important articles are "Seward's Attitude Toward Compromise and Secession," by Frederic Bancroft; "The Growth of American Influence Over England," by J. M. Ludlow; "Hadoian's Ode to His Soul," by William Everett; and "Maurice Maeterlinck: A Dramatic Impressionist," by Richard Burton. The first part of a two-part story by Mary Hallock Foote, entitled "The Trumpeter," will be read with pleasure. We get a good idea of Sicilian customs in the story of "Rosa," by G. Pitre.

The November *Education* offers a paper by George E. Gardner of the Classical High School, Worcester, which might be read in connection with the article by Scudder in the *Atlantic*. The title of the paper is, "Should Power to Create or Capacity to Appreciate be the Aim in the Study of English?" The two writers seem to have nearly the same views as regards this important study. Prof. Franklin B. Samuel gives us an interesting and amusing account of his search for the shamrock. It appears that "A Hunt for the Shamrock" in its native country proved a failure. Prof. F. W. Ryder states the advisability of "The Uniforming of School Children," and Edward F. Buchner shows us "Froebel from a Psychological Standpoint."

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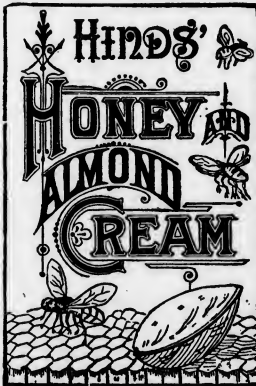
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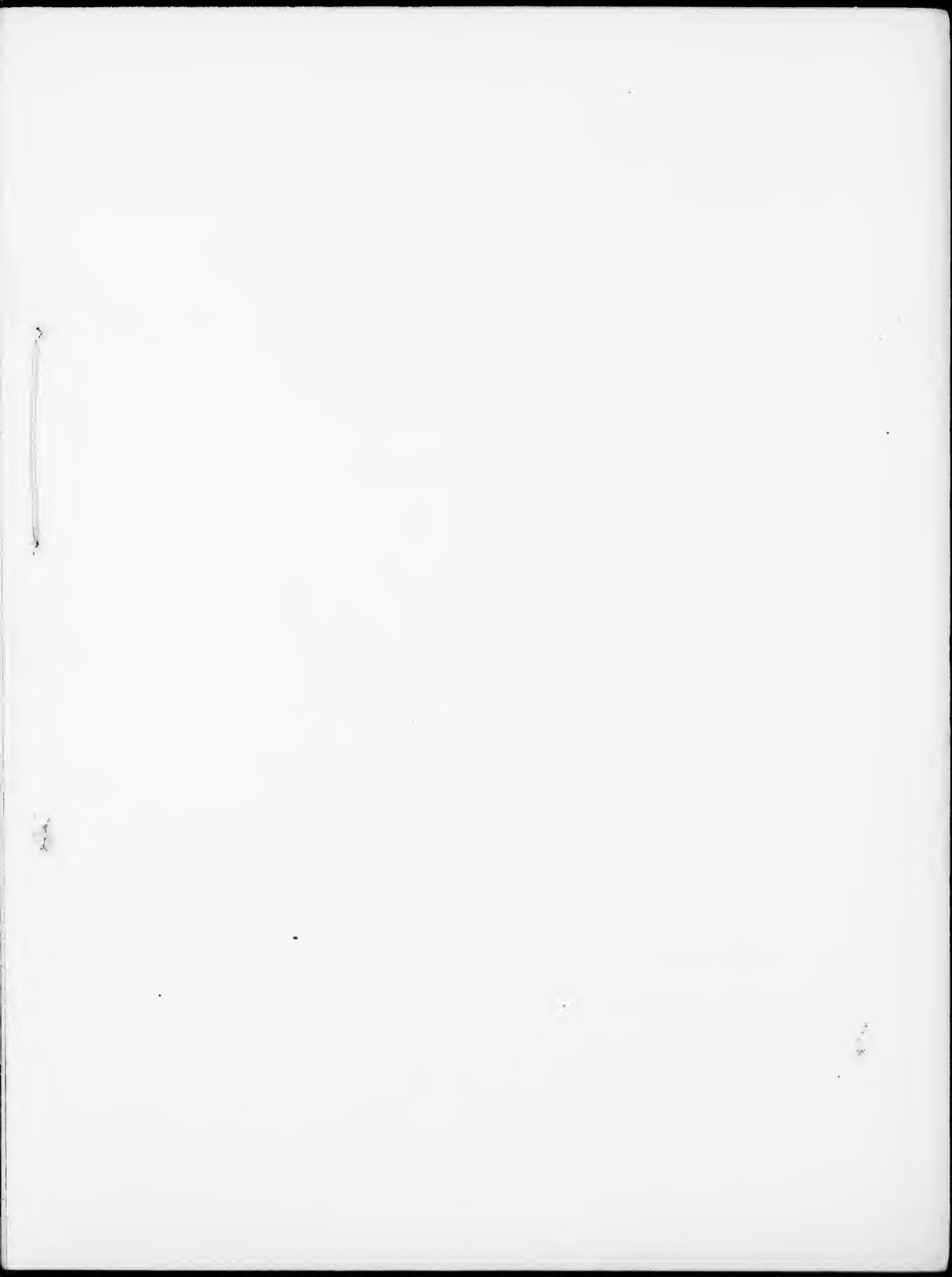
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REGENCY SCHOOL

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THE
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LEWISTON, MAINE.

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THE
BATES STUDENT.

VOL. XXII.

DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 10.

THE BATES STUDENT

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE
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Editorial.

AS the writer takes up his pen to address the public through these columns for the last time, his mind is naturally keenly alive to his past failures, and he would be glad if this were his introduction instead of his farewell to his duties. He feels that now only has he the experience and wisdom requisite for the proper performance of the duties among which he has groped the

past year; but as this knowledge will be of no further use to him, he desires to give expression to a few thoughts, born of his experience, in the hope that if they should seem to possess the quality of hard sense, they may not be utterly wasted.

The editors of the STUDENT are announced during the closing week of the fall term. They have had no hint that

they were to fill these responsible positions. The editor-in-chief is, in all probability, a consummate ignoramus as regards college journalism and has no ideas whatever concerning it. But he is given three days—and those, too, in the midst of examinations—in which to become familiar with college literature, make deep researches in this field, and outline the policy of his magazine for the coming year. The three days are nearly up, and he has been floundering about, knee deep in publications, only to emerge more confused and more undecided than when he began. The editors are ready to depart and are clamoring for the assignment of work. What remains to the unfortunate chief but to take up the work of his predecessors without alteration? And thus the *STUDENT* is handed down in a sort of petrified, unchangeable form from one board to another.

The writer believes the present system to be unscientific and unjust. It is stagnation; and stagnation, in this rapidly moving world, is degeneration. It is unscientific, because, under it, each board must begin, not where its predecessor left off, but where its predecessor began, learn the same lessons by the same devious processes, and finally, when its members have gained enough knowledge upon the subject to enable them to properly perform their work, they must give way to their successors who, in turn, must traverse the same circle. It is unjust to those whom it places in control, for it puts them before the public in a position which they are incompetent to fill; and the injustice is

sometimes thought to be even farther reaching.

But if the present system must continue, at least certain improvements can be made which, it would seem, could meet with no possible objection.

Let the announcement of the editors take place earlier in the term, and give them at least time enough in which to intelligently inform themselves upon college journalism before entering upon their duties.

Moreover, the Faculty chose the editors, and it is their duty to see that there is among them a definite understanding of their relation, one to another, and to their chief, and in regard to their work.

The present custom throws the responsibility of the magazine almost entirely upon the first editor, and it is altogether possible that some of the editors may feel themselves so far removed from responsibility as to become negligent in their work. If the responsibility is to be his, the power to remove or discipline negligent editors who continually come up with late and half-written departments, should rest either with him or with the board as a whole. The *STUDENT* is now conducted, in both business and editorial departments, without rule or regulation, and, since the Faculty have seen fit to take the magazine in charge, they should surely look to it that their arrangements are completed.

The writer has endeavored to present a few conclusions in the hope that "somehow, somewhere," they might be of benefit. If there be in them

anything of truth, without doubt they will find their mark. If they be falsely arrived at, the course of reasoning is surely not so subtle but that their falsity will be readily apparent, and they will be harmless.

EVERY fall and spring Bates exhibits her elocutionary ability and skill in composition to the public. Once a year, too, the literary societies invite the friends to see for themselves the results they aim at and accomplish. This year witnessed a new departure, and we can say, with great pleasure, a successful one.

The production of "As You Like It," by the students of the two societies, was a demonstration of their elocutionary and artistic talent, and brought to a fitting close the literary exercises of the term. As this was the first time that admission had been asked for any entertainment, in which the students participated, much anxiety was felt. But with a financial success, and an appreciative and enthusiastic audience, anxiety turned to elation after the play. Success, however, is not the only benefit secured by the presentation of this most pleasant of Shakespeare's dramas. A new interest has been awakened among the townspeople in regard to the students, and it is their interest, secured in some way, which the college needs. But there are those who do not sanction any departure from the regular order of things. By such persons it may be brought forward as an objection to students giving a play that too much time is spent in preparation. This

might be the case, if it were not that the time spent committing Shakespeare is not wasted. It is time put to a good use. And now we think of a benefit which has been derived from the play, but which has not yet been verified. Some student, who had no interest in Shakespeare, may have been well enough pleased with this play to begin to read other plays, and thus a new lover of the great dramatist be added to the many. Let us hope, then, that the students of the college, having for encouragement the gratifying results of their venture, will, another year, give themselves an opportunity of winning even more praise.

WE are pleased to note the progress of Bates. In spite of many obstacles, it is broadening its field of labor and usefulness. With a new President, all interested in the college anxiously watch for changes that may hasten growth. If there is to be an increased growth in the character and in the influence of the college, that growth must begin now. We are glad to announce that germination has begun. Already do we feel the influence of the new administration. The influence is strong and tends to elevate Bates to the high ideal of its noble founders. Thus far the changes are few in number, but in the right direction. In past years there has been a lack of system among the students. Too many liberties have been taken. Students have absented themselves from chapel, from recitation, and from town at their own pleasure. This has been stopped. It was hard to break

the old habits and come under discipline. Nearly all, seeing the wisdom of the change, have entered willingly into the reform. A few found fault as a few always do in such cases. These, as might be expected, were the ones who had taken the most liberty and whose unsystematic and careless habits the new movement aimed to correct. If reform is to be carried on, much of it must be done by the students. A spirit of lawlessness pervades every college in America. Men seem to take it for granted that because they are students they can do things which private citizens would have to answer for at police headquarters. This spirit has been gradually dying out. Hazing has become unpopular. Students see how inconsistent it is with true manliness and intellectual development, and in mass-meeting denounce it as a relic of barbarism. The students have had more to do in abolishing hazing than is generally supposed.

In this college at least there is another evil which they can and should uproot. It is the nefarious custom of cheating, not only in examination but in the recitation and outside work. Many students think not of the discipline and knowledge to be obtained, but how best to skim over the surface and pass away as quickly as possible four years of their lives. Professors cannot stop cheating. It is done systematically and successfully in the presence of their self-supposed shrewdness. They may sometimes wonder how a man who evinces so little knowledge of a subject in the recitation, can know so much and be so accurate in the

examination, but beyond a casual suspicion they cannot go. Cheating is a gross injustice to the honest student, and causes instructors to do the honest man an injury under the present system of ranking. The Faculty can avoid this evil only by abolishing examinations, and with strict regard for order test each student sharply in recitation. If the present ranking system is adhered to the student can make "cribbing" by the wholesale so unpopular that it will die out, and every student's sense of honor will become so acute that each man will stand in the estimation of his instructor for just what he is worth and no more.

AS our minds turn back over the term that has just passed, it seems to us that there are many things which ought to make the heart of every Bates man happy. But especially those who are interested in foot-ball ought to feel proud of the work of the foot-ball team, when they remember that this is only the second season of the game at Bates. Of the six games played—one with South Berwick, one with Kent's Hill, one with New Hampshire State College, two with Colby, and one with Bowdoin—we have won all except from Bowdoin. The great advance that our team has made over its work of last year is evident from the score in the game with Bowdoin being less than half of what it was a year ago this fall. Again, the fact that Bowdoin was unable to score during the second half, and the way in which the final game with Colby was played and won in the second half, show something of the endurance of the team.

But, turning from the successes of this year to the prospects of next year, we still have every reason to be perfectly satisfied. It is true that the graduating class will take out three strong men from the team, and yet there are plenty of men to fill their places. Thus, while our team will remain practically the same, Bowdoin will lose eight or nine men from her eleven. It, therefore, looks as if the three Maine colleges would be more evenly matched another year, and as if, with proper coaching and training, Bates would be a formidable candidate for the supremacy of the State upon the gridiron next fall.

A LIBERAL education ought, in some measure, to teach a man to see things in their true light, and in their proper relation to each other. Does it do so, and if not, why not? The uncultured man sees things entirely from his own standpoint, and his ideas depend largely upon his surroundings. Many of his notions and habits are inherited, and so he is not much in advance of the preceding generation.

An idea or a principle which differs radically from his own previous ideas seems strange and unreasonable to him, and he hesitates to accept it. He is governed by his prejudices.

The first aim of a liberal education is to undermine prejudice, to teach the student that certain ideas of his are not necessarily infallible, simply because his father and grandfather believed in them, and because he, himself, has entertained such ideas for a few years. He must learn that many things in this world are subject to change without notice, and that very little is unchangeable. Let him investigate facts and principles for himself, or, if impracticable to do that, let him study the opinions of great men, men who have been seekers after truth.

No fundamental change should be accepted without careful consideration, but too much conservatism defeats the end of a liberal education.

If you would get the full benefit of your training, and learn to see the world in its true light, be constantly on the watch for new ideas, and be willing to accept reasonable corrections and changes.

Literary.

NEW ENGLAND IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

By B. L. PETTIGREW, '95.

AS we attempt to portray the part of New England in the great drama of the twentieth century, our patriotism might inspire us to depict her as still at the head of the magnificent nation

which she has done so much to create, her will yet its policy, her fidelity its preservation, her brow yet crowned with the laurel of learning, her hand yet bearing aloft the torch of national wisdom. But that were to depreciate her work. Hers was the task to sit by the cradle of an infant nation, to guide

and inspire its early youth, to correct the errors of later years. Under her guidance, it has hewed its way through the forest primeval, crossed the Father of Waters, traversed the wide prairies, climbed the rugged peaks of the Rockies, and descended to the Pacific Sea. She has reared a symmetrical nation, whose activities can no more be circumscribed within the narrow confines of New England than its influence can be bounded by the oceans that beat upon its shores. He who would predict her position a half century hence, must consider, not if she shall then occupy the place of preëminence which has been hers in the past, but rather if this little corner, with its hills and rocks, where nature ever seems to grudge man his meagre sustenance, shall continue to exert an active influence upon a nation now stretching its green fields from ocean to ocean, dotted with prosperous cities, and teeming with gigantic enterprises.

Time has indeed transformed the New England which we have been taught to revere; and, much as we would console ourselves with tangible gains, as we survey the changes wrought, there creeps into our hearts a feeling of loss not to be banished. The deserted hill-sides and smoky villages tell of the advance of modern civilization. The throng of sturdy sons of pilgrims departing to the South and West and the horde of foreign inferiors crowding in upon the eastern borders, bespeak an ominous transformation. The courts, crowded with applicants for divorce, declare the drying up of the very fountain-head of New England's past greatness, the home.

But as there are fears, so, also, are there hopes. Enemies are indeed in her very midst, but, thanks to her founders and a kind Providence, the bulwarks are strong. Her institutions are founded upon principles which shall stand unmoved, though the hills and rocks themselves melt away. They have gleaned the wisdom of three centuries' growth, and have for their support the sturdiest blood of modern history. There is between man and nature the same warfare which has ever rendered the New England arm the strongest, and the New England heart the stoutest. Her shores are worn by the same ocean and indented by the same harbors which once rendered her the fostering mother of the Western World, and they await merely the revival of commerce, to regain a position of universal prominence; while the rivers, rushing along their rocky beds, will still proclaim the land of industry.

But, though the shadows of decay settle down about her, though her surface be strewn with the ruins of institutions, though the wheels of industry rust, and the useless harbors be filled with shifting sand, New England's influence upon the nation could never die. The scholar would still delight to trace his way through the many ramifications of the national structure, back to the corner-stone down upon the shores of old Plymouth, and there study the virtues which rendered it capable of supporting so mighty an edifice. From the bones of her sons mingled with every soil from the tablelands of Mexico to the heights of Quebec, would still arise fragrant memories, to quicken sluggish patriotism and

resist encroachment upon liberty. The American heart would still wander amid her ruins, listen to the songs of her sleeping bards, drink in the words of her departed sages, and receive inspiration from the living monuments of her slumbering orators and statesmen.

But distant be the day of such calamity! While New England's influence in the national council must necessarily decline with the growth of the republic in other directions, and the absolute pre-eminence of the past disappear, her natural and acquired advantages prophesy for her a part something more than that of a mere land of pilgrimage to which a weary nation shall resort for fresh inspiration and renewed faith in humanity; they prophesy for her an active part in the industrial future of America, and when shadows settle down about its path, when dangers gather thickly about and chasms yawn before, whither shall the Republic more likely turn for guidance than to that rugged corner whose influence brought it into being, and led it safely through encompassing perils up to its present eminence?

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

By W. S. BROWN, '95.

THE last ten years have witnessed in the United States some remarkable political changes. So sudden and sweeping have been these reversals that, to one fairly conversant with the political situation, it might seem easy to assign an adequate cause.

The victorious party—be it Democratic or Republican—insist that each defeat is a popular disapproval of the

policy of their opponents. In the election of 1892, when every branch of the government was turned over to the Democrats, they declared the generator of that political cyclone to be the McKinley Bill; while an eminent statesman, on the other side, asserted that the people were "temporarily bereft of their senses."

After the recent election, when Democratic organs can scarcely find a victory in the whole United States worthy of reporting, it is that unfortunate and much-abused Wilson Bill that, in the opinion of Republicans, has proven to them such a blessing.

Pliability is not an inconsistency in the nature of most things, but to bend tariff to make it responsible for a crushing defeat yesterday and for a great triumph to-day, it seems to me, does not savor of good logic.

Since the late war the only distinctive difference between the two parties has been their attitude upon the tariff question. Nor has that difference been marked by direct opposition. One has not declared for tariff as against the other for free trade, but rather, both favor practical protection, differing only as to whether this or that article should or should not be free. They agree as to the theory, but disagree as to the fact.

Before the advent of the Democratic party to power, two years ago, the McKinley Act had been in force since 1890 only. Its effects upon business interests were imperceptible to the voter, if, indeed, they were discernible to the most critical observer. The influence of an enactment like this, whether ben-

official or the reverse, is manifest slowly and by insensible degrees. It neither repeals an old law nor establishes a new one. It is simply the old revised and reformed, and, like all reformatory measures, its operations are slow. The tariff may be the indirect, but it is not the direct cause of such political upheavals as we have experienced since 1884. Immediately after the Democratic success of 1892 we began to hear the mutterings of a wide-spread industrial depression, which, in a few months, became a reality. Republican statesmen alleged that it grew out of a popular distrust of the Democratic tariff policy; that the country was fearful the tariff would be disturbed—a thing the voters knew would take place when they cast their ballots. I have heard of men failing, not because of what might be done, but because of what had been done. So with our country; the industrial crash was the result not of its fears, but of its experiences.

As far as tariff is concerned, I believe this country would prosper under a bill revised by either party, provided it were honestly, intelligently, and impartially done; and each party has men equally competent to produce such a measure.

If, as party leaders would have us believe, the tariff is the all-important issue of the present, and vital to the interests of the American people, they should act the part of statesmen and patriots by aiding each other in securing, upon the subject, the wisest legislation possible. Instead, we witness, in Congress, the minority casting every

hindrance in the way of the majority as soon as this subject comes up for consideration. Each party seems to think itself especially delegated to deal with the tariff, and that it is in duty bound to oppose any form of legislation advanced by its rival. Congressmen and senators appear to feel that they have discharged their duty toward their country if only they have been good Democrats or good Republicans.

I have sometimes conjectured, if the McKinley Bill had, by chance, been the Wilson Bill, and the Wilson Bill the McKinley Bill, whether they would not have been swallowed by the bulk of their respective parties with equal avidity.

But it may be said that this is an indictment against the intelligence of the American people. Such is not intended. I have only in mind what has too often marked our history, blind allegiance to party. It is not far from the truth to say that not one voter in a thousand is familiar with the text of either bill. I believe we are justified in carrying it further and saying that not one in that number has even an approximate knowledge of their contents. An able and responsible senator stood up and charged his colleagues with not knowing what the Wilson Bill was, more than an act to which it was thought necessary to tack four hundred Senate amendments. Yet there is probably not one of these but could go before his constituents, and dilate profoundly upon the benefits to accrue to the nation from their prodigy, that it required a whole session to produce.

This country pays millions of dollars

every two years for a tariff bill which, when made, is worth only what it will bring under the hammer as a curio. For it is no sooner passed than another takes its place, and still the country thrives no better than before.

I incline to the opinion that business was no more active or healthy under the McKinley Act than under its predecessor, and there is no convincing, or even plausible argument, to show that it will improve under the operation of the present law.

Despite this, politicians and political organs make tariff the cause of, as well as panacea for, all industrial ills. If the discontent of the laboring man manifests itself by strikes, lockouts, and boycotts in the Harrison administration, it is due solely to the *Republican* tariff policy. If the same occur together with wide-spread business failures in the Cleveland administration, it is occasioned by the *Democratic* tariff policy.

It is a good rule that works both ways, but it is poor logic that proves both sides of the question.

SCENES IN FRANCONIA NOTCH AND VICINITY.

By W. S. C. RUSSELL, '95.

IF one loves simple beauty and is enraptured with Nature's music he will find the Franconia Notch a charming place. Leaving the Pemigewasset at North Woodstock, the tourist turns into the picturesque vale of the Moosilauke. The road leads him for a mile through fertile meadows and past stately farm-houses. Coming suddenly to the Moosilauke he follows

its windings for a mile. The road is overarched with birch and maple, and the abundance of the primeval vegetation forbids the eye to penetrate far into the recesses of the forest. On the other side the water slides over ledges, and boils and seethes in its mad contentions with the giant boulders. Farther up the scene is grander, the stream becomes more boisterous, till there breaks upon the ear "a mighty rushing and a roaring." A foot-path of five rods leads him to the brink of a yawning chasm. Gazing for a moment at the scene spread out before him, he approaches timidly to the edge and peeps over. He beholds a granite bowl, sixty feet deep. The contents are black, and boil like a gigantic cauldron. The water rushes madly over the edge to fill this huge receptacle. This it can never do, for the lower side has been broken away by the terrific bombardment of driftwood and boulders that, for centuries, the foaming torrent has poured from above. Eight rods up the stream there are three other basins of no less beauty and as worthy of admiration. Far up the granite banks of this rushing stream may be seen huge troughs hollowed out of the solid ledges by the action of the water. Pot-holes are to be seen on every side. One of these is worthy of note. It is seven feet deep, round and smooth as a gun-barrel. It would escape the notice of a careless observer, for a large clump of alders is thriving in this novel flower pot. This freak of nature, alone, is worth a visit to the place. At the upper basin the ledge juts out

on both sides, spanning the chasm within four feet. One may stand upon this projecting ledge, with the boiling stream forty feet below, and obtain an unobstructed view of the entire canyon. If his nerves are steady he may leap the chasm, and, catching upon the narrow shelf, climb the precipice, aided by the mountain birches festooned upon it.

Returning to the Pemigewasset, the tourist continues his journey northward with ever-changing views of the storm-beaten crags. In the northern part of Lincoln, he turns from the well-kept turnpike into a forest road, descending steep hills for half a mile. Soon after crossing the Pemigewasset, he enters a clearing of two or three acres, the terminus of one of the greatest land-slides the White Hills ever witnessed. Rocks, boulders, and the trunks of giant trees are strewn around in wildest confusion. Wide swaths through the forest extend to the river, cut by the avalanche of boulders and stones thundering from above. Windrows of stones and stumps, five, fifteen, and twenty-five feet deep, extend in all directions. Passing over the debris he reaches the clean and gently sloping granite floors, over which the water slips in thin, broad, even sheets of crystal limpidness. Beyond are those gentle ripples over rougher ledges, embossed with the green velvet moss of mountain streams. Higher up, the ledges are more uneven, and the plank pathway winds in and out between rocks of varying sizes, polished by the erosion of the water. The explorer is entranced by

the exuberant beauty of pebbles of countless hues and shapes at the bottom of translucent pools. Still above, he enters that wondrous fissure in the mountain, one hundred and fifty feet high, and several hundred feet in length, which narrows toward the upper end to fifteen feet. Stepping from rock to rock, he climbs to the plank walk suspended above the stream, crossing and recrossing the chasm, clinging to the slippery wall, and rising gradually towards the top as the end of the canyon is reached. Here, in the narrowest part, he stands upon a platform bolted to the dripping wall midway between the summit and the rocky bed. The spray breaks upon him as the water tumbles, rushing and roaring over the perpendicular wall. Wild is the spot; deafening the roar of the waterfall! Upon which will his eye linger the longest, the joyful torrent beneath his feet, the regularity and smoothness of the moss-encrusted walls through which it hastens, or the trees that overhang their edges nodding to him from above?

Returning to the turnpike the tourist continues his journey. He is thrilled by the solitude and grandeur of the aged forest, which has never echoed, as the woodman's axe has laid her giants low, save to open this five-mile road for the vehicle of the tourist. Beside this graveled forest road the Pemigewasset rushes over mossy rocks, or slides over glassy ledges, till it tumbles foaming and boiling into the basin below. These basins, thus formed beneath overhanging birches, whose shadows are cast through the

limpid waters upon the glittering gravel, afford a retreat for the speckled beauties that haunt the White Mountain streams.

About three miles south of the Notch proper, the Penigewasset, in haste to leave its mountain home, rushing with headlong speed from one basin to another, makes a final plunge into the basin of which the poet says:

"There is a silent pool, whose glass
Reflects the lines of earth and sky;
The hues of heaven along it pass,
And all the verdant forestry.

"And in that shining, downward view,
Each cloud and leaf and little flower
Grows 'mid the watery sphere anew,
And doubly lives the summer hour."

This granite bowl, sixty feet in circumference, is filled with water twenty feet deep, yet pellucid as the air. Twenty feet above, the granite wall, over which it plunges, has been grooved to the depth of four feet by the erosion of the perpetual cascade falling into the cool shadows of the basin. Golden flakes of light sink down like fallen leaves, and the overarching branches of birch and sugar maple, swayed in the summer zephyrs, cast strange, fantastic shadows on the golden graveled bottom. Truly it is one of the richest gems in the Franconia cabinet of curiosities. Its more sacred use is not narrowed in this granite chamber, which was hollowed out

A lovely cave,
Bright and sacred for the nymphs whom men
Call Naiads.

But it is one of the thousand pulses that throbs in the great artery, contributing power to the wheels of Manchester, Nashua, and Lowell, supply-

ing thousands of operatives with their daily bread. Thousands, whose thirst has been quenched by its cooling waters, have gazed in admiration upon it, in whose bright memory its beautiful surface, burnished by the sunlight, is a sweet and perennial symbol of love, purity, and peace.

No sketch of the Notch, however brief, would be complete without mentioning Echo Lake. It is a rare jewel with a magnificent setting. Its tranquility is remarkable, rivaling that of Loch Katrine. The echo of this place is perfect, mimicing the sweetest note of the violin and the cannon's deepest tone with equal correctness. Seven times it repeats the cannon's roar, as wall behind wall of the mountain amphitheatre catches the sound and rolls it upward to the gray top of Lafayette. What, then, must be the effect of a thunder storm, as peal after peal of heaven's artillery is caught by the "cave where the echo lives," and returned with seven-fold reduplication? The little tarn is entirely surrounded by mountains, rising abruptly from its margin, whose bald and ragged peaks seem to pierce the vaulted dome.

Was man ever in a grander spot? He can simply gaze and gaze again till his soul is filled with the wildness and grandeur, and he is thrilled through and through by the awfulness and sublimity of Nature, manifested in the mountain fastness. The rocks, robed and crowned with moss and vines, speak in tones too distinct to be inaudible, too simple to be misunderstood, and the zephyrs, whispering in the tree-tops, will live forever in his memory.

Oh man, how insignificant are thy works compared with those of Nature! How frail thou art thyself, standing in the very presence of Nature's God, speechless in wonder and admiration, gazing upon His mighty works! With your pencil you can trace the outlines of these glorious scenes upon the canvas; but it is in vain that you attempt to fasten there with paint the golden

sheen of the sunset, as it steals softly up those granite walls, the twinkling of the evening star, emerging from that fleecy cloud o'er yon bold, rocky peak, or the gorgeous tints of purple and crimson upon the surface of the lake, as they deepen and darken, till the evening shades, creeping stealthily over the water, announce the near approach of night.

Poets' Corner.

[Contributions solicited for this department.]

FAGOTS. .

My fagot fire in the old fire-place
Crackles and snaps with glee,
And shadows queer, with dancing pace,
Quaint fancies bring to me.

I would glean some memory fagots,
While the woodland fagots burn,
And the twigs of birch and maple
From wood tints to golden turn.

Divers fagots I would gather
Here before the glowing fire;
Memories of things restful, helpful,
Which may lift the soul up higher.

Here, a picture, soul-inspiring,
Sends away a low-born thought;
There, the evening star, in beauty,
An enchanted spell has wrought.

Now, a sound of early bird song
Mingles faint with river's rush,
And the two, by nature blended,
Sing of peace in morning hush.

Then the song which the wind sings,
In the chimney, old and wide;
A varied song for every one
Who sits by the chimney side.

Dull glows the woodland gleanings,
But bright grows memories' store;
The glow and the shadow are fading,
Yet I gather more and more.

—N. G. W., '95.

SPIRANTHES ET ADIANTUM.

Within a deep defile in mountain glen,
With birch and beech o'ershading,
With silence all-pervading,
Unbroken save by note of winter wren,
I found *spiranthes* growing,
In rich profusion blowing
Its beauty, beaming far from human ken.

Beside a boulder capped with velvet moss,
Enchantress of the forest,
Watched o'er by fairy florist,
The maiden-hair the wooing zephyrs toss;
No dew-drop ever wetting
Its capillary fretting
Its polished stipes the granite gray emboss.

When August on me casts her burning
glance,

To this ravine I hie me
And with these beauties by me

I wonder if they gained their name by
chance,

Or if in kind remembrance,
Deep fraught with true resemblance,
To waving locks which maiden charms
enhance.

—W. S. C. R. '95.

THE COMING OF WINTER.

Once, at Autumn's doorstep, cold
Winter stood, a pilgrim old.
He had journeyed from afar—
From the land where icebergs are;

And his hair with snow was white,
 As he stood there in the night,
 Stood at Autumn's bolted door,
 Where he oft had come before.
 Twice he knocked, but heard no sound
 Save the dead leaves rustling round,
 Or a melancholy moan
 When the winds in mournful tone
 Poured into the darkness' ears
 All their troubles, all their fears.
 So old Winter once again
 Raised his hand to knock, and then
 Let it fall, for from within
 He could hear a harp begin
 Sending forth a plaintive strain,
 Sending forth a sad refrain;
 And it told of love's first sorrow—
 Grief that sees no bright to-morrow—
 Broken hearts that quivering feel
 Wounds which time can never heal.
 Then the sad notes died away,
 Sobbed and moaned and died away.
 Then a score of cymbals clashed,
 And the bright lights brighter flashed
 Through the windows, large and high,
 On the night-enshrouded sky.
 All within was rapturous glee,
 Sorrow had been forced to flee;
 Autumn held her revels there,
 Light of heart, and free from care,
 She knew not that Winter's hands,
 Bringing frosts from other lands,
 Rested on her very door,
 While bright robes of joy she wore.
 Louder rolls the music sweet,
 And the sound of dancing feet
 Falls upon old Winter's ears,
 While this joyous song he hears:

"We will dance merrily all night long,
 All night long till the break of day,
 Scattering flowers of mirth and song,
 While old Winter is far away."

Ere the song had reached its close
 Winter in its wrath arose,
 And, with evil-boding frown,
 Seized the door and tore it down—
 Broke the bolts and iron bars,
 Saying to the twinkling stars,
 "Stars, begone from mortal sight;
 All shall darkness be to-night."
 His command they all obeyed,
 Not one star unwisely stayed;
 But they wrapped a gloomy cloud
 Round about them like a shroud.

Through fair Autumn's lighted halls
 Sorrow's gloomy presence falls.
 All within is wild dismay,
 Merry mirth has flown away.
 Huddling close, the dancers stand,
 Watching Winter's ruthless hand
 Tear each timber from its place,
 Anger darkening all his face.
 Autumn saw her dwelling shake—
 Heard the mighty timbers quake,
 And with one despairing cry
 Flew as birds in terror fly,
 When the savage thunder's stroke
 Headlong hurls the kingly oak.
 Thus she fled, and looking back,
 Nothing saw, save ruins black;
 But she heard, like thunder loud,
 Winter, speaking to the cloud:
 "Mighty Storm-cloud, ocean born,
 Let no sunlight brighten morn;
 Let thy mantle cover all,
 While all day thy snow-flakes fall."

Lightly came the snow-flakes down,
 Covering fields and meadows brown,
 Till where once stood Autumn's home
 Only ghostly memories roam,
 And old Boreas wildly blows,
 Drifting deep the sifting snows.

—L. D. T., '96.

College News and Interests.

LOCALS.

Miss James, '97, is canvassing.

Bruce, '98, is canvassing in Lewiston.

Pettigrew, '95, is reading law with W. H. Judkins, Esq.

F. H. Purinton, '96, is studying law in Mayor Noble's law office.

H. L. Douglass has been re-elected captain of the foot-ball team.

Phillips, '97, a few weeks ago gave a short lecture before the Pine Street

Free Baptist Sunday-school, upon "Sunday-school work in India."

We are in receipt of a neat calendar pad for 1895, issued by Overman Wheel Co.

The Latin School opened again Tuesday, December 11th, with several new students.

The Theological School closed on Saturday, December 22d, for a vacation of ten days.

Farnum, '95, is studying law in Col. Drew's office. Go to him if you have any bad bills to collect.

The Rev. Henry R. Rose, of the Elm Street Church, Auburn, will give a series of ten lectures on "The Spiritual Teaching of the Great Poets."

The roof of the new Theological building has been slated, and the doors and windows boarded up, as work is to be suspended till early in the spring.

Rev. C. E. Mason, Class of '82, and wife have accepted a call to go as home missionaries over Custer County, Idaho. Their home is at Challis, the county seat.

The Roger Williams Church of Providence, R. I., has volunteered to furnish the office, halls, and all rooms on the first floor of the new Divinity School Building.

Professor Anthony lectured before the English History Club and its friends at the Pine Street Congregational Church, December 6th, on "Westminster Abbey."

Rev. Dr. Summerbell has just completed a series of five Sunday evening lectures at the Main Street Church on the Reformation Period.

The last of the Fall Term, at the close of chapel exercises one morning, W. W. Bolster, Jr., in behalf of the Senior Class, presented to President Chase a fine crayon portrait of himself as a token of their appreciation of his many kindnesses to them, both individually and as a class.

The five divisions of the Sophomore Class debated on the evenings of November 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, respectively. The prizes were awarded as follows: Miss Sleeper, Miss Buzzell, Stanley, Miss Cobb, Milliken. These, together with Durkee, Marr, and Miss Andrews, were put over for the Champion Debate next June.

On Friday evening, December 14th, a very pleasant reception was held at Professor Hayes' home by the members of the College and Divinity School Faculties and friends. Professor Robertson rendered several selections from the great poets, and Professor Anthony, by special request, repeated his lecture on "Westminster Abbey." This was a happily and quietly spent evening of recreation for our instructors.

Dutton, '95, Thompson and Douglass, '96, and Sampson, '97, spent Thanksgiving in the Maine wilderness. They report the capture of a deer. The deer is supposed to have been shot simultaneously and in the same place by all four persons. Their friends have been waiting anxiously for a piece of the spoil, but the deer has been unaccountably detained and has not yet arrived.

Professor Howe preached the centennial sermon to the Farmington Quarterly Meeting, held on Thursday, December

13th. This quarterly meeting, besides being closely connected with the rise and growth of the educational interests of the Free Baptist denomination, has the proud record of establishing the first Sunday-school and the first temperance society in the State, and of passing the first resolution for the abolition of slavery in the country.

The Catalogue of Cobb Divinity School for 1894-95 is just out. It clearly shows the great increase in the advantages of the school, lays out a higher course of study, gives a historical sketch of the school and a list of its alumni. It also announces the formation of a new department called the Biblical Training School. It is allied to the Divinity School and will be opened on September 10, 1895. It offers a course of two years in Psychology, Rhetoric and Literature, Evidences of Christianity, Ethics, and Sociology, together with the exposition and analysis of the Old and New Testaments, Church and Mission History, and Methods of Pastoral and Evangelical work, with general exercises in reading and rhetorical and in exposition of the Sunday-school lesson. It offers a valuable course to persons wishing to engage in active Christian work, but who cannot take the course in the Divinity School.

The following students are teaching during the winter:

'95.

W. M. Dutton, North New Portland; R. E. Files, South Union; W. P. Hamilton, Ashby, Mass.; A. C. Hayes, Oakham, Mass.; J. G. Morrell, Sebec; E. W. Noone, Marlow, N. H.

'96.

I. P. Berryman, North Charlestown, N. H.; J. B. Coy, Cumberland; H. L. Douglass, East-

port; E. I. Hanscom, Machiasport; O. E. Hanscom, Matineus; A. B. Hoag, Hiram; A. B. Howard, Georgetown; Miss I. M. Parsons, New Portland; F. Plumstead, Searsmont; L. G. Purinton, Machiasport; E. C. Vining, Phillips.

'97.

A. W. Bailey, Wales; F. W. Burrill, West Sullivan; P. W. Brackett, Plymouth; E. F. Cunningham, Detroit; A. W. Foss, Wells; A. C. Hanscom, Machiasport; Miss Merrill, Williamsburg; Miss A. L. Noyes, Jay; H. L. Palmer, Milo; H. P. Parker, Turner; A. L. Sampson, Solon; A. P. D. Tobien, Templeton, Mass.; Miss D. M. Twort, Yarmouth; Miss M. W. Winn, Falmouth.

'98.

J. L. Bennett, Five Islands; Miss J. S. Farnum, Stowe; F. U. Landman, Orr's Island; O. H. Toothaker, West Harpswell; E. M. Tucker, Pittsfield; C. L. Young, North Rumford.

Shakespeare's "As You Like It," which has been in preparation for several weeks, was presented at Music Hall, November 20th. The play was a grand success in every way, and reflected much credit on the participants, and also on the college in general. A large audience was present, and the management cleared over \$100 beyond all expenses which were very heavy. This amount goes into the treasury of the Athletic Association. Both the local papers spoke in the highest terms of the performance. Perhaps it would be inappropriate for us to go into detailed criticism, so let it suffice to say that the work of every participant merited the highest commendation. The leading characters filled their rôle to perfection, and the minor parts were well sustained. Delightful music was furnished by Callahan's Orchestra. Between the first and second acts, the College Glee Club, numbering eighteen voices, sang a se-

lection and received a hearty encore.

Cast of characters:

The Duke, living in exile. Mr. Jas. A. Marr.
Frederick. Mr. W. S. Brown.

His brother and usurper of his dominion.

Amiens } Attending on { Mr. R. D. Fairfield.
A Lord } the { Mr. J. E. Roberts.
A Lord } banished Duke { Mr. C. E. Milliken.
Le Beau. Mr. H. R. Eaton.

A courier attending on Frederick.

Charles, Frederick's wrestler.

Mr. J. P. Sprague.

Oliver } Sons of { Mr. W. M. Dutton.
Jacques } Sir Rowland { Mr. E. W. Carr.
Orlando } de Bois. { Mr. R. L. Thompson.

Adam, servant to Oliver. Mr. A. B. Howard.
Touchstone, a clown. Mr. E. G. Campbell.

Corin } Shepherds. { Mr. J. B. Coy.
Silvins } { Mr. G. A. Wakefield.

William. Mr. W. P. Hamilton.

A country fellow in love with Audrey.

Rosalind. Miss Emily B. Cornish.

Celia, daughter to Frederick.

Miss Alice E. Bonney.

Phoebe, a shepherdess. Miss Flora A. Mason.

Audrey, a country wench.

Miss Maud A. Vickery.

FOOT-BALL.

The final game of the season, which was played with Colby on the home grounds, November 17th, was a hard and exciting contest from the very beginning. In the first half, the way in which Colby crunched through the Bates line, carrying the ball by short, fierce rushes the entire length of the field for a touchdown, looked as if the tired Bates veterans had overrated their strength in engaging in the game after so hard a battle with Bowdoin only three days before. It was only by the very hardest work that Bates prevented Colby from getting a second touchdown in the first half.

Colby, however, could not maintain her pace, and, at the beginning of the second half, Bates rushed the ball steadily down the field for a touch-

down; but Brown failed in his try for a goal, and the score was tied.

Colby now made the kick-off, and after the first down Bates made a bad fumble and Pattison, of Colby, securing the ball with an open field before him, made another touchdown; but Jordan failed to kick the goal.

At this point, with the score 8 to 4 against them, the Bates team seemed to gain new energy, while Colby's men appeared to weaken from the effects of hard playing in the first half. Brown now made a wonderful kick-off, and Bates stopped the ball on Colby's 15-yard line, gained it on three downs, and then soon forced Files through the line for another touchdown, thus tying the score. Brown now kicked the goal and the game was won. Six minutes more were left in which Bates continued its aggressive work, and when time was called had the ball within a few yards of Colby's goal. In the second half Brooks, of Colby, had his shoulder sprained so that he was obliged to retire from the game.

The line-up and score was as follows:

BATES.		COLBY.
Bruce.	Left End.	Jordan.
O. Hanscom.	Left Tackle.	McLellan.
Young.	Left Guard.	{ Ford.
Brown.	Center.	{ Thompson.
Wright. }		Hamilton.
Pulsifer. }	Right Guard.	{ Cushing.
E. Hanscom.	Right Tackle.	{ Brooks.
Wakefield.	Right End.	Chapman.
Hinkley. }	Quarterback.	Snare.
Douglass. }		Soule.
Files.	Halfback.	Pattison.
Pulsifer.	Halfback.	Putnam.
Sprague.	Fullback.	Holmes.

Score—Bates 10, Colby 8. Touchdowns—Holmes, Bruce, Pattison, Files. Goal from touchdowns—Brown. Umpire—Shaw. Referee—Wilson. Time—40 minutes.



A PART of coacher C.'s foot-ball eleven is still in secret practice. It is said that the muscles of the arm and shoulder are receiving special attention. The coacher's long experience has given him great skill in team work, and thus perfect harmony has been secured in its workings. Coacher C says that hard and constant practice is the secret of success in this line. The Observer understands that some hard feeling has arisen among the candidates for the position of fullback, but hopes this rivalry will not endanger the success of the team. It is reported that a tri-cornered league has been formed, and the public will watch the developments with interest.

* * * * *

At the approach of the long vacation the Observer, fearing that with the issue of the December *STUDENT* his editorship would expire, advertised in seven Boston agencies for a winter school. After answering fifty-nine letters and sending as many photographs, he secured a district school in the wilds of

Aroostook, with a salary of four dollars a week and the privilege of boarding around. After leaving the cars and traveling twenty-eight miles by ox-power he was deposited in the jaws of a fierce-looking dog, from which he was rescued by a short, thick-set, grimy, be-whiskered individual, who, after driving off his villainous-looking cur, greeted him with "Wall, I do declare! Ye must be the new skule teacher. I didn't like yer picter, nobow, but gracious grass, we couldn't git nobody else. So come in an' we'll see whether ye're knowlidgeable or not."

* * * * *

The Observer would take delight in introducing the reader to the interior of the mansion and the numerous denizens thereof, but his object is to present, for the benefit of the world, the following rigorous examination to which he was subjected:

- 1 give The rule of 3;
- 2 Ad 257 punkins, 63 squashes And
- 4 Hand Sleds; What is The quotient?
- 3 locate & Bound Beans Corner;
- 4 Korreet this sentence—A White Cat!
- 5 how Long will it Take a Healthy hart to Dijest a good Dinner??
- 6 if The Sun is 930 miles off, how far is the Moon?

* * * * *

The Observer, before taking up his present bleak station, had heard many wild and horrible traditions concerning college life. He had heard of fiendish orgies; of mysterious groans and curses; of under-ground cells filled with grinning, grimacing skeletons walking about, clanking their bony limbs most

horribly—cells across whose portals the unhappy victim, having once passed, never returns; of brawny, heartless Sophomores whose hands were red with human blood, and whose eyes emit livid gleams of murderous hatred; of shrinking, cowering, shivering Freshmen, who start and turn pale at every footstep and flee at their own shadows.

* * * * *

For some time after his arrival, the Observer scarcely dared to turn his eyes toward the college lest he behold some revolting spectacle; but his fears soon faded away, and he realized the base slander to which colleges in general had been subjected. The Observer, being benevolently disposed, thought that he would go to some poor homesick Freshman and console him in his dejection. He was directed to a fat, well-fed, pompous-looking youth who, upon being asked as to his college life, shifted his quid and broke out into violent abuse of the college in all its departments. It was poorly equipped and most insignificant. The Faculty were narrow-minded and "warnt nowhere with the teachers of Punkinville." The Observer felt himself totally unable to utter any consolation for the young man in his deep dejection, and turned away.

* * * * *

After several attempts to play the good Samaritan, all of which resulted similarly, he was about to give up in despair his Christian task, when he chanced upon a small, lean, lonesome looking individual whose countenance bespoke many trials. Ah, here is the model Freshman! Here is need of those

duties which the Observer started out to perform! But, upon learning that the object of his compassion was a Sophomore, the Observer's conscience smote him that he had ever believed the slanderous traditions, and pursued his investigations no further.

* * * * *

The Observer has had little to occupy his attention since college closed and so, the other day, he began to make good resolutions for the coming year. When he had formed a satisfactory code for himself, he was so benevolently inclined that he earnestly desired to turn over a few new leaves for some of his protégés in college.

* * * * *

The first leaf: He would suggest to the Auburn delegation that there is strength in numbers, and if, hereafter, they go back and forth in a body, they will be less liable to be arrested for disturbing the peace in the dim shades of early morning.

* * * * *

The second leaf: The Observer thinks an old rhyme may fit his case, but is not sure that he quotes correctly. To the fickle youth:

"'Tis well to be daring and brave,
'Tis well to be loving and true,
'Tis well to be off with the old love
Before you are on with the new."

The Observer suggests that a brick be put on this leaf, as he fears it will not easily stay turned over.

* * * * *

The third leaf: That girl of the Freshman Class must stop breaking hearts by the score, or when she is a Sophomore there will be none left to break. She, however, is likely to be left.

There are a great many leaves turned over in the Observer's mind which he will forbear mentioning, but will trust

to the good sense of his friends to guide them in choosing their course for the coming year.

Alumni Department.

BATES' LIVE ALUMNI.

THE Bates College Alumni Association, at its last annual meeting, voted to expend of its funds a sum not exceeding \$250 for the purchase of books for the college library. The committee are W. H. Judkins, Esq., G. A. Stuart, F. W. Chase, H. W. Oakes, Esq., and G. C. Chase.

Heretofore the books presented by the Alumni Association have been in the general line of History, Biography, and general literature. The committee desired to adhere to this class of books, but, owing to pressing needs in the Chemical, Physical, and Psychological departments, voted to appropriate \$25 to each of those departments out of their appropriation. The books are now being selected and ordered and will constitute a fresh and important addition to our library.

IN MEMORY OF THOMAS M. SINGER

THIS brief tribute to the memory of Mr. Singer has, of necessity, been prepared hastily and in the midst of other pressing duties. Such facts as could, upon a few days' notice, be gathered from the sources at command are presented in the belief that, few as they are, they will be gladly received

by any whose good fortune it was to be acquainted personally with Mr. Singer.

Of his early life it is possible to state but little accurately. Enough has been learned from him to warrant us in saying that he was of Scotch-Irish descent. His parents, at the time of his birth, resided in the county of Down, north-eastern Ireland, but the name of the town we have not been able to learn. They were of the intelligent middle class, and his father, who died a few years ago, left to the family a small fortune.

Mr. Singer was born on the 8th of August, 1861. He had several brothers and sisters, some of whom still live in the north of Ireland. He left home at an early age and came to America when he was nineteen. Arriving at Boston with but little means, he sought employment at various kinds of labor, but being unable to speak English, and without friends, he soon found himself reduced to extreme poverty. His natural hopeful disposition and his determination to succeed, however, never failed him. He quickly acquired sufficient knowledge of the new language to aid him in making friends who could be of service to him. To these he soon proved his purity of character, his courage, his brilliant mental qualities,

and made known his first great purpose in life, namely, to obtain a liberal education:

After spending some time in and about Boston, he went to Brookline, where he found more permanent employment and made the acquaintance of many good people. While there he united with the church of which Rev. Ruen Thomas was pastor. Thence he went to New Hampton, N. H., and began his studies at the opening of the winter term of 1881. He was a member of that institution for fourteen terms and graduated from the college preparatory course in the class of 1885. Soon after entering the school he became a member of the Literary Adelpi, one of the celebrated literary societies of that institution, and also a member of the Students' Christian Association. He was a zealous worker in both and was among their most prominent members. He was very popular among his fellow-students; even among members of the Social Fraternity, the other literary society of the institution. As a student he was faithful, and of him Prof. A. B. Meservey, the principal of the school, has well said: "He was a good scholar, a good man, a good Christian."

Mr. Singer entered Bates College in the class of 1889. Not long after entering he interested himself in the raising of funds for the college. He commanded the respect and confidence of people generally wherever he went, and was so successful that he raised several thousand dollars. The time taken for this work and for other business matters made it necessary for him

to leave his class and join the class of 1890. During his college course he was held in high esteem by Faculty and students. He was a great worker, for, besides attending to his college duties and studies he accepted in April, 1889, the responsible position of General Secretary of the Lewiston Young Men's Christian Association. He continued in this office for two and a half years. In regard to the success of his work we are glad to quote from a letter received from Mr. C. N. Chase, the present General Secretary.

Mr. Chase says: "At the time Mr. Singer was called to the secretaryship of this association it was at its lowest ebb. It was embarrassed financially, the Board of Managers were discouraged, and a general feeling prevailed that the rooms must be closed. The only plan was to reduce expenses and infuse new life into the work. In this extremity the Board of Managers thought it might be possible to secure some student at the college, if any could be found adapted to the work, who would act as secretary at about the same price that a student ordinarily realized in a year's teaching. The professors at the college were interrogated in regard to the matter and every one of them answered that Mr. Singer was the man. The result showed that the choice was wise. Mr. Singer entered upon the work with great enthusiasm, tact, and good judgment, and the association was soon in a state of prosperity which fully justified his selection.

"Mr. Singer was earnest, hopeful, and cheerful in his temper and intensely

spiritual in his methods. He thought that God had opened this door for him providentially, and that the Y. M. C. A. work would be the work of his life.

"During the last year of his connection with the association, the Board of Managers granted him leave of absence and advanced his salary to enable him to attend the International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Amsterdam, Holland. During his absence it became impressed upon him that his true mission was to be a preacher of the Gospel, so, shortly after his return, he resigned his position as secretary to enter upon his studies to that end."

While upon his foreign tour Mr. Singer visited his old home for the first time since leaving it so many years before. In September, 1892, he left Lewiston and entered Yale Divinity School. At or near the close of his first year, in May, 1893, he accepted a position of responsibility in the Art Palace at Chicago, where he remained during the season of the World's Fair. His work was connected with the several congresses so frequently in session there.

In September following he made a second visit to his old home in Ireland, being called to aid in settling the estate left by his father who had died suddenly a few months before. He returned in October and at once resumed his studies at Yale. One of his classmates at the Divinity School, writing of him, has said: "He was a man of marked ability, zealous in his work, taking high rank in his class, respected and beloved by all who knew him. We had hoped great things of Mr.

Singer in God's service here on earth, but we can rejoice that he was so fully prepared for fellowship with God and service in his Heavenly Kingdom."

A further testimonial of the esteem in which he was held and of the confidence reposed in him by the Faculty and students of Yale, is to be found in the fact that he was unanimously elected as General Secretary of all the mission work connected with that university. At the close of his second year in Yale, in June last, he came to Lewiston, where he spent the summer, preaching, on Sundays, in the various churches in and about Lewiston and Auburn. He made his home at the residence of Miss Josephine M. Dunn, 243 College Street.

Within the last ten years Mr. Singer has suffered several very severe attacks of illness. These he sustained with remarkable fortitude. His courage and cheerfulness seemed never to fail him and for the kindness of his friends he was always deeply grateful. During last summer his health seemed much better than usual; he was physically strong and gave excellent promise of many years of active service in his chosen profession, but in September the fatal illness was developed and, after a few weeks of most intense suffering, early on the morning of November 8th his noble spirit passed the mysterious vale between this and the life beyond. All that medical skill, devoted friends, and loving hearts could do in his behalf seems to have been done; and now we, his friends, whose hearts have been so suddenly and so strangely touched with the keenest sorrow, while we mourn his loss, are yet able to thank God for the

example of a life so pure and so truly great, and to be comforted with the assurance that with him "it is better farther on."

Peace to his ashes; may they rest in peace,
And calmly on his Father's bosom rest
His spirit. May its happiness increase
As shall seem good to Him who knoweth
best.

PERSONALS.

'67.—Rev. H. F. Wood, of Bath, has resigned his pastorate and contemplates starting, in February, on a trip to Palestine.

'68.—O. C. Wendell, Cambridge Observatory, Harvard University, paid an appreciative tribute to the memory of Oliver Wendell Holmes in a recent number of the *Boston Transcript*.

'71.—J. N. Ham is principal of the High School, Providence, R. I.

'72.—Rev. F. W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange, N. J., is to give a course of Sunday evening lectures in his church (Trinity) upon "Great Men and Great Epochs in Christian History."

'73.—James H. Baker, LL.D., President of Colorado University, Boulder, Col., receives a salary of \$4,500.

'73.—E. P. Sampson, Principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me., is mentioned as a good man for State Superintendent of Schools.

'75.—Prof. J. R. Brackett is Dean of Colorado University.

'75.—Prof. A. F. Salley, D.D., of Hillsdale College, contributed an able article to the recent symposium in the *Morning Star* on "What Free Baptists Stand For."

'76.—I. C. Phillips, Superintendent

of Schools, Bath, Me., recently conducted a case in court in defence of one of his teachers.

'76.—G. A. Stuart, Superintendent of Schools, Lewiston, is urged by many friends to be a candidate for the State superintendency.

'80.—W. H. Judkins, Esq., will enter upon his duties as county attorney for Androscoggin County in January.

'80.—M. T. Newton, M.D., Sabatis, Me., is active in a movement to have his village made a part of Webster.

'81.—Judge Reuel Robinson, Camden, is the head of the Masonic Fraternity in Maine.

'83.—Miss S. E. Bickford, Baptist missionary in India, was married last October to Rev. William Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will continue in the missionary work in India.

'86.—Judge J. H. Williamson, of Madison, So. Dak., was recently in Lewiston.

'87.—Miss L. S. Stevens has resigned her position as superintendent of the Young Woman's Home, much to the regret of the directors.

'87.—Dr. E. K. Sprague, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, has recently been transferred from Cairo, Ill., to Mobile, Ala., for duty at the latter port.

'87.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Woodman, of Portland, have a daughter, born December 6th.

'87.—P. R. Howe, D.D.S., is having a large practice in Lewiston.

'88.—Rev. F. W. Oakes, Denver, Col., is meeting with great success in obtaining endowment funds for an Epis-

copalian home and hospital for consumptives in his city.

'90.—H. W. Small has resigned the principalship of Keyes Seminary, Canterbury, N. H.

'91.—Miss Grace Bray, Preceptress of Bridgton Academy, has resigned.

'91.—The *Granite Monthly* of November contains an illustrated sketch of Henniker, N. H., including an excellent likeness of F. L. Pugsley, the Principal of the High School.

'91.—Miss L. M. Bodge is teaching at Greeley Institute, Cumberland, Me.

'92.—Nelson W. Howard of Harvard Law School, has had a flattering posi-

tion as an instructor in Harvard College offered him.

'93.—J. F. Fanning, Principal of High School, Kingston, Mass., is finding time to read law.

'93.—A. B. Libby is Principal of the High School, Woodsville, N. H.

'93.—John A. Snow, formerly of '93, is studying law in Biddeford.

'93.—C. H. Swan, Jr., of Harvard Law School, has been detained for some time from his studies by serious illness, but has resumed his work.

'94.—J. W. Leathers, Bangor, Me., is the Eastern Maine correspondent of the *Lewiston Journal*.

College Exchanges.

Nor private grief nor malice guides my pen;
I hold but kindness to my fellow-men.

—Whittier.

THE college poet is often thought of as a careless rhymor or a composer of love ditties and senseless doggerels. This is not so, and American colleges have within their doors many men whom the Muse has richly endowed. The literary value of college verse is increasing. One by one the leading magazines have introduced a special department for poetry until the literary value of nearly all of the college publications is gauged by its poetry. We give a few specimens taken from this month's publications. We trust that this feature of college journalism, which has had such a struggle to gain space, may increase in value.

THE POET.

In the heavy web of the loom of life
He weaveth his fancies to and fro,
And the golden threads of his verse will
show

The pictured tale of his earthly strife.

But the artist dieth; the web is hung,
With never a thought for its imagery;
And in passing years, to the tapestry
The dust and grime of neglect has clung.

All tarnished now is the thread of gold,
The picture is blurred by the lapse of time;
But there's one has seen 'mid the dust and
grime

That tale which the long dead poet told,—

That strange new song with a sweet refrain,
A song that whispers of life and love,
With the singer's heartbeats interwove.
So, long forgotten, he lives again.

—Cornell Era.

BEFORE DAWN.

In dreams, the other night, I sought the cave
Where the dear daughters of the Nymphæ
dwell.

A fountain twinkled near the sacred cell,
 'Round which they gathered merrily to lave
 Their lithe limbs in the cooling, foamy wave,
 Which stole thence through fair fields of as-
 phodel

To seek the sea. As I drew nigh, there fell
 A silence o'er their mirth. I did but crave
 Of that sweet stream a dozen priceless sips
 To cool the fever of my soul. One brought
 A beaker, bade me drink and then begone.
 E'er I could raise it to my eager lips
 A fairer maid than all, approaching, caught
 And dashed it from me. Lo, it was the Dawn.

—*Frank McDonald, in Nassau Lit.*

ART.

I stood within the royal court of Art,
 And saw her children grouped around the
 throne;

Sculpture, that takes a moment for her own,
 And gives it grace that never can depart,
 Painting, whose touch a history may impart,
 Music, the echo of life's semitone,

And poetry that rules o'er smile and groan,
 And leads the chorus of the human heart.

Let science turn from passion with a frown,
 And banish beauty from his chill domain,
 Oblivion's hand is reaching for his crown;

Art's laurels fade, but 'tis to bloom again,
 For long as smiles are smiles, and tears are
 tears,

Art reigns triumphant through the countless
 years.

—*A. H. Quinn, in Red and Blue.*

The following is from a poem entitled "October," in the *Yale Lit*:

She will breathe on the dim old forest;
 And stainings of crimson light,
 Like the blushes that speak on her own bright
 cheek,

Will fall on the leaves to-night;
 And the mellow sight of the dawning,
 When the first faint sunbeams play,
 And the flushes that rest on the sunset's breast
 She will leave on the trees to-day.

The following is the introduction to
 a beautiful poem in the *Dartmouth Lit*,
 entitled "Appeal to Greece":

Fair Greece, asleep in thy ruins,
 O hear our petition, we pray,
 Awake from thy dreams of the ages,
 Renew thy dominion to-day.

Thy temples lie broken around thee
 Like tombstones that crumble with years,
 And yet, thou art fair in thy slumbers—
 To mourn thee were too sad for tears.

THE BOY AND THE WORLD.

On boyhood's summit radiant he stands,
 With heart on fire, and oh! the world he
 sees;

Queen-cities throned upon vast, pleasant
 leas,

The charm of quiet hamlets, and the sands
 Of golden rivers, while far-off expands
 The sea—its silences and mysteries;
 And love's light roseate falling soft on
 these,

And irised hope arched high o'er all the lands.

O visions beauteous! O hopes sublime!

Well, well for us, that journey wearily
 Through torrid wastes, towards you to turn
 sometime—

As toward some fairy isle in memories'
 sea—

Forgetting these in dreams of that bright clime
 Where once we roved, heart high and fancy
 free.

—*The Oriel.*

EXEGI MONUMENTUM, ETC.

Horat., lib. III, 30.

A monument, outlasting brazen shafts—
 Within whose shade the pyramids might stand,
 I now have reared; nor shall the joined crafts
 Of rodent shower and northern blast command
 That it should crumble—nay, it shall defy
 The course of countless years and flight of
 time

While ages roll. Not all of me shall die!
 My nobler part shall ne'er endure Death's
 clime.

Endowed with youth, 'tis mine to feel fame's
 thrill

From lips as yet unborn, while priest of Jove
 Shall with the silent Vestal scale Jove's hill.
 Where'er the impetuous Aufidus may rove;
 Where Daunus ruled Apulia parched with
 thirst,

And all its rustic tribes;—in grand refrain,
 I, Fortune's child, shall be proclaimed the first
 Who sang the songs of Greece in Latin strain.
 Melpomene assume thy pride well born,
 And with the Delphic bays my brow adorn.

—*I. C. Connolly, in the Mountaineer.*

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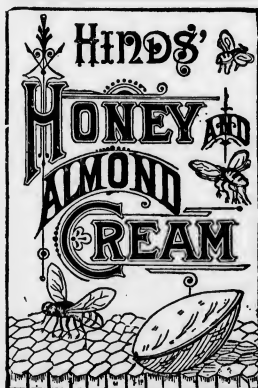
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Irritations, Scaly Eruptions, : : : :

INFLAMED AND IRRITATED PILES,

: : : : : Salt-rheum, Eczema,

And all unpleasant conditions of the skin, of like character, restoring its

* FRESHNESS AND PURITY. *

GENTLEMEN AFTER SHAVING

FOR SUNBURN

FOR ROUGH OR HARD SKIN

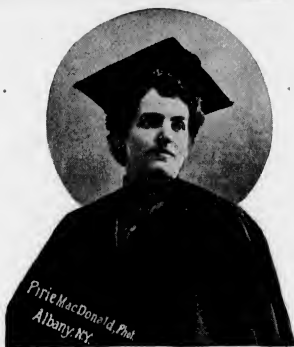
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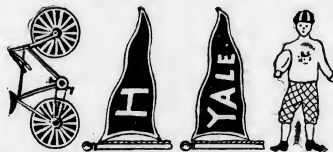
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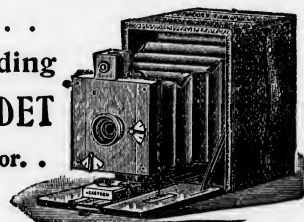
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